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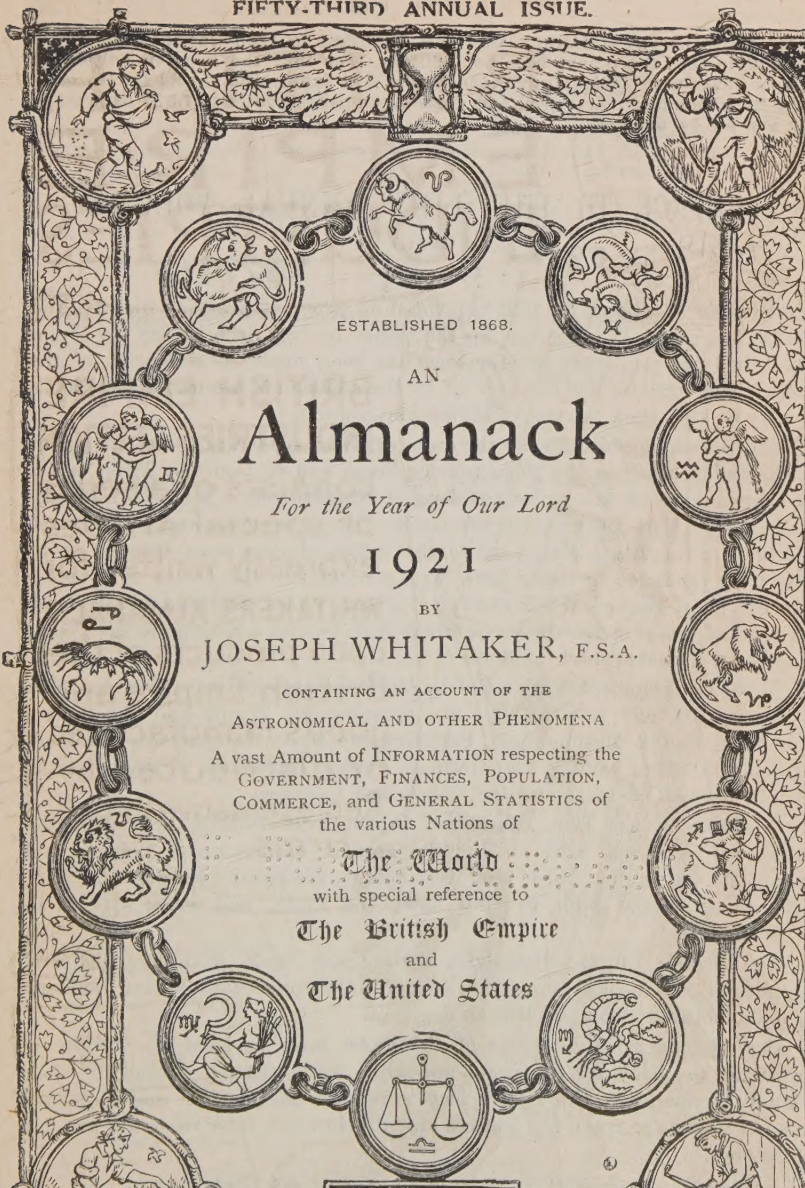

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The principal additions, in the order of their appearance, are extensions of the Index, a key to the Surnames of Peers and to Courtesy Titles, a list of Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood, a table of Administrations from 1804–1920, an extension of the lists of Societies and Institutions, additions to the Legal Notes and to the tables of Intestates' Estates (with particular reference to Scots law), further entries in the tables of Sporting Records, short Historical Sketches of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, accounts of the principal Cities of Great Britain, and additions to the Places of Interest in and around London.

In the Geographical Section the development of Self-Government in India is dealt with, and new articles are provided for Egypt and the Sudan, Cameroon, Kenya, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Haifa, Tanganyika, Togoland, Armenia, Austria, Danzig, the German States, Kurdistan, Russia and the various Russian States, and Syria, Cilicia and Lebanon.

Questions of the Day, introduced in the 1920 edition, are again the subject of paragraph articles, and the annual summaries of Science and Invention, the Drama, Music and Meteorology, are again presented, together with an illustrated guide to Hall Marks on Plate, and other articles of general interest.

The British Empire Industries section has again been included, and supplies miscellaneous information concerning various commodities produced or manufactured under the British flag.

Correspondents in all parts of the globe have assisted the Editor in preparing the book for the press, and while again thanking them for their friendly co-operation, the Editor begs to request that letters may be posted in such time as to reach the address stated below *not later* than the last day of October.

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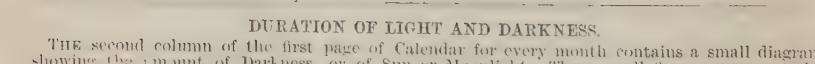
DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From Jan. 20 Jan. 25 1921, there is moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M. (approximately), but from the 4th to the 11th there is no moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE—



WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1921.

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 11 AND 12 OF KING GEORGE V.

Common Notes for the Year 1921.

Golden Number	III	*Whit Sunday*	May 15
Epact	21	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 22
Solar Cycle...	26	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	,, 26
Roman Indiction...	4	*Corpus Christi*	,, 26
Dominical Letter...	B	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Julian Period (Year of)...	6634	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
New Year's Day (Saturday)	Jan. 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
Septuagesima Sunday	,, 23	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Wattle Day, Australia	,, 26	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 9	Sundays after Trinity	26
Good Friday	Mar. 25	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Easter Day	,, 27	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 27
St. George's Day	April 23	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday ...	May 5	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ...	Dec. 1
Accession of King George V.	,, 6	CHRISTMAS DAY—Sunday	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1921–1922.

Spring Equinox (1921)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21	*d.* 3	*h.* 51	*m.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,, Cancer	June ...	21	23	36	
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,, Libra	Sept....	23	14	20	
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,, Capricornus	Dec. ...	22	9	8	
Spring Equinox (1922)	,, ,, ,, Aries	March	21	9	49	

Phases of the Moon, 1921.

	d.	*h.*	*m.*
January.			
Last Quarter.....	1	4	35
New Moon	9	5	27
First Quarter ...	17	6	31
Full Moon.....	23	23	8
Last Quarter ...	30	20	2
February.			
New Moon	8	0	37
First Quarter ...	15	18	53
Full Moon.....	22	9	32
March.			
Last Quarter ...	1	14	3
New Moon	9	18	9
First Quarter ...	17	3	49
Full Moon.....	23	20	19
Last Quarter ...	31	9	13
April.			
New Moon.....	8	9	5
First Quarter ...	15	10	12
Full Moon.....	22	7	49
Last Quarter ...	30	4	9
May.			
New Moon.....	7	21	2
First Quarter ...	14	15	25
Full Moon	21	20	15
Last Quarter ...	29	21	45
June.			
New Moon.....	6	6	15
First Quarter ...	12	21	0
Full Moon	20	9	41
Last Quarter ...	28	13	17
July.			
New Moon.....	5	13	36
First Quarter ...	12	4	16
Full Moon	20	0	8
Last Quarter ...	28	2	20
August.			
New Moon.....	3	20	18
First Quarter ...	10	14	14
Full Moon	18	15	28
Last Quarter ...	26	12	51
September.			
New Moon	2	3	33
First Quarter ...	9	3	30
Full Moon	17	7	20
Last Quarter ...	24	21	18
October.			
New Moon.....	1	12	26
First Quarter ...	8	20	12
Full Moon	16	23	0
Last Quarter ...	24	4	32
New Moon	30	23	39
November.			
First Quarter ...	7	15	54
Full Moon	15	13	39
Last Quarter ...	22	11	41
New Moon	29	13	26
December.			
First Quarter ...	7	13	20
Full Moon	15	2	50
Last Quarter ...	21	19	54
New Moon	29	5	39

Calendar for the Year 1921.

January.					*February.*					*March.*					*April.*				
Su.	2	9	16	23	30	Su.	—	6	13	20	27	Su.	—	6	13	20	27	Su.	—	3	10	17	24
M.	3	10	17	24	31	M.	—	7	14	21	28	M.	—	7	14	21	28	M.	—	4	11	18	25
Tu.	4	11	18	25	—	Tu.	1	8	15	22	—	Tu.	1	8	15	22	29	Tu.	—	5	12	19	26
W.	5	12	19	26	—	W.	2	9	16	23	—	W.	2	9	16	23	30	W.	—	6	13	20	27
Th.	6	13	20	27	—	Th.	3	10	17	24	—	Th.	3	10	17	24	31	Th.	—	7	14	21	28
F.	7	14	21	28	—	F.	4	11	18	25	—	F.	4	11	18	25	—	F.	1	8	15	22	29
S.	1	8	15	22	29	S.	5	12	19	26	—	S.	5	12	19	26	—	S.	2	9	16	23	30
May.						*June.*						*July.*					*August.*					
Su.	1	8	15	22	29	Su.	—	5	12	19	26	Su.	—	3	10	17	24	Su.	—	7	14	21	28
M.	2	9	16	23	30	M.	—	6	13	20	27	M.	4	11	18	25	—	M.	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31	Tu.	—	7	14	21	28	Tu.	5	12	19	26	—	Tu.	2	9	16	23	30
W.	4	11	18	25	—	W.	1	8	15	22	29	W.	6	13	20	27	—	W.	3	10	17	24	31
Th.	5	12	19	26	—	Th.	2	9	16	23	30	Th.	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	4	11	18	25	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—	F.	3	10	17	24	—	F.	1	8	15	22	29	F.	5	12	19	26	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—	S.	4	11	18	25	—	S.	2	9	16	23	30	S.	6	13	20	27	—
September.						*October.*						*November.*					*December.*					
Su.	—	4	11	18	25	Su.	2	9	16	23	30	Su.	—	6	13	20	27	Su.	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	5	12	19	26	M.	3	10	17	24	31	M.	—	7	14	21	28	M.	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	Tu.	4	11	18	25	—	Tu.	1	8	15	22	29	Tu.	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	7	14	21	28	W.	5	12	19	26	—	W.	2	9	16	23	30	W.	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	1	8	15	22	29	Th.	6	13	20	27	—	Th.	3	10	17	24	—	Th.	1	8	15	22	29
F.	2	9	16	23	30	F.	7	14	21	28	—	F.	4	11	18	25	—	F.	2	9	16	23	30
S.	3	10	17	24	—	S.	1	8	15	22	29	S.	5	12	19	26	—	S.	3	10	17	24	31

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 20*d.* 14*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▮	S	**Circumcision.** NEW YEAR'S DAY. *Times* estb. 1788.	8 8	15 59	1	364
2	▮	S	**2nd Sunday after Christmas.** Lavater died, 1801.	8 8	16 0	2	363
3	▮	M	(*For note on time of Sunrise and Sunset, see p.* 76.)	8 8	16 2	3	362
4	▮	Tu	Marshal Joffre b. 1852. Sir Isaac Pitman b. 1813.	8 7	16 3	4	361
5	▮	W	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899.	8 7	16 4	5	360
6	▮	Th	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day. Joan of Arc born, 1412.	8 7	16 5	6	359
7	▮	F	Old Christmas Day. Calais lost, 1558.	8 6	16 6	7	358
8	▮	S	Gallipoli evacuated by British, 1916.	8 6	16 8	8	357
9	▮	S	**1st Sunday after Epiphany.** Napoleon III d. 1873.	8 6	16 9	9	356
10	▮	M	Plow Monday. Inland Penny Post inaugurated, 1840.	8 5	16 10	10	355
11	▮	Tu	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Earl Curzon, K.G., b.	8 4	16 12	11	354
12	▮	W	Marquess of Crewe, K.G., born, 1858. [1859.	8 4	16 13	12	353
13	▮	Th	*St. Hilary.* Prince Arthur of Connaught b. 1883.	8 3	16 15	13	352
14	▮	F	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born, 1845.	8 2	16 16	14	351
15	▮	S	Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere (*Truth*) died, 1912.	8 2	16 18	15	350
16	▮	S	**2nd S. aft. Epiphany.** Earl Beatty, O.M., b. 1871.	8 1	16 19	16	349
17	▮	M	Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., born, 1863.	8 0	16 21	17	348
18	▮	Tu	Capt. R. Falcon Scott, R.N., reached South Pole, 1912.	7 59	16 22	18	347
19	▮	W	Zeppelin raid on East Anglian towns, 1915.	7 58	16 24	19	346
20	▮	Th	R. D. Blackmore ("Lorna Doone") died, 1900.	7 57	16 26	20	345
21	▮	F	Prussia declared war against Denmark, 1864.	7 56	16 28	21	344
22	▮	S	Queen Victoria died, 1901; born, May 24, 1819.	7 55	16 29	22	343
23	▮	S	**Septuagesima.** William Pitt died, 1806. [1895.	7 53	16 31	23	342
24	▮	M	Naval battle, Dogger Bank, 1915. Lord R. Churchill d.	7 52	16 33	24	341
25	▮	Tu	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Ld. Fisher b. 1841; d. 1920.	7 51	16 34	25	340
26	▮	W	Bishop of London born, 1858. Gordon killed, 1885.	7 50	16 36	26	339
27	▮	Th	Turkish attack on Suez Canal, 1915.	7 48	16 38	27	338
28	▮	F	German air raid on London, 1918.	7 47	16 40	28	337
29	▮	S	*Y.C.* instituted, 1856. Paris capitulated, 1871.	7 46	16 41	29	336
30	▮	S	**Sexagesima.** Sir W. Jenner (vaccination) born, 1815.	7 44	16 43	30	335
31	▮	M	S.S. *Great Eastern* launched, 1858.	7 43	16 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾	Last Quarter	1*d.*	4*h.*	35*m.*
●	New Moon	9	5	27
☽	First Quarter	17	6	31
○	Full Moon	23	23	8
☾	Last Quarter	30	20	2

Apogee 9*d.* 9*h.* 252,700 miles.
Perigee 23*d.* 14*h.* 221,700 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1920, on 18 days, total fall 2·28 inches; *above* the average by 0·29 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. The Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. 6. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 92
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 34	1·19	18 45 56	11·05	23 1·6 S	0·20	18 42 23	5 16 45
2	4 2	1·17	18 50 21	11·03	22 56·5	0·22	18 46 19	5 12 49
3	4 30	1·16	18 54 46	11·02	22 51·0	0·24	18 50 16	5 8 54
4	4 57	1·14	18 59 10	11·00	22 45·0	0·26	18 54 12	5 4 58
5	5 25	1·13	19 3 33	10·99	22 38·6	0·28	18 58 9	5 1 2
6	5 51	1·11	19 7 57	10·97	22 31·7	0·30	19 2 5	4 57 6
7	6 18	1·09	19 12 20	10·95	22 24·4	0·32	19 6 2	4 53 10
8	6 44	1·07	19 16 42	10·93	22 16·6	0·33	19 9 59	4 49 14
9	7 9	1·05	19 21 4	10·90	22 8·4	0·35	19 13 55	4 45 18
10	7 34	1·02	19 25 25	10·88	21 59·7	0·37	19 17 52	4 41 22
11	7 58	1·00	19 29 46	10·86	21 50·7	0·39	19 21 48	4 37 26
12	8 22	0·97	19 34 6	10·83	21 41·2	0·40	19 25 45	4 33 30
13	8 45	0·95	19 38 26	10·80	21 31·2	0·42	19 29 41	4 29 34
14	9 7	0·92	19 42 45	10·78	21 20·9	0·44	19 33 38	4 25 39
15	9 29	0·89	19 47 3	10·75	21 10·2	0·46	19 37 34	4 21 43
16	9 50	0·86	19 51 21	10·72	20 59·0	0·47	19 41 31	4 17 47
17	10 10	0·83	19 55 37	10·69	20 47·5	0·49	19 45 28	4 13 51
18	10 30	0·80	19 59 54	10·66	20 35·5	0·51	19 49 24	4 9 55
19	10 48	0·77	20 4 9	10·63	20 23·2	0·52	19 53 21	4 5 59
20	11 7	0·74	20 8 24	10·60	20 10·5	0·54	19 57 17	4 2 3
21	11 24	0·71	20 12 37	10·56	19 57·4	0·55	20 1 14	3 58 7
22	11 40	0·67	20 16 51	10·53	19 43·9	0·57	20 5 10	3 54 11
23	11 56	0·64	20 21 3	10·50	19 30·1	0·58	20 9 7	3 50 15
24	12 11	0·61	20 25 14	10·47	19 15·9	0·60	20 13 3	3 46 19
25	12 25	0·57	20 29 25	10·43	19 1·3	0·61	20 17 0	3 42 23
26	12 39	0·54	20 33 35	10·40	18 46·5	0·63	20 20 57	3 38 28
27	12 51	0·51	20 37 44	10·37	18 31·2	0·64	20 24 53	3 34 32
28	13 3	0·48	20 41 53	10·33	18 15·6	0·66	20 28 50	3 30 36
29	13 14	0·44	20 46 0	10·30	17 59·7	0·67	20 32 46	3 26 40
30	13 24	0·41	20 50 7	10·27	17 43·5	0·68	20 36 43	3 22 44
31	13 34	0·38	20 54 13	10·23	17 27·0 S	0·70	20 40 39	3 18 48

Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H. M.
1.		(16 29)
2.	☽	(16 30)
3.		(16 32)
4.		(16 33)
5.		(16 34)
6.		(16 35)
7.		(16 36)
8.		(16 38)
9.	☽	(16 39)
10.		(16 40)
11.		(16 42)
12.		(16 43)
13.		(16 45)
14.		(16 46
15.		(16 48)
16.	☽	(16 49)
17.		(16 51)
18.		(16 52)
19.		(16 54)
20.		(16 56)
21.		(16 58)
22.		(16 59)
23.	☽	(17 1)
24.		(17 3)
25.		(17 4)
26.		(17 6)
27.		(17 8)
28.		(17 10)
29.		(17 11)
30.	☽	(171 3)
31.		(17 15)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1920.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		RAIN-FALL	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	38·6	31·5	38·6	29·243	E	5·5	·02	...
2	39·0	26·7	·4	29·688	W	1·5	...	4·9
3	38·5	32·6	·3	29·404	SE	3·2	...	...
4	37·9	32·2	·3	29·832	NE	3·5	...	0·9
5	38·1	33·4	·2	30·291	NE	4·0	...	0·4
6	33·5	26·6	·1	30·057	NE	2·9	...	0·3
7	44·8	22·1	·0	29·740	W	5·0	...	2·0
8	51·1	40·2	37·9	29·221	W	14·8	·01	2·1
9	42·4	35·9	·9	29·560	W	3·5	·15	4·2
10	53·1	37·9	·9	29·017	WSW	12·0	·44	0·2
11	53·6	44·7	·9	28·862	WSW	18·0	·46	...
12	54·4	44·2	·9	29·445	WSW	15·8	·09	...
13	55·3	44·2	38·0	29·712	WSW	21·3	·22	0·9
14	44·4	32·1	·0	30·189	V'ble.	12·4	...	4·7
15	49·1	38·0	·1	30·261	SW	3·0	·01	...
16	55·5	47·6	·3	30·313	WSW	2·9	...	0·4
17	51·4	42·2	·5	30·112	WSW	3·7	...	1·5
18	54·7	49·6	·6	29·938	WSW	2·5	·03	0·1
19	50·7	35·1	·7	29·726	WNW	7·5	·13	...
20	45·6	35·4	·8	30·911	W	2·5	...	...
21	49·2	37·0	·8	29·946	WNW	10·1	·05	2·2
22	46·9	29·9	·8	30·106	SW	3·3	...	4·1
23	47·0	42·0	·9	29·958	SW	3·2	·01	...
24	49·9	40·4	·9	29·766	SW	4·3	...	0·3
25	48·9	32·8	39·1	30·022	SSW	3·0	...	7·1
26	49·2	39·5	·3	29·568	SW	5·0	·02	0·1
27	47·8	33·9	·5	29·516	SSW	9·0	·10	...
28	47·8	40·6	·6	29·368	SW	9·6	·34	...
29	45·2	37·1	·7	29·635	SW	8·0	·01	5·9
30	48·6	40·1	·7	29·711	SW	11·2	·18	6·9
31	54·9	40·1	·7	29·732	SW	8·5	·01	...
Mn	47·3	37·0	38·6	29·737	—	—	2·28	49·2

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
6	0·5 W	3·7 S	253·5
16	5·2	4·8	121·8
26	9·8	5·7	350·1

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. 45m.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	0 13	5 56	11 28	12 49 54	7 13·8 S	56 12	15 20	2 2	4 2 1 3
2	1 24	6 43	11 54	13 39 47	11 2·1	56 12	15 20	2 3	4 ○ 2 1 3
3	2 31	7 31	12 23	14 29 38	14 14·9	55 33	15 10	2 4	4 1 ○ 2 3
4	3 36	8 18	12 55	15 19 44	16 45·5	55 0	15 1	2 5	2 3 4 ○ 1
5	4 36	9 6	13 33	16 10 9	18 28·8	54 35	14 54	2 6	● 3 2 ○ 4
6	5 33	9 55	14 16	17 0 46	19 21·3	54 16	14 49	2 7	3 1 ○ 2 4
7	6 22	10 43	15 4	17 51 17	19 21·6	54 4	14 45	2 8	☽ 3 ○ 1 4
8	7 6	11 30	15 58	18 41 17	18 30·7	53 56	14 43	2 9	2 1 ○ 3 4
9	7 43	12 17	16 56	19 30 28	16 51·7	53 55	14 43	0 6	○ 2 1 3 4
10	8 15	13 3	17 57	20 18 37	14 30·1	53 58	14 44	1 6	1 ○ 2 3 4
11	8 42	13 47	19 0	21 5 47	11 32·4	54 6	14 46	2 6	2 3 ○ 1 4
12	9 7	14 31	20 4	21 52 8	8 6·0	54 21	14 50	3 6	3 2 1 ○ 4
13	9 30	15 14	21 8	22 38 4	4 18·5	54 42	14 56	4 6	3 4 ○ 2 1
14	9 52	15 57	22 13	23 24 7	0 17·8 S	55 10	15 3	5 6	4 3 2 1
15	10 15	16 42	23 20	0 10 58	3 47·5 N	55 46	15 13	6 6	4 2 1 ○ 3
16	10 39	17 28	0 29	0 59 18	7 48·3	56 29	15 25	7 6	4 ○ 2 1 3
17	11 5	18 17	1 40	1 49 53	11 33·8	57 18	15 38	8 6	4 1 ○ 2 3
18	11 38	19 9	2 51	2 43 22	14 51·0	58 13	15 53	9 6	☽ 4 2 ○ 1
19	12 17	20 5	4 1	3 40 8	17 24·8	59 9	16 9	10 6	4 3 2 1 ○
20	13 6	21 5	5 6	4 40 7	18 59·2	60 2	16 23	11 6	3 4 ○ 1 2
21	14 5	22 6	6 4	5 42 34	19 20·2	60 4	16 26	12 6	3 ○ 2 ● 4
22	15 15	23 9	6 55	6 46 11	18 19·9	61 1	16 16	13 6	2 1 ○ 3 4
23	16 33	0 10	7 33	7 49 24	16 0·3	61 2	16 17	14 6	○ 1 3 4 ●
24	17 55	1 8	8 7	8 50 54	12 33·5	61 1	16 9	15 6	1 ○ 2 3 4
25	19 17	2 4	8 37	9 49 59	8 19·1	60 5	16 3	16 6	2 ○ 3 1 4
26	20 37	2 57	9 5	10 46 31	3 39·5 N	60 6	16 2	17 6	3 2 1 ○ 4
27	21 54	3 48	9 31	11 40 51	1 4·6 S	59 11	16 9	18 6	3 ○ 1 2 4
28	23 8	4 33	9 58	12 33 30	5 35·7	58 12	15 53	19 6	☽ 3 ○ 2 4
29	...	...	...	13 25 5	9 40·6	57 14	15 37	20 6	2 1 ○ 4 3
30	0 18	5 26	10 27	14 16 4	13 9·4	56 21	15 23	21 6	● 4 ○ 1 3
31	1 26	6 15	10 58	15 5 35	15 55·3 S	55 35	15 10	22 6	4 1 ○ 2 3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	18 6 59	24 25·1S	21 46 42	15 14·2S	21 58 30	13 30·6S
6	18 41 31	24 32·2	22 8 58	13 2·2	22 13 20	12 5·7
11	19 16 38	24 4·4	22 30 33	10 42·8	22 28 0	10 38·2
16	19 52 6	22 59·6	22 51 31	8 17·7	22 42 31	9 8·4
21	20 27 40	21 16·6	23 11 50	5 48·4	22 56 54	7 36·8
26	21 3 1	18 54·7	23 31 35	3 16·7	23 11 8	6 3·9
31	21 37 35	15 55·6	23 50 44	0 43·9	23 25 16	4 29·9

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	11 21 8	5 31·3N	11 44 17	4 1·7N	9 2 43	16 54·1N	9 2 43	16 54·1N
6	11 21 10	5 32·6	11 44 20	4 2·9	9 2 15	16 56·1	9 2 15	16 56·1
11	11 20 54	5 35·9	11 44 13	4 5·2	9 1 45	16 58·3	9 1 45	16 58·3
16	11 20 20	5 40·9	11 43 56	4 8·5	9 1 14	17 0·6	9 1 14	17 0·6
21	11 19 29	5 47·8	11 43 29	4 12·9	9 0 41	17 2·9	9 0 41	17 2·9
26	11 18 20	5 56·4	11 42 53	4 18·1	9 0 8	17 5·3	9 0 8	17 5·3
31	11 16 56	6 6·6	11 42 8	4 24·3	8 59 34	17 7·7	8 59 34	17 7·7

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·95	6·2	9·2	4·6	1·8	1·0	16 18	2·3	8·8	2·5	18·7	8·2
15	8·95	6·2	10·0	4·5	1·8	1·0	16 17	2·3	9·5	2·4	19·3	8·4
25	8·94	6·5	10·8	4·4	1·9	1·0	16 16	2·4	10·4	2·3	19·8	8·5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, January 1, 212° 58′ ♏

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks at 6*h.* 2*m.* Civil twilight ends, 16*h.* 52*m.* Night begins, 18*h.* 5*m.* The length of the day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7*h.* 51*m.*

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 7½° below the horizon. Night begins and Day breaks when it is 18° below.

Jan. 1. 4*h.* Earth at least distance from the Sun, 91.341,000 miles. Perihelion.

Jan. 3–4. Eclipse of Jupiter's satellite IV. See p. 80.

Jan. 4. Jupiter at a stationary point.

Jan. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·6*s.*

Jan. 5. Saturn at a stationary point.

Jan. 9. Mars in conjunction with Venus, 14*h.* 38*m.* ♀ 0° 25′ S.

Jan. 13. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 9*h.* 38*m.* ♂ 5° 23′ S.

Jan. 13. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 33*m.* ♀ 5° 32′ S.

Jan. 16, 19*h.* Mercury in superior conjunction.

Jan. 27. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 1*h.* 53*m.* ♃ 5° 3′ N.

Jan. 27. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 51*m.* ♄ 5° 34′ N.

Jan. 31. *morn.* Occultation of 8 Libræ and *a* Libræ. See p. 81.

Uranus sets, *Jan.* 1, 20*h.* 43*m.*

Neptune rises *Jan.* 1, 18*h.* 45*m.* : *Jan.* 31, 16*h.* 43*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m.*, the Afternoons 46*m.*

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h.* : Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

The 24-hour Clock.—In this issue of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, the hours of the day are numbered from 0 to 23, the hour after midnight being 0, and the abbreviations A.M. and P.M. are not now used. This "twenty-four hour" method has been in use in some other countries for some years, and was adopted by the British Services during the war. In 1919 the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to consider and report as to the advisability of adopting this method in the United Kingdom for official and other public purposes, and as the Committee decided to recommend the scheme, there appears to be sufficient reason for making this important change in this Almanack. The change from former practice is made by adding 12 to the number which indicated the hours from

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	*6 36	19 19	4 16	16 40	...	12 0	11 34	23 26	5 12	17 28	7 57	20 18	4 35	17 3
2	S	7 32	20 15	5 20	17 48	0 30	13 0	...	12 22	6 5	18 27	8 56	21 22	5 48	18 20
3	M	8 38	21 23	6 28	18 59	1 37	14 17	0 28	13 24	7 7	19 36	10 0	22 28	6 57	19 27
4	Tu	9 55	22 38	7 36	20 6	2 58	15 36	1 51	14 44	8 16	20 46	11 3	23 33	8 1	20 31
5	W	11 10	23 44	8 38	21 7	4 11	16 46	3 19	15 54	9 22	21 52	...	12 6	8 58	21 23
6	Th	...	12 15	9 33	22 0	5 14	17 45	4 22	16 46	10 20	22 46	0 36	13 2	9 45	22 7
7	F	0 39	13 6	10 20	22 44	6 7	18 35	5 13	17 26	11 9	23 33	1 27	13 45	10 26	22 46
8	S	1 24	13 49	10 57	23 21	6 51	19 16	5 58	18 0	11 50	...	2 9	14 22	11 3	23 21
9	S	2 1	14 25	11 31	23 56	7 28	19 52	6 36	18 32	0 13	12 27	2 45	14 55	11 36	23 54
10	M	*2 34	15 0	...	12 4	8 1	20 25	7 14	19 4	0 51	13 1	3 19	15 29	...	12 9
11	Tu	*3 6	15 32	0 31	12 37	8 33	20 56	7 50	19 35	1 27	13 35	3 55	16 5	0 24	12 41
12	W	*3 37	16 4	1 3	13 9	9 5	21 27	8 22	20 6	2 1	14 6	4 32	16 39	0 57	13 15
13	Th	*4 8	16 36	1 35	13 42	9 38	21 57	8 50	20 39	2 35	14 39	5 7	17 14	1 33	13 50
14	F	*4 39	17 7	2 9	14 17	10 9	22 26	9 18	21 13	3 6	15 12	5 41	17 50	2 9	14 31
15	S	5 12	17 39	2 42	14 52	10 40	22 56	9 48	21 52	3 38	15 48	6 16	18 28	2 53	15 13
16	S	5 47	18 16	3 18	15 33	11 12	23 30	10 25	22 38	4 14	16 29	6 56	19 13	3 39	16 5
17	M	6 30	19 2	4 4	16 28	11 50	...	11 7	23 29	4 57	17 18	7 43	20 7	4 33	17 4
18	Tu	7 23	19 58	5 5	17 35	0 17	12 46	11 57	...	5 50	18 20	8 38	21 11	5 36	18 14
19	W	8 28	21 9	6 14	18 50	1 24	14 5	0 29	13 4	6 56	19 33	9 47	22 24	6 47	19 25
20	Th	9 49	22 33	7 31	20 6	2 52	15 34	1 56	14 34	8 11	20 51	11 1	23 38	8 2	20 32
21	F	11 13	23 49	8 40	21 13	4 14	16 52	3 28	15 52	9 27	22 5	...	12 11	9 1	21 29
22	S	...	12 25	9 41	21 11	5 24	17 58	4 41	16 49	10 32	23 6	0 47	13 12	9 56	22 21
23	S	0 51	*1 23	10 31	23 1	6 22	18 53	5 37	17 36	11 28	...	1 43	14 2	10 43	23 9
24	M	*1 41	*1 14	11 19	23 52	7 15	19 47	6 28	18 24	0 3	12 22	2 33	14 50	11 34	23 56
25	Tu	*2 29	*1 5	...	12 7	8 5	20 35	7 19	19 13	0 57	13 12	3 23	15 40	...	12 19
26	W	*3 17	*1 50	0 41	12 54	8 52	21 19	8 5	20 0	1 47	13 58	4 15	16 30	0 41	13 4
27	Th	*4 2	16 34	1 27	13 40	9 36	22 1	8 47	20 43	2 33	14 44	5 4	17 17	1 28	13 51
28	F	4 43	17 16	2 12	14 25	10 17	22 39	9 27	21 28	3 16	15 28	5 50	18 3	2 18	14 43
29	S	5 24	17 57	2 55	15 9	10 55	23 14	10 6	22 13	3 56	16 9	6 33	18 48	3 7	15 33
30	S	6 6	18 39	3 38	15 56	11 30	23 51	10 46	23 0	4 35	16 52	7 18	19 38	4 1	16 29
31	M	6 52	19 26	4 29	16 56	...	12 14	11 30	23 50	5 20	17 43	8 8	20 33	4 57	17 29
		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft.	ft.
Springs rise		20 9		26 3		33 1		20 10		9 9		16 4		12 to 14	
Neaps	,,	17 4		20 0		22 7		16 4		8 2		12 7		9 to 11	

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.).

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Southes h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Southes h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Southes h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Southes h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ S'thes h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
2	7 42	11 27	15 13	10 19	15 5	19 52	10 20	15 15	20 11	22 2	4 32	11 3	22 32	4 55	11 18
9	8 2	11 49	15 36	10 5	15 8	20 13	10 2	15 8	20 15	21 34	4 4	10 35	22 5	4 28	10 51
16	8 15	12 11	16 7	9 49	15 10	20 33	9 44	15 1	20 18	21 5	3 36	10 8	21 36	4 0	10 23
23	8 20	12 33	16 47	9 32	15 11	20 51	9 25	14 53	20 22	20 35	3 7	9 40	21 7	3 31	9 56
30	8 18	12 54	17 32	9 13	15 10	21 9	9 7	14 46	20 25	20 4	2 38	9 11	20 38	3 3	9 28

☿ Mercury rises shortly before the Sun at the beginning of the month. At the end it will be an evening star setting less than an hour after the Sun in the W.S.W.

♀ Venus will be seen in the south-west in the early evening. It moves from the constellation Capricornus, through Aquarius into Pisces. Its brightness increases to magnitude − 4.0.

♂ Mars is an evening star near Venus, higher in the first part of the month but lower and to the right at the end.

♃, ♄ Jupiter and Saturn rise in the late evening north of East. Jupiter is in Leo, Saturn on the confines of Virgo, to the left of and lower than Jupiter. Magnitudes: Jupiter, − 1.9; Saturn, + 1.1.

1 to 11 in the afternoon and evening, the second hour after noon being now called 13, and that immediately before midnight 23.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have already given instructions that the hours of the day shall be numbered in accordance with this method in the "Nautical Almanac," beginning with the issue for the year 1925. Until that date the astronomical day, which begins at noon, will be used as hitherto, and for that reason the system of the column "Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time" in the second page of each month is not altered, but the hours are counted from 0 to 23, beginning at noon.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	32	59	88	53	18
10	1	32	50	88	53	19
19	1	32	40	88	53	19
28	1	32	30	88	53	19

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19*d.* 4*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Tu	George Cruikshank, caricaturist, died, 1878.	7 41	16 47	32	333
2		W	**Purification.** Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	16 49	33	332
3		Th	T. W. Robertson, dramatist, died, 1871.	7 38	16 51	34	331
4		F	George Herbert, poet and divine, died, 1633.	7 36	16 52	35	330
5		S	Sir Robert Peel b. 1788. Thomas Carlyle d. 1881.	7 35	16 54	36	329
6		S	**Quinquagesima.** Shrove Sunday.	7 33	16 56	37	328
7		M	Charles Dickens born, 1812; died, 9 June, 1870.	7 31	16 58	38	327
8		Tu	Shrove Tues. Half Quarter Day. John Ruskin b. 1819.	7 30	17 0	39	326
9		W	**Ash Wednesday.** Sir Edward Carson born, 1854.	7 28	17 2	40	325
10		Th	Sobraon, 1846. Serbians withdrawn to Corfu, 1916.	7 26	17 3	41	324
11		F	Welch Guards regiment founded, 1915.	7 24	17 5	42	323
12		S	Richard (Beau) Nash, of Bath, died, 1761.	7 22	17 7	43	322
13		S	**Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.**	7 20	17 9	44	321
14		M	St. Valentine's Day. St. Vincent, 1797.	7 19	17 11	45	320
15		Tu	U.S.S. *Maine* destroyed, 1898. Relief of Kimberly, 1900.	7 17	17 13	46	319
16		W	Masurian Lakes battle, 1915.	7 15	17 14	47	318
17		Th	Mecanee, 1843. Ancre, 1917.	7 13	17 16	48	317
18		F	Cameroons captured from the Germans, 1916.	7 11	17 18	49	316
19		S	Adelina Patti born, 1843, died, 27 Sept., 1919.	7 9	17 20	50	315
20		S	**2nd Sunday in Lent.** Princess Royal born, 1867.	7 7	17 22	51	314
21		M	Gen. Townshend b. 1861. British occup'd Jericho, 1918.	7 5	17 23	52	313
22		Tu	Washington born, 1732. General Holiday. U.S.A.	7 3	17 25	53	312
23		W	Samuel Pepys, diarist, born, 1632.	7 1	17 27	54	311
24		Th	**St. Matthias.** Gen. Maude captured Kut, 1917.	6 59	17 29	55	310
25		F	German retreat on the Ancre, 1917.	6 57	17 31	56	309
26		S	Loss of *Birkenhead*, 1852 (436 drowned).	6 55	17 32	57	308
27		S	**3rd Sunday in Lent.** Ellen Terry born, 1848.	6 53	17 34	58	307
28		M	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900. Gommecourt, 1917.	6 51	17 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon.....	8*d.*	0*h.*	37*m.*
☽ First Quarter ...	15	18	53
○ Full Moon	22	9	32

Apogee 5*d.* 12*h.* 252,600 miles.
Perigee 21*d.* 0*h.* 223,600 ,,

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1921.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall .....Tu.	11	12	12	11
Wolverhampton ...W.	12	13	13	12
Birmingham .....Th.	13	14	14	13
Stourbridge .....F.	14	15	15	14
Dudley .....S.	15	16	16	15

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.

10. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

15. Old Candlemas.

17. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 19th.

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8. May 9. Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1920,

on 10 days; total fall 0·57 inches: *below* the average by 0·91 inch.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time.	Equation of Time: Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 92.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 42	0·34	20 58 18	10·20	17 10·1 S	0·71	20 44 36	3 14 52
2	13 50	0·31	21 2 22	10·17	16 53·0	0·72	20 48 32	3 10 56
3	13 57	0·28	21 6 26	10·13	16 35·5	0·73	20 52 29	3 7 0
4	14 3	0·24	21 10 29	10·10	16 17·8	0·75	20 56 26	3 3 4
5	14 9	0·21	21 14 31	10·07	15 59·7	0·76	21 0 22	2 59 8
6	14 13	0·18	21 18 32	10·03	15 41·4	0·77	21 4 19	2 55 13
7	14 17	0·14	21 22 32	10·00	15 22·9	0·78	21 8 15	2 51 17
8	14 20	0·11	21 26 32	9·97	15 4·0	0·79	21 12 12	2 47 21
9	14 22	0·08	21 30 30	9·93	14 45·0	0·80	21 16 8	2 43 25
10	14 24	0·04	21 34 28	9·90	14 25·6	0·81	21 20 5	2 39 29
11	14 24	0·01	21 38 26	9·87	14 6·1	0·82	21 24 1	2 35 33
12	14 24	0·02	21 42 22	9·83	13 46·3	0·83	21 27 58	2 31 37
13	14 23	0·06	21 46 18	9·80	13 26·2	0·84	21 31 55	2 27 41
14	14 21	0·09	21 50 12	9·77	13 6·0	0·85	21 35 51	2 23 45
15	14 19	0·12	21 54 7	9·74	12 45·6	0·86	21 39 48	2 19 49
16	14 16	0·15	21 58 0	9·71	12 24·9	0·86	21 43 44	2 15 53
17	14 12	0·18	22 1 52	9·68	12 4·0	0·87	21 47 41	2 11 58
18	14 7	0·21	22 5 44	9·65	11 43·0	0·88	21 51 37	2 8 2
19	14 2	0·24	22 9 36	9·62	11 21·8	0·89	21 55 34	2 4 6
20	13 56	0·27	22 13 26	9·59	11 0·4	0·90	21 59 30	2 0 10
21	13 49	0·29	22 17 16	9·56	10 38·8	0·90	22 3 27	1 56 14
22	13 41	0·32	22 21 5	9·53	10 17·0	0·91	22 7 23	1 52 18
23	13 33	0·35	22 24 54	9·51	9 55·1	0·92	22 11 20	1 48 22
24	13 25	0·37	22 28 41	9·48	9 33·1	0·92	22 15 17	1 44 26
25	13 15	0·40	22 32 29	9·46	9 10·9	0·93	22 19 13	1 40 30
26	13 6	0·42	22 36 15	9·43	8 48·6	0·93	22 23 10	1 36 34
27	12 55	0·44	22 40 2	9·41	8 26·1	0·94	22 27 6	1 32 39
28	12 44	0·47	22 43 47	9·39	8 3·5 S	0·94	22 31 3	1 28 43

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

	H. M.
1.	(17 17)
2.	(17 19)
3.	(17 21)
4.	(17 22)
5.	(17 24)
6. S.	(17 26)
7.	(17 28)
8.	(17 30)
9.	(17 32)
10.	(17 33)
11.	(17 35)
12.	(17 37)
13. S.	(17 39)
14.	(17 41)
15.	(17 43)
16.	(17 44)
17.	(17 46)
18.	(17 48)
19.	(17 50)
20. S.	(17 52)
21.	(17 53)
22.	(17 55)
23.	(17 57)
24.	(17 59)
25.	(18 1)
26.	(18 2)
27. S.	(18 4)
28.	(18 6)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1920.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.*	Directn.		inch.	hours.
1	50·5	38·2	39·6	30·295	WSW	6·5	...	5·2
2	51·5	45·0	·5	30·340	SW	6·4	...	0·9
3	51·3	42·2	·5	30·261	SW	3·3	...	3·3
4	47·8	35·2	·5	30·382	NE	2·4	·13	...
5	44·9	28·9	·6	30·450	E	1·9	...	3·3
6	49·2	33·2	·6	30·297	SE	1·5	...	4·4
7	48·1	28·9	·5	30·248	SE	0·9	...	7·9
8	50·0	36·0	·3	30·287	SW	2·2	·01	3·4
9	48·7	33·1	·1	30·215	SW	6·9	·01	...
10	51·2	47·7	38·9	29·718	SW	14·5	·07	...
11	51·5	40·0	·8	29·677	W	8·4	·03	4·8
12	49·4	35·6	·8	30·067	SW	2·7	...	4·2
13	53·8	44·2	39·0	29·651	SW	11·4	...	0·8
14	53·9	40·1	·3	29·845	W	3·4	...	0·3
15	48·8	38·1	·4	29·695	SSW	4·0	...	...
16	53·9	36·2	·5	29·754	SSW	2·0	·01	4·8
17	59·8	39·2	·6	29·738	SE	1·9	...	8·8
18	61·8	36·3	·5	29·861	SSW	0·6	...	8·0
19	61·0	36·0	·5	29·770	SW	1·5	...	3·3
20	43·0	35·1	·5	29·736	N	2·5	·17	...
21	41·7	34·4	·6	30·058	NNE	9·3	·05	0·4
22	49·8	32·2	·7	30·330	NE	1·2	...	8·1
22	49·0	29·3	·8	30·261	E	1·4	...	5·1
24	47·9	34·2	40·0	29·958	Vb'le.	0·4	...	2·2
25	54·4	32·4	·1	29·869	S	0·4	·02	0·4
26	52·6	39·2	·2	29·944	W	3·0	...	3·7
27	50·9	33·3	·3	29·963	W	5·0	·07	...
28	53·0	27·2	·3	30·215	SSW	1·8	...	4·5
29	49·0	43·2	·3	30·128	SW	3·8	...	...
Mn	51·0	36·4	39·6	30·035	—	—	0·57	87·8

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	13·9W.	6·4S.	218·5
15	17·5	6·9	86·8
25	20·6	7·2	315·1

See Note, below.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. 15m.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	2 29	7 3	11 34	15 57 32	17 53·5 S	54 57·5	0 23	6	4 2 ○ 3 1
2	3 26	7 52	12 15	16 48 11	19 1·0	54 30·4	52 24	6	4 2 3 1 ○
3	4 18	8 40	13 1	17 38 37	19 16·8	54 11·4	47 25	6	4 3 ○ 1 2
4	5 4	9 27	13 53	18 28 36	18 41·4	54 0·4	44 26	6	4 3 1 ○ 2
5	5 43	10 14	14 49	19 17 54	17 17·5	53 57·4	43 27	6	4 2 ○ 3 1
6	6 17	11 0	15 49	20 6 22	15 9·3	54 0·4	44 28	6	4 2 ○ 3 ●
7	6 46	11 45	16 52	20 53 57	12 22·7	54 8·4	47 29	6	1 ○ 4 2 3
8	7 12	12 29	17 55	21 40 48	9 4·5	54 22·4	50 0	11	☽ ○ 1 3 4
9	7 36	13 13	19 0	22 27 11	5 22·6	54 39·4	55' 1	11	2 3 1 ○ 4
10	7 59	13 57	20 5	23 13 30	1 25·4 S	55 1·5	1 2	11	3 ○ 2 1 4
11	8 22	14 41	21 12	0 0 15	2 38·2 N	55 28·5	8 3	11	3 1 ○ 2 4
12	8 45	15 26	22 19	0 48 3	6 38·5	55 59·5	17 4	11	● 2 ○ 1 4
13	9 11	16 14	23 28	1 37 28	10 25·0	56 34·5	26 5	11	● 2 ○ 3 4
14	9 41	17 4	0 37	2 29 5	13 46·2	57 14·5	37 6	11	1 ○ 2 4 3
15	10 16	17 56	1 45	3 23 17	16 29·3	57 57·5	49 7	11	☾ ○ 2 1 3
16	10 59	18 52	2 50	4 20 13	18 20·9	58 43·6	2 8	11	4 2 1 3 ○
17	11 51	19 50	3 49	5 19 33	19 8·7	59 27·6	14 9	11	4 3 ○ 2 1
18	12 54	20 50	4 40	6 20 32	18 43·6	60 7·6	24 10	11	4 3 1 ○ 2
19	14 5	21 50	5 24	7 22 3	17 2·9	60 37·6	33 11	11	4 2 3 ○ 1
20	15 23	22 49	6 1	8 23 2	14 11·8	60 54·6	37 12	11	4 2 1 ○ 3
21	16 44	23 46	6 34	9 22 38	10 23·3	60 54·6	37 13	11	☾ 4 ○ 2 3
22	18 5	0 41	7 3	10 20 27	5 56·2	60 36·6	33 14	11	4 ○ 1 2 3
23	19 25	1 34	7 30	11 16 32	1 11·4 N	60 3·6	23 15	11	2 1 3 4 ○
24	20 42	2 26	7 58	12 11 7	3 30·8 S	59 17·6	11 16	11	3 ○ 1 4 ●
25	21 57	3 16	8 27	13 4 37	7 53·3	58 23·5	56 17	11	3 1 ○ 2 4
26	23 8	4 7	8 58	13 57 23	11 42·5	57 27·5	41 18	11	2 3 ○ 1 4
27	.....	.....	.....	14 49 40	14 48·8	56 33·5	26 19	11	2 1 ○ 3 4
28	0 15	4 56	9 33	15 41 35	17 6·3 S	55 45·5	13 20	11	○ 1 2 3 4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	22 10 22	12 25·4 S	0 9 20	1 48·3 N	23 39 18	2 55·4 S
10	22 39 20	8 40·2	0 27 21	4 18·5	23 53 16	1 20·6 S
15	23 0 55	5 11·6	0 44 45	6 45·2	0 7 10	0 13·9 N
20	23 10 41	2 46·5	1 1 26	9 6·9	0 21 0	1 48·0
25	23 6 0	2 8·6	1 17 18	11 22·1	0 34 49	3 21·1

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	°	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	°
5	11 15 18	6 18·2 N	11 41 14	4 31·3 N	8 59 0	17 10.1 N
10	11 13 26	6 31·1	11 40 13	4 39·1	8 58 27	17 12.5
15	11 11 23	6 45·0	11 39 5	4 47·5	8 57 54	17 14.9
20	11 9 10	6 59·7	11 37 51	4 56·3	8 57 22	17 17.2
25	11 6 51	7 14·8	11 36 32	5 5·6	8 56 51	17 19.4

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·93	7·4	12·1	4·3	1·9	1·0	16 15	2·8	11·5	2·3	20·2	8·6
15	8·91	9·3	13·4	4·2	2·0	1·0	16 13	3·6	12·8	2·2	20·5	8·7
25	8·89	12·7	15·1	4·1	2·0	1·0	16 11	4·8	14·5	2·2	20·7	8·8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 211° 20′ ♏

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h*. 44*m*. Civil twilight ends at 17*h*. 35*m*. Night begins at 18*h*. 44*m*. The length of the Day is 9*h*. 6*m*.

Feb. 1. Neptune in Opposition, 18*h*. Distance 2,701,600,000 miles.

Feb. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 7·6*s*.

Feb. 9. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 16*h*. 0*m*. ☿ 4° 34′ S.

Feb. 10. Venus at greatest elongation, 4*h*. 46° 46′ E.

Feb. 11. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 9*h*. 43*m*. ♂ 3° 19′ S.

Feb. 12. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 4*h*. 41*m*. ♀ 0° 17′ S.

Feb. 13, *aft.* Occultation of 54 Ceti. See p. 81.

Feb. 15. Mercury at greatest elongation, 11*h*. 18° 8′ E.

Feb. 20, *aft.* Occultation of A^1 A^2 and 60 Cancri See p. 81.

Feb. 21. Mercury at a stationary point.

Feb. 22. Saturn's ring reappears. See note, p. 38.

Feb. 23. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 8*h*. 15*m*. ☾ 5° 12′ N.

Feb. 23. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 80.

Feb. 23. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 20*h*. 55*m*. ♄ 5° 37′ N.

Feb. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 5·5*s*.

In this month the Mornings increase 50*m*.; the Afternoons 49*m*. Neptune rises Feb 1. 16*h*. 39*m*.; sets 7*h*. 51*m*. morn. Feb. 28. 6*h*. 3*m*.

The Zodiacal light may be seen at the end of this month, as the moon will then be absent in the evening.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

Note.—The arrangement of the Table of Moonrising, southing, and setting on this page is as in last year's issue of this Almanack. The times in the second column are those of Moonrise on the day of the month shown by the adjacent figure in the first column, the hours being expressed according to the method described in the note on p. 26. The figures in the third and fourth columns show the time of the southing and of the setting *which next follow that rising*, and these sometimes happen

Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 46	20 26	5 32	18 5	0 41	13 16	...	12 21	6 15	18 49	9 6	21 40	6 4	18 43
2	W	8 58	21 45	6 44	19 23	1 56	14 44	0 56	13 40	7 27	20 6	10 17	22 56	7 18	19 57
3	Th	10 24	23 8	8 1	20 36	3 25	16 10	2 33	15 13	8 44	21 23	11 31	...	8 29	20 59
4	F	11 43	...	9 8	21 39	4 43	17 20	3 58	16 19	9 52	22 25	0 8	12 35	9 27	21 50
5	S	0 16	12 44	10 1	22 27	5 43	18 14	4 58	17 5	10 45	23 13	1 6	13 25	10 11	22 31
6	S	1 4	13 33	10 42	23 5	6 29	18 57	5 43	17 40	11 27	23 55	1 51	14 4	10 48	23 4
7	M	1 41	14 10	11 15	23 38	7 8	19 34	6 20	18 13	...	12 6	2 29	14 37	11 19	23 35
8	Tu	2 13	14 44	11 46	...	7 44	20 6	6 54	18 46	0 33	12 40	3 1	15 8	11 51	...
9	W	2 44	15 15	0 10	12 18	8 15	20 35	7 25	19 20	1 6	13 12	3 34	15 41	0 4	12 19
10	Th	3 14	15 45	0 40	12 50	8 46	21 5	7 57	19 53	1 39	13 45	4 9	16 16	0 34	12 51
11	F	*3 46	16 14	1 11	13 21	9 18	21 36	8 23	20 25	2 10	14 18	4 42	16 51	1 7	13 25
12	S	*4 18	16 45	1 42	13 54	9 50	22 5	8 50	20 59	2 43	14 52	5 16	17 26	1 41	14 0
13	S	*4 50	17 15	2 15	14 30	10 19	22 36	9 18	21 34	3 9	15 27	5 50	18 3	2 20	14 42
14	M	5 24	17 49	2 50	15 8	10 50	23 8	9 52	22 16	3 49	16 5	6 27	18 45	3 5	15 29
15	Tu	6 4	18 30	3 30	15 55	11 27	23 47	10 34	23 6	4 28	16 50	7 11	19 37	3 53	16 25
16	W	6 55	19 24	4 25	16 59	...	12 15	11 21	...	5 18	17 48	8 6	20 40	4 56	17 32
17	Th	7 57	20 31	5 36	18 17	0 45	13 28	0 4	12 22	6 23	19 3	9 13	21 54	6 13	18 55
18	F	9 17	22 0	6 56	19 42	2 11	15 5	1 21	13 55	7 43	20 29	10 32	23 17	7 35	19 15
19	S	10 53	23 27	8 18	20 59	3 48	16 35	3 7	15 28	9 6	21 48	11 51	...	8 47	20 18
20	S	...	12 11	9 25	21 59	5 6	17 44	4 30	16 36	10 15	22 52	0 31	12 57	9 45	22 12
21	M	0 34	13 11	10 18	22 50	6 8	18 40	5 24	17 26	11 12	23 47	1 30	13 48	10 43	22 55
22	Tu	1 25	14 1	11 5	23 36	7 1	19 29	6 9	18 14	...	12 3	2 20	14 35	11 16	23 39
23	W	*2 11	*14 48	11 52	...	7 48	20 14	6 55	19 3	0 39	12 51	3 6	15 21	...	12 0
24	Th	*2 56	*15 32	0 21	12 37	8 34	20 57	7 39	19 49	1 26	13 36	3 53	16 9	0 22	12 43
25	F	*3 39	16 12	1 3	13 20	9 16	21 35	8 17	20 28	2 8	14 19	4 37	16 52	1 6	13 26
26	S	4 19	16 50	1 43	14 1	9 54	22 10	8 52	21 7	2 48	14 59	5 18	17 34	1 48	14 9
27	S	4 57	17 24	2 21	14 41	10 29	22 43	9 27	21 46	3 24	15 36	5 57	18 16	2 33	14 56
28	M	5 36	18 1	3 1	15 23	11 4	23 18	10 5	22 29	4 0	16 16	6 39	19 2	3 20	15 47

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
6	8 9	13 12	18 18	8 54	15 9	21 25	8 47	14 38	20 29	19 33	2 8	8 43	20 9	2 34	9 0
13	7 51	13 22	18 53	8 33	15 6	21 40	8 28	14 30	20 32	19 1	1 38	8 14	19 39	2 5	8 32
20	7 22	13 11	19 0	8 12	15 2	21 53	8 9	14 21	20 34	18 29	1 7	7 46	19 9	1 36	8 4
27	6 43	12 33	18 23	7 50	14 55	22 4	7 50	14 13	20 37	17 56	0 36	7 17	18 38	1 7	7 35

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star throughout February in the constellation Aquarius, and in the middle of the month may be seen by the naked eye about 6 o'clock low down south of west

♀ Venus is also an evening star and remains in the constellation Pisces. This planet is a bright object in the south-west sky in the twilight and sets north of west. Magnitude, −4·0 to −4·2.

♂ Mars is also in the constellation Pisces, below and to the right of Venus. It sets earlier, nearly due west. Magnitude, +1·5.

♃ ♄ Jupiter and Saturn rise during the early evening. Both are moving from left to right in the constellation Leo and are in line with the star Regulus, Jupiter, much the brightest of the three objects, being in the middle. Magnitude: Jupiter, −2·0; Saturn, +1·0.

after midnight of the day indicated. In such cases the figures are in heavy type. It is therefore to be remembered, in using this Table, that these distinctive figures always indicate a time *on the morrow of the day of its line.* To one day in each lunation there are necessarily no entries, but there are no omissions. On the lines immediately following that with no entry the times given for moonrise are in the early morning of the day to which they are assigned. A similar system is followed in the Tables of Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets on this and other pages.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	32	26	88	53	19
10	1	32	16	88	53	18
19	1	32	8	88	53	16
28	1	32	0	88	53	14

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° ♈ 21d. 4h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▮	Tu	ST. DAVID'S DAY. Mamelukes massacred, 1811.	6 48	17 38	60	305
2	▮	W	German-Bolshevik treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 1918.	6 46	17 39	61	304
3	▮	Th	Col. Burnaby b., 1842. Sir Thomas Bodley b., 1545.	6 44	17 41	62	303
4	▮	F	Inauguration Day, U.S.A. John Timbs, antiqn., b. 1875.	6 42	17 43	63	302
5	▮	S	Sir A. H. Layard, excavator of Nineveh, born, 1817.	6 40	17 45	64	301
6	▮	S	**4th Sunday in Lent.** John Redmond died, 1918.	6 37	17 47	65	300
7	▮	M	J. R. Green, historian, d. 1883. Thos. Acquinas d. 1274.	6 35	17 48	66	299
8	▮	Tu	Aboukir, 1801. Bernadotte, King of Sweden, d. 1844.	6 33	17 50	67	298
9	▮	W	Charles Knight, publisher and historian, died, 1873.	6 31	17 52	68	297
10	▮	Th	British captured Neuve Chapelle, 1915.	6 29	17 53	69	296
11	▮	F	Baghdad captured by General Maude, 1917.	6 26	17 55	70	295
12	▮	S	Russian Revolution, 1917. £1 notes first issued, 1797.	6 24	17 57	71	294
13	▮	S	**5th Sunday in Lent.** F.-M. Lord Plumer b. 1857.	6 22	17 59	72	293
14	▮	M	Ivry, 1590. H.R.H. Duchess of Connaught d. 1917.	6 20	18 0	73	292
15	▮	Tu	Abdication of Czar Nicholas of Russia, 1917.	6 17	18 2	74	291
16	▮	W	German retreat on the Somme, 1917.	6 15	18 4	75	290
17	▮	Th	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. British occupied Bapaume, 1917.	6 13	18 5	76	289
18	▮	F	Naval attack on Dardanelles, 1915.	6 10	18 7	77	288
19	▮	S	Sir Richard Burton, Orientalist and traveller, b. 1821.	6 8	18 9	78	287
20	▮	S	**Palm Sunday.** *Titanic* Fund closed (£418,260).	6 6	18 11	79	286
21	▮	M	Second Battle of the Somme, 1918.	6 4	18 12	80	285
22	▮	Tu	General Allenby crossed the Jordan, 1918.	6 1	18 14	81	284
23	▮	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Lord Milner born, 1854.	5 59	18 16	82	283
24	▮	Th	Maundy Thursday. S.S. *Sussex* torpedoed, 1916.	5 57	18 17	83	282
25	▮	F	**Good Friday. Annunciation.** Lady D. Quarter D.	5 54	18 19	84	281
26	▮	S	British attacked Turks at Gaza, 1917. Baghdadie, 1918.	5 52	18 21	85	280
27	▮	S	**Easter Day.** First Allied Conference, Paris, 1916.	5 50	18 22	86	279
28	▮	M	**Easter Monday.** Bank Holiday.	5 48	18 24	87	278
29	▮	Tu	**Easter Tuesday.** French counter-attack, Verdun,	5 45	18 26	88	277
30	▮	W	"Big Bertha" bombarded Paris, 1918. [1916.	5 43	18 27	89	276
31	▮	Th	H.R.H. Prince Henry born, 1900.	5 41	18 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter	1d.	14h.	3m.
● New Moon	9	18	9
☽ First Quarter	17	3	49
○ Full Moon	23	20	19
☾ Last Quarter	31	9	13

Apogee 5d. 2h. 252,000 miles.
Perigee 21d. 1h. 226,900 ,,

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1920,

on 14 days; total fall, 1·38 inches; *below* the average by 0·08 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

2. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year. 17. Bank Holiday in Ireland.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. see p. 92.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′		H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 33	0·49	22 47 32	9·37	7 40·8 S	0·95	22 34 59	1 24 47
2	12 21	0·50	22 51 17	9·35	7 18·0	0·95	22 38 56	1 20 51
3	12 9	0·52	22 55 1	9·33	6 55·1	0·96	22 42 52	1 16 55
4	11 56	0·54	22 58 45	9·31	6 32·0	0·96	22 46 49	1 12 59
5	11 43	0·56	23 2 28	9·29	6 8·9	0·96	22 50 46	1 9 3
6	11 29	0·58	23 6 11	9·28	5 45·7	0·97	22 54 42	1 5 7
7	11 15	0·60	23 9 54	9·26	5 22·4	0·97	22 58 39	1 1 11
8	11 0	0·61	23 13 36	9·24	4 59·1	0·97	23 2 35	0 57 15
9	10 45	0·63	23 17 17	9·23	4 35·7	0·98	23 6 32	0 53 19
10	10 30	0·64	23 20 59	9·21	4 12·2	0·98	23 10 28	0 49 24
11	10 15	0·66	23 24 40	9·20	3 48·7	0·98	23 14 25	0 45 28
12	9 59	0·67	23 28 20	9·19	3 25·1	0·98	23 18 21	0 41 32
13	9 42	0·68	23 32 1	9·17	3 1·5	0·98	23 22 18	0 37 36
14	9 26	0·69	23 35 41	9·16	2 37·8	0·99	23 26 15	0 33 40
15	9 9	0·71	23 39 20	9·15	2 14·2	0·99	23 30 11	0 29 44
16	8 52	0·72	23 43 0	9·14	1 50·5	0·99	23 34 8	0 25 48
17	8 35	0·73	23 46 39	9·13	1 26·8	0·99	23 38 4	0 21 52
18	8 17	0·73	23 50 18	9·12	1 3·1	0·99	23 42 1	0 17 56
19	8 0	0·74	23 53 57	9·11	0 39·4	0·99	23 45 57	0 14 0
20	7 42	0·75	23 57 36	9·11	0 15·7S	0·99	23 49 54	0 10 4
21	7 24	0·75	0 1 14	9·11	0 8·0N	0·99	23 53 50	0 6 9
22	7 6	0·76	0 4 53	9·10	0 31·7	0·99	23 57 47	0 2 13 (23 58 17
23	6 47	0·76	0 8 31	9·09	0 55·4	0·98	0 1 44	23 54 21
24	6 29	0·76	0 12 9	9·09	1 19·0	0·98	0 5 40	23 50 25
25	6 11	0·77	0 15 47	9·09	1 42·6	0·98	0 9 37	23 46 29
26	5 52	0·77	0 19 25	9·09	2 6·1	0·98	0 13 33	23 42 33
27	5 34	0·77	0 23 3	9·09	2 29·7	0·98	0 17 30	23 38 37
28	5 15	0·77	0 26 42	9·09	2 53·1	0·98	0 21 26	23 34 41
29	4 57	0·76	0 30 20	9·09	3 16·5	0·97	0 25 23	23 30 45
30	4 39	0·76	0 33 58	9·09	3 39·9	0·97	0 29 19	23 26 50
31	4 20	0·76	0 37 36	9·10	4 3·2N	0·97	0 33 16	23 22 54

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1920.

Day.	TEMPERATURE Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs. to foot)		RAIN-FALL	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.	Directn.		inch.	hours.
1	59·3	41·9	40·4	29·862	SW	2·3	...	6·5
2	51·1	38·6	·4	30·075	W	2·4	·10	...
3	51·0	30·0	·5	30·424	SW	1·0	...	7·3
4	54·1	31·1	·7	30·030	WSW	1·0	...	8·7
5	54·5	37·6	·9	29·691	SW	4·0	·14	1·6
6	56·7	44·9	41·0	29·236	SW	6·4	·23	0·5
7	47·1	31·7	·0	29·517	W	3·4	·02	5·6
8	41·3	27·2	·1	30·095	N	3·3	...	7·8
9	42·6	27·3	·0	30·316	NW	1·2	...	2·3
10	49·0	36·9	40·9	30·128	SW	1·4	...	0·3
11	50·9	38·2	41·0	29·986	v'ble	1·4	·06	2·2
12	54·2	37·2	·1	29·633	WSW	8·0	·05	5·4
13	49·8	32·5	·3	29·535	SSW	3·5	·05	1·0
14	47·7	34·2	·5	28·925	SW	2·7	·16	0·7
15	47·2	35·1	·7	28·776	WSW	9·0	·12	1·7
16	47·9	35·0	·9	29·573	WNW	4·3	...	3·6
17	61·2	44·2	42·0	29·781	WSW	5·0	·01	3·0
18	59·6	41·9	·0	29·986	WSW	8·1	...	3·5
19	57·1	35·9	41·9	30·295	WNW	1·1	...	6·2
20	61·9	36·6	·9	30·331	WSW	0·6	...	7·4
21	65·9	34·7	·9	30·257	SW	0·5	...	7·7
22	65·5	36·3	42·0	30·065	E	0·5	...	7·9
23	65·0	37·0	·2	29·865	SE	1·0	...	8·0
24	58·2	39·6	·4	29·854	SW	4·1	·04	0·8
25	58·5	45·1	·7	29·678	SW	6·3	...	5·1
26	55·8	37·3	43·0	29·539	SSW	8·7	·21	6·6
27	58·3	45·2	·3	29·440	SW	6·8	...	1·5
28	64·6	49·1	·7	29·337	SSW	6·8	...	6·9
29	61·5	50·0	44·1	29·319	SE	1·2	·17	...
30	64·5	46·9	·5	29·425	ENE	1·0	·02	0·8
31	64·0	39·9	·9	29·392	S	1·5	...	11·0
Mn	55·7	38·0	41·9	29·754	—		1·38	130·4

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

	H. M.
1.	(18 8)
2.	(18 9)
3.	(18 11)
4.	(18 13)
5.	(18 15)
6. ☽	(18 17)
7.	(18 18)
8.	(18 20)
9.	(18 22)
10	(18 23)
11.	(18 25)
12.	(18 27)
13. ☽	(18 29)
14.	(18 30)
15.	(18 32)
16.	(18 34)
17.	(18 35)
18.	(18 37)
19.	(18 39)
20. ☽	(18 41)
21.	(18 42)
22.	(18 44)
23.	(18 46)
24.	(18 47)
25.	(18 49)
26.	(18 51)
27. ☽	(18 52)
28.	(18 54)
29.	(18 56)
30	(18 57)
31.	(18 59)

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
7	23·1W.	7 3 S	183·4
17	24·9	7·1	51.6
27	26·0	6·7	279·7

See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at midnight.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	1 26	5 46	10 13	16 33 7	18 31′6S	55 5	15 2	21 11	☽ 21○4
2	2 11	6 35	10 58	17 24 8	19 3′9	54 35	14 54	22 11	32○14
3	2 59	7 23	11 48	18 14 29	18 44′3	54 15	14 48	23 11	314○2
4	3 41	8 10	12 42	19 4 1	17 35′6	54 5	14 46	24 11	432○1
5	4 17	8 56	13 41	19 52 40	15 41′7	54 4	14 46	25 11	421○3
6	4 48	9 42	14 42	20 40 29	13 7′8	54 12	14 48	26 11	4○123
7	5 15	10 26	15 45	21 27 37	10 0′0	54 26	14 51	27 11	41○23
8	5 40	11 10	16 50	22 14 22	6 25′4	54 46	14 57	28 11	☽ 42○3
9	6 4	11 54	17 55	23 1 7	2 31′9S	55 9	15 3	29 11	432○1
10	6 27	12 39	19 2	23 48 18	1 31′3N	55 36	15 10	0 18	341○2
11	6 51	13 25	20 10	0 36 25	5 34′3	56 4	15 18	1 18	32○1 ●
12	7 17	14 12	21 19	1 25 59	9 25′8	56 33	15 26	2 18	21○34
13	7 45	15 1	22 28	2 17 24	12 53′7	57 4	15 34	3 18	○2134
14	8 19	15 53	23 36	3 10 59	15 45′3	57 34	15 43	4 18	1○234
15	8 59	16 47	0 41	4 6 46	17 48′2	58 5	15 51	5 18	2○34
16	9 47	17 43	1 41	5 4 27	18 51′4	58 36	16 0	6 18	32○14
17	10 44	18 41	2 33	6 3 26	18 47′1	59 5	16 8	7 18	31○24
18	11 50	19 38	3 19	7 2 55	17 32′3	59 31	16 15	8 18	3○14
19	13 3	20 36	3 57	8 2 2	15 10′1	59 51	16 20	9 18	21○43
20	14 19	21 31	4 30	9 0 13	11 49′5	60 2	16 23	10 18	4○213
21	15 38	22 26	5 1	9 57 8	7 44′7	60 2	16 23	11 18	41○23
22	16 57	23 19	5 28	10 52 50	3 12′7N	59 51	16 20	12 18	42○13
23	18 15	0 11	5 56	11 47 32	1 27′8S	59 26	16 13	13 18	432○●
24	19 31	1 3	6 25	12 41 33	5 58′8	58 51	16 4	14 18	431○2
25	20 45	1 54	6 55	13 35 10	10 4′2	58 7	15 52	15 18	43○21
26	21 55	2 45	7 29	14 28 32	13 31′4	57 20	15 39	16 18	421○●
27	23 0	3 36	8 8	15 21 42	16 11′0	56 32	15 26	17 18	4○13●
28	23 59	4 26	8 51	16 14 29	17 57′7	55 48	15 14	18 18	1○423
29	...	...	...	17 6 39	18 49′5	55 10	15 3	19 18	2○134
30	0 51	5 15	9 40	17 57 57	18 47′3	54 41	14 55	20 18	(23)1○4
31	1 36	6 4	10 33	18 48 10	17 54′3S	54 21	14 50	21 18	31○24

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	22 50 6	3 25′0S	1 32 10	13 29′1N	0 48 37	4 52′9N
7	23 32 19	5 45′4	1 45 49	15 26′5	1 2 25	6 23′2
12	22 21 25	7 58′0	1 57 56	17 12′3	1 16 14	7 51′6
17	22 20 28	9 21′6	2 8 8	18 44′4	1 30 5	9 17′8
22	22 28 22	9 47′7	2 15 55	20 0′1	1 43 58	10 41′5
27	22 42 54	9 21′0	2 20 44	20 56′0	1 57 55	12 2′3

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	11 4 28	7 30′3N	11 35 9	5 15′2N	8 56 22	17 21′4N
7	11 2 2	7 45′7	11 33 44	5 24′9	8 55 54	17 23′4
12	10 59 38	8 0′8	11 32 17	5 34′6	8 55 28	17 25′2
17	10 57 16	8 15′3	11 30 49	5 44′2	8 55 5	17 26′8
22	10 55 1	8 29′0	11 29 23	5 53′5	8 54 45	17 28′3
27	10 52 54	8 41′6	11 27 59	6 2′4	8 54 27	17 29′5

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·57	14·1	16·9	4·0	2·0	1·0	16 9	5·4	16·1	2·1	20·7	8·8
15	8·84	12·8	19·5	3·9	2·0	1·0	16 6	4·9	18·6	2·1	20·7	8·8
25	8·82	10·7	22·8	3·8	2·0	1·0	16 4	4·1	21·8	2·0	20·5	8·8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 209° 51′ ♎.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at *4h.* 55*m.* Civil twilight ends *18h.* 21*m.* Night begins *19h.* 30*m.* The length of the Day is *10h.* 50*m.*

Mar. 3. Mercury in Inferior conjunction *2h.*

Mar. 5, *2h.* Jupiter in Opposition. Distance, 411,150,000 miles.

Mar. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, *1m.* 5*·0s.*

Mar. 12. Mars in conjunction with ☽, *7h.* 5*m.* ♂ 0° 52′ S.

Mar. 12. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 80.

Mar. 12, *13h.* Saturn in Opposition. Distance, 783,400,000 miles.

Mar. 13. Venus in conjunction with ☽, *3h.* 42*m.* ♀ 5° 40′ N.

Mar. 17. *8h.* Venus at greatest brilliancy.

Mar. 21. Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox), *3h.* 51*m.*

Mar. 22. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, *12h.* 57*m.* ☽ 5° 27′ N.

Mar. 23. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, *3h.* 55*m.* ♄ 5° 48′ N.

Mar. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, *1m.* 4*·2s.*

Mar. 28. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 80.

Mar. 30, *10h.* Mercury at greatest elongation. 27° 50′ W.

Mar. 31, *21h.* Venus at a stationary point.

Neptune sets *Mar.* 1, *5h.* 59*m.* *Mar.* 31, *4h.* 0*m.*

The Zodiacal light may be seen at the beginning and end of this month as the Moon will then be absent from the evening sky.

In this month the Mornings increase 69*m.*; the Afternoons 51*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at *22h.*: Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

Planetary Oppositions.—Jupiter and Saturn are both in Opposition early in this month in the constellation Leo, the two phenomena being nearly contemporaneous, because the planets have been brought together by their orbital motion, as is mentioned on a later page. Last year Jupiter was in Opposition on February 3, being in Cancer. The Opposition of Jupiter happens a month later year by year because Jupiter moves forward through about a twelfth

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar.) G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar.) G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	6 20	18 44	3 45	16 14	11 41	23 57	10 46	23 17	4 41	17 3	7 26	19 51	4 16	16 45
2	W	7 8	19 35	4 41	17 18	...	12 30	11 34	...	5 30	18 0	8 19	20 52	5 17	17 53
3	Th	8 9	20 45	5 50	18 33	0 58	13 46	0 14	12 37	6 35	19 17	9 25	22 9	6 32	19 8
4	F	9 33	22 14	7 10	19 56	2 27	15 21	1 38	14 13	7 56	20 41	10 45	23 29	7 49	20 25
5	S	11 5	23 37	8 28	20 10	4 0	16 45	3 19	15 40	9 15	21 54	11 59	...	8 54	21 22
6	S	...	12 18	9 31	22 3	5 13	17 43	4 32	16 37	10 14	22 45	0 37	12 57	9 43	22 3
7	M	0 34	13 6	10 15	22 41	6 2	18 27	5 17	17 18	10 58	23 27	1 27	13 38	10 23	22 38
8	Tu	1 14	13 44	10 49	23 11	6 42	19 3	5 50	17 51	11 36	...	2 3	14 11	10 53	23 9
9	W	1 48	14 18	11 21	23 43	7 18	19 37	6 21	18 26	0 4	12 11	2 35	14 42	11 24	23 38
10	Th	2 20	14 47	11 53	...	7 51	20 7	6 51	19 0	0 38	12 45	3 5	15 14	11 53	...
11	F	2 51	15 17	0 12	12 24	8 22	20 37	7 22	19 34	1 11	13 20	3 37	15 49	0 8	12 23
12	S	*3 24	15 48	0 43	12 58	8 55	21 8	7 54	20 6	1 45	13 54	4 12	16 26	0 42	23 6
13	S	*3 56	16 17	1 16	13 31	9 25	21 42	8 22	20 39	2 16	14 28	4 46	17 2	1 15	13 34
14	M	*4 31	16 48	1 49	14 7	9 58	22 14	8 52	21 14	2 50	15 5	5 22	17 41	1 55	14 15
15	Tu	5 5	17 25	2 26	14 46	10 33	22 49	9 26	21 57	3 26	15 44	6 1	18 25	2 40	15 2
16	W	5 46	18 7	3 6	15 35	11 11	23 28	10 10	22 48	4 7	16 32	6 48	19 18	3 33	16 3
17	Th	6 37	19 0	4 0	16 37	11 56	...	11 0	23 47	4 59	17 30	7 44	20 21	4 36	17 15
18	F	7 38	20 9	5 12	17 59	0 24	13 9	...	12 0	6 4	18 48	8 54	21 41	5 57	18 39
19	S	9 2	21 42	6 39	19 30	1 52	14 51	1 5	13 35	7 29	19 17	10 17	23 6	7 22	19 4
20	S	10 42	23 13	8 5	20 49	3 34	16 24	2 53	15 17	8 44	20 36	11 37	...	8 37	20 5
21	M	...	12 1	9 13	21 49	4 53	17 31	4 16	16 24	10 2	22 36	0 21	12 43	9 32	21 56
22	Tu	0 20	*12 57	10 5	22 34	5 58	18 25	5 7	17 10	10 55	23 28	1 16	13 32	10 18	22 40
23	W	1 9	13 43	10 49	23 16	6 44	19 11	5 49	17 56	11 44	...	2 3	14 18	10 59	23 19
24	Th	*1 55	*14 25	11 32	23 57	7 30	19 53	6 31	18 42	0 15	12 29	2 44	15 0	11 38	23 57
25	F	*2 37	*15 5	...	12 15	8 12	20 32	7 13	19 28	0 58	13 14	3 25	15 44	...	12 16
26	S	*3 19	15 44	0 38	12 57	8 51	21 10	7 51	20 8	1 41	13 56	4 8	16 28	0 37	12 57
27	S	3 59	16 18	1 16	13 36	9 29	21 45	8 24	20 44	2 19	14 34	4 48	17 9	1 19	13 40
28	M	4 36	16 52	1 52	14 13	10 4	22 18	8 56	21 21	2 55	15 11	5 27	17 48	2 1	14 23
29	Tu	5 11	17 26	2 29	14 53	10 37	22 49	9 31	22 2	3 31	15 49	6 5	18 30	2 45	15 9
30	W	5 50	18 7	3 10	15 38	11 10	23 25	10 10	22 48	4 9	16 32	6 49	19 19	3 38	16 6
31	Th	6 37	18 56	3 59	16 37	11 53	...	10 56	23 42	4 55	17 24	7 40	20 16	4 37	17 8

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets at intervals of Seven Days (Noon 12h.).

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Southes h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Southes h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Southes h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Southes h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Southes h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
6	6 5	11 41	17 16	7 26	14 48	22 12	7 31	14 5	20 40	17 24	0 6	6 47	18 7	0 37	7 7
13	5 37	10 58	16 18	7 1	14 38	22 16	7 12	13 57	20 42	16 51	23 35	6 18	17 36	0 7	6 39
20	5 21	10 35	15 48	6 34	14 23	22 13	6 53	13 48	20 45	16 19	23 4	5 49	17 6	23 38	6 10
27	5 10	10 25	15 42	6 5	14 3	22 2	6 35	13 40	20 47	15 47	22 33	5 20	16 35	23 3	5 42

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star during the month, rising less than an hour before the Sun.

♀ Venus is a brilliant object in the evening sky. The stars of Orion and the constellations which surround it always make an attractive picture in the spring twilight; and this year Venus, which is now in Aries, will add to its splendour. Magnitude at greatest brilliancy on March 17, −4·3.

♂ Mars sets before 21h. W. by N., at the beginning of the month; and more northward later.

♃, ♄ Jupiter and Saturn being in Opposition in the beginning of the month, are in the S. about midnight and above the horizon from sunset until dawn. They will be seen S. of E. in the twilight. Both planets are moving westward, approaching Regulus. Magnitudes: Jupiter, −2·0; Saturn, +0·8 at Opposition (March 12).

of its orbit around the Sun in a year, and the earth must therefore describe more than one revolution, or in other words, more than a year must elapse before the Earth is again in line with the Sun and Jupiter. For similar reasons Saturn is in Opposition about a fortnight later in each year than the preceding. Jupiter is nearest to the Sun when in Heliocentric longitude 12°. The Earth is in that longitude at the beginning of October, and Jupiter will be brightest when Opposition happens about that date. The present is therefore not a bright Opposition. Saturn is nearest the Earth at an Opposition which happens in December, but its brightness is more affected by the phase of the rings spoken of in a note on p. 39.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	31	59	88	53	14
10	1	31	53	88	53	12
19	1	31	46	88	53	9
28	1	31	45	88	53	7

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 20*d.* 15*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		F	All Fools' Day. Dr. William Harvey born, 1578.	5 38	18 31	91	274
2		S	Copenhagen, 1801. Leon Gambetta born, 1838.	5 36	18 32	92	273
3		S	**1st Sunday after Easter.** Earl Loreburn b. 1846.	5 34	18 34	93	272
4		M	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 32	18 36	94	271
5		Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. U.S.A. at war, 1917.	5 30	18 37	95	270
6		W	R. E. Peary reached the North Pole, 1909.	5 27	18 39	96	269
7		Th	Old Lady Day. Archbishop of Canterbury b. 1848.	5 25	18 41	97	268
8		F	Atbara, 1898. King of the Belgians born, 1875.	5 23	18 42	98	267
9		S	Battle of Arras, 1917.	5 21	18 44	99	266
10		S	**2nd Sunday after Easter.** Toulouse, 1814.	5 18	18 46	100	265
11		M	Treaty of Utretcht, 1713. Monchy, 1917.	5 16	18 47	101	264
12		Tu	Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782.	5 14	18 49	102	263
13		W	Fort Sumpter taken, 1861. Magdala, 1868.	5 12	18 51	103	262
14		Th	Princess Beatrice b., 1857. Foch generalissimo, 1918.	5 10	18 52	104	261
15		F	*Titanic* disaster, 1912; 1,503 persons drowned.	5 7	18 54	105	260
16		S	Great French advance on the Aisne, 1917.	5 5	18 56	106	259
17		S	**3rd S. after Easter.** Benjamin Franklin d. 1790.	5 3	18 57	107	258
18		M	Chitral, 1895. British captured Hill 60, 1915.	5 1	18 59	108	257
19		Tu	Primrose Day. Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.	4 59	19 0	109	256
20		W	Successful T.B.D. action off Dover, 1917.	4 57	19 2	110	255
21		Th	Baroness Burdett-Coutts b. 1814. C. Brontë b. 1816.	4 55	19 4	111	254
22		F	Germans used poison gas at Ypres, 1915.	4 53	19 5	112	253
23		S	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Naval attack on Zeebrugge, 1918.	4 51	19 7	113	252
24		S	**4th Sunday after Easter.** Dublin Rebellion, 1916.	4 49	19 9	114	251
25		M	**St. Mark.** Princess Mary b. 1897. Gallipoli, 1915.	4 47	19 10	115	250
26		Tu	German Naval raid on Ramsgate, 1917.	4 45	19 12	116	249
27		W	Martial Law proclaimed throughout Ireland, 1916.	4 43	19 14	117	248
28		Th	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1780.	4 41	19 15	118	247
29		F	Horse racing in England suspended, 1917.	4 39	19 17	119	246
30		S	Fontenoy, 1745. Shatt-el-Adhaim, 1917.	4 37	19 19	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	8*d.*	9*h.*	5*m.*
☽ First Quarter	15	10	12
○ Full Moon	22	7	49
☾ Last Quarter	30	4	9

Apogee ..... 1*d.* 21*h.* .. 251,400 miles.
Perigee ..... 16*d.* 15*h.* .. 229,700 ,,
Apogee ..... 29*d.* 17*h.* .. 251,200 ,,

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1920.

on 21 days; total fall 2·66 inches; *above* the average by 1·00 inch.

Summer Time.—*See* Note p. 40 and p. 92.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1920-1921, for Treasury purposes ends.

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

–. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

18. Edinburgh Spring Holiday.

24. Census Day, 1921.

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T. See p. 92.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	4 2	0·75	0 41 15	9·10	4 26·4 N	0·96	0 37 12	23 18 58
2	3 44	0·75	0 44 53	9·11	4 49·5	0·96	0 41 9	23 15 2
3	3 26	0·74	0 48 32	9·11	5 12·5	0·96	0 45 6	23 11 6
4	3 9	0·73	0 52 11	9·12	5 35·5	0·95	0 49 2	23 7 10
5	2 51	0·73	0 55 50	9·13	5 58·3	0·95	0 52 59	23 3 14
6	2 34	0·72	0 59 29	9·13	6 21·1	0·95	0 56 55	22 59 18
7	2 16	0·71	1 3 9	9·14	6 43·7	0·94	1 0 52	22 55 22
8	2 0	0·70	1 6 48	9·15	7 6·3	0·94	1 4 48	22 51 26
9	1 43	0·69	1 10 28	9·16	7 28·7	0·93	1 8 45	22 47 30
10	1 26	0·68	1 14 8	9·17	7 50·9	0·93	1 12 41	22 43 35
11	1 10	0·67	1 17 48	9·19	8 13·1	0·92	1 16 38	22 39 39
12	0 54	0·66	1 21 29	9·20	8 35·1	0·91	1 20 35	22 35 43
13	0 39	0·65	1 25 10	9·21	8 57·0	0·91	1 24 31	22 31 47
14	0 23	0·63	1 28 51	9·22	9 18·7	0·90	1 28 28	22 27 51
15	0 8	0·62	1 32 32	9·24	9 40·2	0·89	1 32 24	22 23 55
16	*Subt.*	0·61	1 36 14	9·25	10 1·6	0·89	1 36 21	22 19 59
17	0 21	0·59	1 39 56	9·26	10 22 9	0·88	1 40 17	22 16 3
18	0 35	0·58	1 43 39	9·28	10 43·9	0·87	1 44 14	22 12 7
19	0 49	0·56	1 47 22	9·30	11 4·8	0·87	1 48 10	22 8 11
20	1 2	0·54	1 51 5	9·31	11 25·5	0·86	1 52 7	22 4 15
21	1 15	0·52	1 54 49	9·33	11 46·0	0·85	1 56 4	21 0 20
22	1 27	0·51	1 58 33	9·35	12 6·3	0·84	2 0 0	21 56 24
23	1 39	0·49	2 2 18	9·37	12 26·4	0·83	2 3 57	21 52 28
24	1 50	0·47	2 6 3	9·39	12 46·4	0·83	2 7 53	21 48 32
25	2 1	0·45	2 9 48	9·41	13 6·1	0·82	2 11 50	21 44 36
26	2 12	0·43	2 13 34	9·43	13 25·6	0·81	2 15 46	21 40 40
27	2 22	0·41	2 17 21	9·45	13 44·8	0·80	2 19 43	21 36 44
28	2 31	0·39	2 21 8	9·47	14 3·9	0·79	2 23 39	21 32 48
29	2 40	0·36	2 24 55	9·49	14 22·7	0·78	2 27 36	21 28 52
30	2 49	0·34	2 28 44	9·51	14 41·3 N	0·77	2 31 33	21 24 56

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H. M.
1.	(Summer time).	(20 1)
2.		(20 2)
3.		(20 4)
4.		(20 6)
5.		(20 7)
6.		(20 9)
7.		(20 11)
8.		(20 12)
9.		(20 14)
10.		(20 16)
11.		(20 17)
12.		(20 19)
13.		(20 21)
14.		20 22)
15.		(20 24)
16.		(20 26)
17.		(20 27)
18.		(20 29)
19.		(20 30)
20.		(20 32)
21.		(20 34)
22.		(20 35)
23.		(20 37)
24.		(20 39)
25.		(20 40)
26.		(20 42)
27.		(20 44)
28.		(20 45)
29.		(20 47)
30.		(20 49)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1920.

Day.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841 1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		Rain-fall.	Sun-shine
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	50·7	38·8	45·3	29·220	V'ble	0·6	·34	...
2	50·8	34·3	·7	29·421	W	0·5	...	0·6
3	53·9	40·1	46·0	29·508	V'ble	0·5	...	0·8
4	50·4	41·8	·2	29·549	N	2·4	·06	0·3
5	53·5	41·4	·3	29·707	NW	1·0	·02	1·1
6	56·9	34·2	·3	29·824	SSW	0·6	...	1·0
7	58·1	41·3	·3	29·640	SW	5·4	·10	2·9
8	57·5	48·6	·1	29·502	SSW	1·7	·09	0·1
9	61·9	48·3	·0	29·292	SW	1·2	·13	...
10	64·1	49·2	45·9	29·420	SW	4·4	...	4·4
11	59·2	46·0	·8	29·229	S	2·1	·35	0·3
12	54·8	43·3	·9	29·009	SSE	3·5	·13	0·7
13	60·0	42·6	46·1	29·106	SSW	3·9	·13	3·4
14	58·0	42·2	·4	29·345	SSW	5·5	·08	6·6
15	59·6	50·1	·8	29·120	SSW	18·0	·17	1·8
16	58·8	45·6	47·2	29·355	SSW	11·0	·13	5·6
17	55·4	42·5	·6	29·675	ENE	1·9	...	...
18	51·6	40·0	48·0	29·740	NNE	0·6	·02	...
19	59·4	37·3	·3	29·647	SW	4·6	·05	1·5
20	54·0	39·4	·5	29·362	SW	11·0	.21	5·3
21	54·9	39·8	·7	29·882	NW	7·7	·01	2·7
22	57·0	35·1	·7	29·899	SW	3·8	·28	3·5
23	58·2	44·4	·6	29·999	S	0·4	...	1·5
24	66·2	44·1	·6	29·991	WSW	3·3	...	2·5
25	61·0	45·2	·6	29·812	WNW	5·5	...	6·0
26	56·8	44·3	·6	29·803	NW	4·0	·04	2·2
27	52·9	43·0	·7	29·460	W	6·3	·20	...
28	55·2	36·9	·8	29·457	W	4·2	·10	7·6
29	56·5	36·1	49·0	29·692	WNW	5·7	·02	6·2
30	58·8	32·9	·1	29·781	W	4·4	...	8·1
Mn	56·9	41·6	47·3	29·546	...	...	2.66'	76·7

Heliographic Elements.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc Lat.	Centre of Disc Long.
	°	°	°
6	26·4 W	6·2 S	147·8
16	26·2	5·4	15·8
26	25·1	4·6	243·7

THE MOON.

[See Note, p. 30.]

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 23h 0m.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	2 15	6 50	11 30	19 37 15	16 14·7S	54 12	14 48	22 18	3○124
2	2 48	7 36	12 31	20 25 17	13 54·0	54 13	14 48	23 18	213○4
3	3 17	8 21	13 33	21 12 30	10 57·9	54 24	14 51	24 18	●○0134
4	3 42	9 5	14 36	21 59 14	7 32·9	54 44	14 56	25 18	1○423
5	4 7	9 49	15 41	22 45 57	3 45·9S	55 10	15 3	26 18	24○13
6	4 30	10 34	16 48	23 33 10	0 14·9N	55 41	15 12	27 18	4231○
7	4 54	11 19	17 56	0 21 24	4 20.0	56 15	15 21	28 18	43○12
8	5 19	12 7	19 6	1 11 12	8 18·3	56 49	15 31	0 3	43○2●
9	5 47	12 56	20 17	2 2 59	11 56·9	57 22	15 39	1 3	4213○
10	6 20	13 48	21 26	2 57 0	15 2·0	57 52	15 48	2 3	42○13
11	6 58	14 43	22 34	3 53 11	17 19·7	58 18	15 55	3 3	41○23
12	7 44	15 39	23 36	4 51 9	18 38·2	58 39	16 0	4 3	42○13
13	8 39	16 36	0 31	5 50 10	18 49·5	58 56	16 5	5 3	2134○
14	9 42	17 34	1 18	6 49 19	17 50·9	59 8	16 8	6 3	3○124
15	10 52	18 30	1 57	7 47 46	15 46·0	59 16	16 11	7 3	●3○24
16	12 6	19 25	2 31	8 44 57	12 43·6	59 19	16 12	8 3	231○4
17	13 22	20 18	3 1	9 40 42	8 56·3	59 17	16 11	9 3	2○134
18	14 38	21 10	3 29	10 35 10	4 38·9	59 9	16 9	10 3	1○234
19	15 54	22 1	3 55	11 28 41	0 7·5N	58 54	16 5	11 3	○134
20	17 9	22 52	4 24	12 21 43	4 22·0S	58 32	15 58	12 3	2○14
21	18 23	23 42	4 53	13 14 39	8 34·2	58 3	15 51	13 3	3○214
22	19 35	0 33	5 25	14 7 44	12 15·4	57 29	15 41	14 3	341○2
23	20 43	1 25	6 2	15 1 2	15 14·1	56 51	15 31	15 3	432○
24	21 45	2 16	6 43	15 54 22	17 22·3	56 12	15 20	16 3	42○13
25	22 41	3 6	7 30	16 47 23	18 35·5	55 36	15 10	17 3	41○23
26	23 30	3 55	8 23	17 39 40	18 53·0	55 4	15 2	18 3	4○213
27	.....	.....	... ..	18 30 52	18 17·1	54 38	14 55	19 3	421○3
28	0 12	4 43	9 19	19 20 43	16 52·5	54 21	14 50	20 3	43○1●
29	0 47	5 30	10 18	20 9 15	14 44·9	54 14	14 48	21 3	341○2
30	1 17	6 15	11 19	20 56 37	12 0·6S	54 18	14 49	22 3	32○14

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	23 2 9	8 8·6S	2 22 7	21 27·7N	2 11 55	13 20·1N
6	23 24 48	6 16·8	2 19 44	21 30·4	2 26 0	14 34·5
11	23 50 6	3 50·4	2 13 37	20 59·6	2 40 9	15 45·3
16	0 17 41	0 53·5S	2 4 26	19 53·2	2 54 23	16 52·3
21	0 47 31	2 30 0N	1 53 31	18 15·1	3 8 42	17 55·2
26	1 19 53	6 16·1	1 42 45	16 16·6	3 23 6	18 53·8

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	10 50 58	8 53·0N	11 26 38	6 10·8N	8 54 12	17 30·6N
6	10 49 13	9 3·0	11 25 22	6 18·7	8 54 1	17 31·4
11	10 47 43	9 11·4	11 24 10	6 25·8	8 53 52	17 32·1
16	10 46 27	9 18·2	11 23 5	6 32·2	8 53 46	17 32·5
21	10 45 28	9 23·3	11 22 8	6 37·7	8 53 45	17 32·6
26	10 44 45	9 26·7	11 21 17	6 42·2	8 53 46	17 32·6

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♆	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♆
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·79	9·0	26·9	3·7	1·9	1·0	0·0	16 0	3·4	25·7	2·0	20 1	8·7	
15	8·77	7·9	30·0	3·7	1·9	1·0		15 58	3·0	28·7	2·0	19·7	8·7	
25	8·74	7·1	30·7	3·6	1·8	1·0		15 55	2·7	29·3	1·9	19·2	8·6	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 208° 12′ ♎

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h*. 37*m*. Civil twilight ends 19*h*. 15*m*. Night begins 20*h*. 30*m*. The length of the Day is 12*h*. 53*m*.

Apr. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian 1*m*. 4·4*s*.

Apr. 6. Mercury in conjunction with ☽ 7*h*. 19*m*. ☿ 5° 49′ S.

Apr. 8, *morn.* Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Visible as Partial Eclipse at Greenwich. See p. 80.

Apr. 9. Venus in conjunction with ☽ 17*h*. 57*m*. ♀ 8° 28′ N.

Apr. 10. Saturn's ring-plane passes through Sun. See note.

Apr. 10. Mars in conjunction with ☽ 2*h*. 54*m*. ♂ 1° 30′ N.

Apr. 18. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ 16*h*. 50*m*. ♃ 5° 36′ N.

Apr. 19. Saturn in conjunction with ☽ 9*h*. 13*m*. ♄ 5° 56′ N.

Apr. 22, *morn.* Total eclipse of the Moon. Not visible at Greenwich. See p. 80.

Apr. 22, 18*h*. Venus at Inferior conjunction.

Apr. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter to cross the meridian 1*m*. 5·4*s*.

Neptune sets *Apr.* 1, 3*h*. 56*m*.; *Apr.* 30. 2*h*. 2*m*.

The Zodiacal light may be seen after 20*h*. 30*m*., at beginning of this month, the Moon then being absent.

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h*. 1*m*., the Afternoons 48*m*.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h*.: Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

The Solar Eclipse of April 8 is with one exception the largest that has been seen in London for at least 50 years, the exception being the eclipse that happened on *April* 17, 1912, when nine-tenths of the Sun's diameter was obscured, and the magnitude on this occasion is not very different. The eclipse in 1912 was seen annular from the neighbourhood of Paris, and it is predicted that the eclipse on *April* 8 will be seen annular from a strip of the earth about 140 miles wide the central line of which passes through the extreme north-west point of Scotland.

Saturn's Ring.—Analogous to the passage of the plane of the Earth's equator through the Sun at the terrestrial Equinoxes, the plane of Saturn's ring passes through the Sun twice during a revolution of the planet in its orbit. This will happen on the 10th of this month. The last

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	7 33	19 59	5 6	17 51	0 17	12 59	11 51	...	5 52	18 30	8 42	21 24	5 47	18 25
2	S	8 46	20 10	6 21	19 6	1 33	14 24	0 50	13 8	7 3	19 46	9 52	22 36	7 3	19 40
3	S	10 7	22 38	7 34	20 17	2 59	15 48	2 19	14 38	8 18	21 0	11 4	23 47	8 12	20 41
4	M	11 26	23 49	8 43	21 18	4 18	16 57	3 41	15 53	9 26	22 3	...	12 11	9 7	21 26
5	Tu	...	12 25	9 37	22 5	5 19	17 49	4 38	16 43	10 21	22 51	0 47	13 4	9 46	22 6
6	W	0 41	13 9	10 19	22 40	6 7	18 31	5 17	17 21	11 3	23 30	1 30	13 41	10 22	22 36
7	Th	1 20	13 42	10 52	23 11	6 46	19 5	5 48	17 56	11 41	...	2 2	14 14	10 52	23 9
8	F	1 52	14 13	11 24	23 42	7 20	19 37	6 18	18 32	0 4	12 16	2 34	14 47	11 25	23 40
9	S	2 25	14 45	11 57	...	7 54	20 11	6 50	19 9	0 39	12 53	3 6	15 22	11 56	...
10	S	*3 0	*15 18	0 15	12 33	8 28	20 45	7 24	19 46	1 16	13 32	3 42	16 2	0 14	12 33
11	M	*3 35	*15 54	0 51	13 10	9 3	21 21	7 55	20 24	1 52	14 9	4 20	16 41	0 52	13 12
12	Tu	*4 12	16 28	1 27	13 49	9 41	21 58	8 29	21 4	2 30	14 50	4 59	17 24	1 33	14 6
13	W	4 51	17 6	2 6	14 32	10 19	22 36	9 6	21 50	3 10	15 34	5 44	18 13	2 20	14 48
14	Th	5 34	17 52	2 52	15 24	11 1	23 19	9 52	22 44	3 56	16 25	6 35	19 10	3 18	15 52
15	F	6 29	18 51	3 49	16 31	11 50	...	10 46	23 47	4 51	17 27	7 35	20 16	4 31	17 7
16	S	7 35	20 2	5 4	17 55	0 16	13 3	11 53	...	5 58	18 43	8 46	21 35	5 50	18 30
17	S	8 58	21 32	6 31	19 23	1 46	14 42	1 4	13 24	7 19	20 7	10 8	22 56	7 11	19 46
18	M	10 32	22 58	7 55	20 35	3 24	16 8	2 44	15 2	8 37	21 19	11 24	...	8 18	20 44
19	Tu	11 43	...	8 57	21 27	4 37	17 10	3 58	16 5	9 41	22 16	0 2	12 25	9 11	21 34
20	W	...	12 36	9 46	22 11	5 33	17 59	4 45	16 52	10 33	23 2	0 56	13 13	9 57	22 18
21	Th	0 49	13 19	10 29	22 51	6 20	18 43	5 25	17 36	11 19	23 46	1 38	13 55	10 37	22 58
22	F	1 31	13 58	11 9	23 29	7 4	19 25	6 2	18 20	...	12 4	2 17	14 36	11 19	23 36
23	S	*2 13	*14 36	11 50	...	7 45	20 4	6 42	19 4	0 30	12 49	2 57	15 19	11 59	...
24	S	*2 55	*15 14	0 9	12 31	8 26	20 44	7 21	19 46	1 12	13 31	3 38	16 2	0 15	12 33
25	M	*3 35	15 52	0 48	13 11	9 6	21 20	7 55	20 24	1 52	14 11	4 20	16 44	0 53	13 12
26	Tu	4 13	16 27	1 25	13 50	9 41	21 54	8 28	21 4	2 29	14 49	5 0	17 26	1 33	13 54
27	W	4 51	17 3	2 3	14 32	10 18	22 29	9 2	21 46	3 6	15 27	5 41	18 7	2 17	14 41
28	Th	5 30	17 41	2 44	15 16	10 51	23 1	9 40	22 30	3 44	16 9	6 22	18 53	3 6	15 34
29	F	6 14	18 25	3 29	16 8	11 28	23 43	10 21	23 17	4 26	16 54	7 9	19 44	4 3	16 31
30	S	7 3	19 15	4 25	17 9	...	12 18	11 10	...	5 13	17 49	8 2	20 42	5 3	17 39

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets at intervals of Seven Days (Noon 12*h*.).

D.	☿ Mercury			♀ Venus			♂ Mars			♃ Jupiter			♄ Saturn		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3	5 0	10 26	15 52	5 34	13 36	21 38	6 17	13 32	20 49	15 15	22 3	4 52	16 5	22 39	5 13
10	4 51	10 32	16 15	5 2	13 2	21 2	6 0	13 25	20 51	14 44	21 34	4 23	15 35	22 10	4 45
17	4 41	10 43	16 47	4 33	12 22	20 10	5 43	13 17	20 52	14 14	21 4	3 55	15 5	21 41	4 17
24	4 32	10 59	17 28	4 5	11 39	19 12	5 26	13 9	20 53	13 45	20 36	3 26	14 36	21 12	3 49

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, but rises not long before the Sun.

♀ Venus is a bright evening star at the beginning of the month, becomes fainter and sets earlier, and being at Inferior conjunction on the 22nd, it rises and sets before the Sun in the last week of April. It moves in retrograde direction from the constellation Aries into Pisces.

♂ Mars lingers in the evening sky. It moves eastward somewhat rapidly, passing from the constellation Aries into Taurus, and sets in the W.N.W. a few minutes be ore 21*h*.

♃, ♄ Jupiter and Saturn are to be seen in the evening twilight in the south-east sky. They are in the west at altitude 15° about 3 o'clock in the morning early in the month. Both are moving westward in the constellation Leo. Magnitudes: Jupiter, −2·0 to −1·8; Saturn, +0·9 to +1·0.

occasion was on July 26, 1907. The plane similarly passed through the Earth on 1920 November 7, 1921 February 22, and will again on 1921 August 3. Between the first two dates the south side was illuminated by the Sun, and the Earth was on the north side. Between February 22 and April 10 the Sun and Earth are on the south side. From April 10 to August 3, the north side will be illuminated, but the Earth will be on the south side. In the intervals when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane the Ring system is said to be invisible, but has been found not to be entirely so.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	31	44	88	53	5
10	1	31	43	88	53	3
19	1	31	44	88	52	59
28	1	31	48	88	52	57

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° ♊ 21*d.* 15*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	**Rogation Sunday. St. Philip and St. James.**	4 35	19 20	121	244
2		M	[H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., born, 1850. (1st.)]	4 33	19 22	122	243
3		Tu	Australians pierced Hindenburg Line, 1917.	4 31	19 23	123	242
4		W	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May, 1895.	4 29	19 25	124	241
5		Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thursday. Napoleon I. d. 1821.	4 27	19 27	125	240
6		F	KING'S ACCESSION (1910). Ld. F. Cavendish as'n'd. '82.	4 26	19 28	126	239
7		S	S.S. *Lusitania* torpedoed, 1915; 1,134 lives lost.	4 24	19 30	127	238
8		S	**Sunday after Ascension.** [Ostend, 1918.	4 22	19 32	128	237
9		M	Half Quarter Day. H.M.S. *Vindictive* blocked	4 21	19 33	129	236
10		Tu	Lodi, 1796. Indian Mutiny begun at Meerut, 1857.	4 19	19 35	130	235
11		W	Chatham, died, 1778. Sir J. Herschel d. 1871.	4 17	19 36	131	234
12		Th	Passage of Douro, 1809. Windhoek occupied, 1915.	4 16	19 38	132	233
13		F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. Sir A. Sullivan b. 1842.	4 14	19 39	133	232
14		S	Old May Day.	4 13	19 41	134	231
15		S	**Whit Sunday. Pentecost.** Vimy Ridge, 1916.	4 11	19 42	135	230
16		M	**Whit Monday.** Bank Holiday. Albuera, 1811.	4 10	19 44	136	229
17		Tu	**Whit Tuesday.** King of Spain born, 1886.	4 8	19 45	137	228
18		W	N. Hawthorne, d. 1864. George Meredith died, 1909.	4 7	19 47	138	227
19		Th	Last air raid on London, 1918.	4 5	19 48	139	226
20		F	Columbus d. 1506. Consols £113 11*s.* 3*d.*, 1897.	4 4	19 50	140	225
21		S	"*Summer Time" first adopted, 1916.	4 3	19 51	141	224
22		S	**Trinity Sunday.** Sir A. Conan Doyle born, 1859.	4 1	19 52	142	223
23		M	Ramillies, 1706. Italy declared war on Austria, 1915.	4 0	19 54	143	222
24		Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. EMPIRE DAY.	3 59	19 55	144	221
25		W	Military Service Act became law, 1916.	3 58	19 56	145	220
26		Th	H.M. Queen Mary born, 1867. *Corpus Christi.*	3 57	19 58	146	219
27		F	Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918.	3 56	19 59	147	218
28		S	Battles of Souchez and La Bassée, 1915.	3 55	20 0	148	217
29		S	**1st Sunday after Trinity.** Oak Apple Day.	3 54	20 1	149	216
30		M	Decoration Day. General Holiday, U.S.A.	3 53	20 2	150	215
31		Tu	UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910). Battle of Jutland, 1916.	3 52	20 4	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	7*d.*	21*h.*	2*m.*
☽ First Quarter	14	15	25
○ Full Moon	21	20	15
☾ Last Quarter	29	21	45

Perigee.....11*d.* 20*h.* 228,500 miles.
Apogee.....27*d.* 11*h.* 251,500 ..

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1920,

on 12 days; total fall, 0·70 inch; *below* the average by 1·30 inch.

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time, but the hours are numbered as explained on page 26. To convert G.M.T. into Summer Time, or the time used for general purposes in some months of the year according to Act of Parliament, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange. 6. 11 George V. ends. 7. 12 George V. begins.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subs. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 92.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 57	0·32	2 32 32	9·54	14 59·6n	0·76	2 35 29	21 21 0
2	3 4	0·29	2 36 22	9·56	15 17·7	0·75	2 39 26	21 17 5
3	3 11	0·27	2 40 11	9·59	15 35·5	0·74	2 43 22	21 13 9
4	3 17	0·25	2 44 2	9·61	15 53·1	0·73	2 47 19	21 9 13
5	3 23	0·22	2 47 53	9·63	16 10·4	0·72	2 51 15	21 5 17
6	3 28	0·20	2 51 44	9·66	16 27·5	0·70	2 55 12	21 1 21
7	3 32	0·18	2 55 36	9·68	16 44·3	0·69	2 59 8	20 57 25
8	3 36	0·15	2 59 29	9·70	17 0·8	0·68	3 3 5	20 53 29
9	3 40	0·13	3 3 22	9·73	17 17·0	0·67	3 7 1	20 49 33
10	3 42	0·11	3 7 16	9·75	17 32·9	0·66	3 10 58	20 45 37
11	3 45	0·08	3 11 10	9·77	17 48·6	0·65	3 14 55	20 41 41
12	3 46	0·06	3 15 5	9·80	18 3·9	0·63	3 18 51	20 37 45
13	3 48	0·04	3 19 0	9·82	18 19·0	0·62	3 22 48	20 33 50
14	3 48	0·01	3 22 56	9·84	18 33·7	0·61	3 26 44	20 29 54
15	3 48	0·01	3 26 53	9·87	18 48·1	0·59	3 30 41	20 25 58
16	3 48	0·03	3 30 50	9·89	19 2·2	0·58	3 34 37	20 22 2
17	3 47	0·06	3 34 47	9·91	19 16·0	0·57	3 38 34	20 18 6
18	3 45	0·08	3 38 46	9·94	19 29·4	0·55	3 42 31	20 14 10
19	3 43	0·10	3 42 44	9·96	19 42·5	0·54	3 46 27	20 10 14
20	3 40	0·12	3 46 44	9·98	19 55·3	0·53	3 50 24	20 6 18
21	3 37	0·15	3 50 43	10·00	20 7·7	0·51	3 54 20	20 2 22
22	3 33	0·17	3 54 44	10·03	20 19·8	0·50	3 58 17	19 58 26
23	3 29	0·19	3 58 44	10·05	20 31·6	0·48	4 2 13	19 54 30
24	3 24	0·21	4 2 46	10·07	20 43·0	0·47	4 6 10	19 50 35
25	3 19	0·23	4 6 48	10·09	20 54·0	0·45	4 10 6	19 46 39
26	3 13	0·25	4 10 50	10·11	21 4·7	0·44	4 14 3	19 42 43
27	3 6	0·28	4 14 53	10·13	21 15·0	0·42	4 18 0	19 38 47
28	3 0	0·30	4 18 57	10·15	21 25·0	0·41	4 21 56	19 34 51
29	2 52	0·32	4 23 0	10·17	21 34·6	0·39	4 25 53	19 30 55
30	2 44	0·34	4 27 5	10·19	21 43·8	0·38	4 29 49	19 26 59
31	2 36	0·35	4 31 10	10·21	21 52·6n	0·36	4 33 46	19 23 3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1920.

Day.	Temperature Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	63·1	40·9	49·3	29·614	S	3·4	·01	1·2
2	67·4	48·0	·5	29·361	WSW	5·8	·01	2·4
3	63·2	43·9	·8	29·827	W	7·5	...	11·2
4	56·2	38·7	50·0	30·225	N	3·5	...	8·0
5	59·2	32·0	·3	30·372	WSW	2·7	...	3·9
6	55·6	47·2	·5	29·963	WSW	6·3	·19	...
7	61·0	42·7	·7	29·888	W	7·7	·05	9·8
8	54·4	40·6	51·0	29·950	W	2·4	·18	0·3
9	62·0	41·2	·2	29·998	N	1·1	·04	7·2
10	61·8	39·3	·5	30·114	ESE	1·2	...	8·5
11	64·6	41·1	·8	29·853	ESE	3·3	...	7·4
12	72·3	49·6	52·1	29·640	SW	5·1	·01	7·2
13	65·5	45·3	·4	29·951	WNW	4·7	...	10·4
14	67·0	39·3	·6	30·105	V'ble	1·5	...	9·5
15	62·0	43·9	·8	29·986	ESE	4·8	...	11·5
16	61·5	48·8	53·0	29·655	ESE	6·7	·01	5·6
17	64·7	50·3	·1	29·506	WSW	5·1	·11	1·5
18	64·6	46·9	·3	29·459	SW	25·7	...	6·0
19	64·6	45·6	·5	29·814	WSW	6·7	...	13·4
20	66·0	41·3	·8	30·019	SW	0·7	...	3·7
21	70·4	46·6	54·2	30·115	W	3·1	...	9·6
22	72·9	41·8	·6	30·237	W	1·8	...	13·0
23	71·9	45·1	·9	30 094	SE	2·7	...	13·0
24	74·1	50·1	55·3	29·752	ESE	4·4	...	13·2
25	86·5	52·2	·5	29·724	E	1·6	...	10·6
26	78·6	54·3	·8	29 824	SW	1·8	...	3·9
27	75·3	53·5	56·0	29·839	WSW	1·4	...	4·6
28	76·0	53·1	·2	29·833	WSW	1·1	...	4·3
29	74·9	52·1	·4	29·720	SW	3·8	·03	5·3
30	69·4	50·1	·7	29·844	W	3·6	·13	5·1
31	67·0	47·9	57·1	30·071	NW	3·3	·03	7·7
Mn	66·9	45·6	53·1	29·882	—	—	0·70	219·0

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H. M.
1.	S. (Summer time).	(20 50)
2.		(20 52)
3.		(20 53)
4.		(20 55)
5.		(20 57)
6.		(20 58)
7.		(21 0)
8.	S.	(21 2)
9.		(21 3)
10.		(21 5)
11.		(21 6)
12.		(21 8)
13.		(21 9)
14.		(21 11)
15.	S.	(21 12)
16.		(21 14)
17.		(21 15)
18.		(21 17)
19.		(21 18)
20.		(21 20)
21.		(21 21)
22.	S.	(21 22)
23.		(21 24)
24.		(21 25)
25.		(21 26)
26.		(21 28)
27.		(21 29)
28.		(21 30)
29.	S.	(21 31)
30.		(21 32)
31.		(21 34)

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Axis. Sun's	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
6	23·3W	3·5 S	111·5
16	20·8	2·4	339·3
26	17·7	1·3	207·0

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22h. 30m.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	1 44	6 59	12 22	21 43 13	8 45·9S	54 31	14 53	23 3	2○34●
2	2 9	7 42	13 26	22 29 32	5 7·6	54 54	14 59	24 3	1○234
3	2 32	8 26	14 31	23 16 9	1 12·6S	55 26	15 8	25 3	○2134
4	2 55	9 11	15 38	0 3 43	2 51·0N	56 4	15 18	26 3	21○34
5	3 20	9 58	16 47	0 52 54	6 53·2	56 47	15 30	27 3	●3○14
6	3 47	10 47	17 58	1 44 15	10 42·2	57 30	15 42	28 3	31○24
7	4 18	11 38	19 10	2 38 10	14 3·6	58 10	15 53	29 3	32○14
8	4 53	12 33	20 20	3 34 45	16 42·1	58 45	16 2	☊ 0 15	●2○4●
9	5 38	13 30	21 26	4 33 37	18 23·0	59 12	16 10	1 15	41○23
10	6 31	14 29	22 26	5 33 55	18 55·4	59 30	16 14	2 15	4○123
11	7 33	15 28	23 16	6 34 30	18 14·7	59 37	16 16	3 15	421○3
12	8 42	16 25	23 59	7 34 13	16 23·7	59 36	16 16	4 15	432○1
13	9 56	17 21	☋ 0 35	8 32 16	13 32·2	59 27	16 14	5 15	431○2
14	11 11	18 15	1 6	9 28 21	9 53·8	59 13	16 10	6 15	432○1
15	12 27	19 6	1 33	10 22 36	5 44·0	58 54	16 4	7 15	●421○
16	13 42	19 57	2 0	11 15 28	1 18·4N	58 31	15 58	8 15	♈4○23
17	14 56	20 46	2 26	12 7 30	3 8·1S	58 7	15 52	9 15	○123●
18	16 8	21 36	2 54	12 59 17	7 21·8	57 40	15 44	10 15	21○34
19	17 20	22 26	3 24	13 51 14	11 9·9	57 11	15 36	11 15	32○14
20	18 28	23 16	3 58	14 43 37	14 2·2	56 41	15 28	12 15	31○24
21	19 33	☋ 0 7	4 37	15 36 24	16 46·4	56 10	15 20	13 15	3○14 ♈
22	20 31	0 57	5 22	16 29 20	18 19·2	55 39	15 11	14 15	213○4
23	21 23	1 47	6 12	17 21 57	18 56·7	55 11	15 4	15 15	○1234
24	♋ 8	2 36	7 7	18 13 46	18 39·5	54 46	14 57	16 15	○243●
25	22 46	3 23	8 5	19 4 22	17 31·1	54 27	14 52	17 15	214○3
26	23 19	4 9	9 6	19 53 34	15 37·2	54 14	14 48	18 15	423○1
27	23 47	4 53	10 8	20 41 22	13 4·6	54 10	14 47	19 15	431○2
28	.....	...	...	21 28 2	10 0·1	54 15	14 49	20 15	43○21
29	0 12	5 37	11 11	22 14 1	6 30·7	54 31	14 53	21 15	4213○
30	0 35	6 20	12 15	22 59 54	2 43·2S	55 56	15 0	22 15	4○213●
31	0 58	7 4	13 20	23 46 21	1 15·3N	55 31	15 9	23 15	●4○23

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	1 55 12	10 18·3N	1 33 55	14 14·4N	3 37 35	19 47·9N
6	2 33 54	14 26·0	1 28 14	12 24·3	3 52 9	20 37·3
11	3 15 54	18 21·5	1 26 12	10 57·3	4 6 47	21 21·9
16	4 0 2	21 40·9	1 27 46	9 58·1	4 21 28	♒ 1·6
21	4 43 59	24 3·1	1 32 36	9 26·8	4 36 12	22 36·1
26	5 25 13	25 20·1	1 40 18	9 21·0	4 50 58	23 5·5
31	6 1 56	25 37·9	1 50 23	9 36·7	5 5 46	23 29·6

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	10 44 19	9 28·3N	11 20 36	6 45·9N	8 53 51	17 32·3N
6	10 44 11	9 28·1	11 20 2	6 48·5	8 53 58	17 31·9
11	10 44 19	9 26·2	11 19 38	6 50·1	8 54 10	17 31·1
16	10 44 45	9 22·6	11 19 24	6 50·7	8 54 25	17 30·2
21	10 45 27	9 17·3	11 19 19	6 50·2	8 54 42	17 29·0
26	10 46 25	9 10·4	11 19 23	6 48·7	8 55 3	17 27·7
31	10 47 39	9 1·9	11 19 37	6 46·2	8 55 26	17 26.1

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·72	6·7	28·4	3·6	1·8	1·0	15 53	2·5	27·2	1·9	18·6	8·4
15	8·70	6·8	24·7	3·5	1·7	1·0	15 51	2·6	23·6	1·9	18·1	8·3
25	8·69	7·7	21·0	3·5	1·7	1·0	15 49	2·9	20·1	1·8	17·6	8·2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 206° 37′ ♎.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 4*m.* Civil twilight ends at 20*h.* 11*m.* Night begins 21*h.* 50*m.* The length of the Day is 14*h.* 45*m.*

May 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*h.* 6·1*m.*

May 6. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 4*h.* 45*m.* ♀ 2° 55′ N.

May 6. Jupiter at a stationary point.

May 7. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 13*h.* 59*m.* ☿ 1° 0′ N.

May 8. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 4*m.* ♂ 3° 27′ N.

May 10. Mercury in Superior conjunction, 11*h.*

May 11. Venus at a stationary point.

May 15. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 21*h.* 58*m.* ♃ 5° 28′ N.

May 16. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 13*h.* 48*m.* ♄ 5° 52′ N.

May 17–18. Jupiter's Satellite IV. in eclipse. See p. 80.

May 20. Mercury in conjunction with Mars, 3*h.* 22*m.* ☿ 1° 3′ N.

May 20, *aft.* Occultation of ν Librae. See p. 81.

May 21, 17*h.* Saturn at a stationary point.

May 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·7*s.*

May 28. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

The disc of Venus is crescent during the month; appearing like the moon after third quarter.

Neptune sets May 1, 1*h.* 58*m.* May 31, 23*h.* 57*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase 43*m.*; the Afternoons 44*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Boötes, Libra.

Venus at Greatest Brilliancy.—Venus will be very bright in the early morning at the end of May as she was in the evenings in March. Similar epochs of great brilliancy occurred in August and October of the year 1919. This periodic maximum brightness happens when the planet is near the Earth (distant 40 or 41 million miles). At inferior conjunction on April 22 she will be nearer

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S	8 2	20 22	5 32	18 18	0 42	13 27	0 10	12 10	6 15	18 57	9 5	21 49	6 15	18 49
2	M	9 16	21 39	6 44	19 28	2 3	14 51	1 18	13 38	7 24	20 8	10 14	22 56	7 22	19 53
3	Tu	10 33	22 54	7 53	20 32	3 24	16 4	2 43	14 59	8 34	21 11	11 20	23 56	8 20	20 42
4	W	11 37	23 51	8 52	21 21	4 30	17 0	3 50	15 58	9 32	22 3	...	12 16	9 5	21 24
5	Th	...	12 25	9 37	22 1	5 21	17 46	4 35	16 43	10 21	22 46	0 46	13 1	9 43	22 1
6	F	0 38	13 5	10 16	22 35	6 6	18 26	5 11	17 23	11 2	23 26	1 24	13 40	10 21	22 37
7	S	1 18	13 39	10 52	23 10	6 46	19 5	5 42	18 1	11 44	...	2 0	14 17	10 56	23 15
8	S	1 56	14 15	11 29	23 47	7 25	19 43	6 19	18 43	0 7	12 26	2 35	14 56	11 32	23 51
9	M	*2 35	*14 52	...	12 9	8 5	20 23	6 57	19 28	0 48	13 9	3 15	15 40	...	12 12
10	Tu	*3 16	*15 31	0 26	12 51	8 46	21 3	7 35	20 11	1 31	13 54	3 59	16 27	0 32	12 54
11	W	3 59	*16 12	1 8	13 36	9 28	21 45	8 12	20 55	2 14	14 39	4 44	17 15	1 10	13 43
12	Th	4 42	16 53	1 52	14 24	10 11	22 26	8 53	21 44	2 59	15 26	5 32	18 6	2 10	14 41
13	F	5 29	17 42	2 40	15 17	10 54	23 11	9 42	22 38	3 46	16 17	6 23	19 3	3 12	15 47
14	S	6 25	18 40	3 37	16 25	11 43	...	10 40	23 38	4 40	17 19	7 25	20 10	4 23	17 3
15	S	7 30	19 49	4 52	17 47	0 8	12 53	11 46	...	5 47	18 32	8 37	21 25	5 40	18 18
16	M	8 47	21 12	6 15	19 9	1 32	14 22	0 47	13 8	7 2	19 48	9 52	22 37	6 53	19 26
17	Tu	10 11	22 35	7 34	20 17	3 2	15 45	2 17	14 40	8 16	20 56	11 2	23 40	7 55	20 20
18	W	11 21	23 38	8 36	21 8	4 14	16 44	3 32	15 45	9 16	21 49	...	12 1	8 45	21 12
19	Th	...	12 11	9 23	21 48	5 8	17 34	4 21	16 32	10 7	22 37	0 31	12 49	9 34	21 56
20	F	0 26	12 53	10 7	22 28	5 58	18 21	4 58	17 16	10 56	23 24	1 13	13 34	10 19	22 38
21	S	1 12	13 34	10 48	23 9	6 43	19 4	5 38	18 0	11 43	...	1 55	14 17	10 59	23 18
22	S	1 55	14 16	11 30	23 47	7 26	19 44	6 20	18 44	0 8	12 28	2 35	14 58	11 37	23 56
23	M	2 37	14 53	...	12 11	8 6	20 23	6 58	19 28	0 51	13 10	3 15	15 42	...	12 14
24	Tu	3 17	15 29	0 26	12 52	8 45	20 59	7 33	20 8	1 30	13 50	3 57	16 24	0 32	12 50
25	W	3 55	16 4	1 3	13 31	9 21	21 34	8 5	20 45	2 7	14 27	4 36	17 4	1 10	13 30
26	Th	4 33	16 38	1 39	14 9	9 56	22 6	8 36	21 23	2 42	15 4	5 13	17 42	1 50	14 13
27	F	5 8	17 11	2 15	14 50	10 28	22 38	9 11	22 3	3 18	15 42	5 52	18 23	2 36	15 0
28	S	5 46	17 50	2 54	15 31	11 2	23 12	9 49	22 44	3 55	16 21	6 35	19 8	3 28	15 52
29	S	6 30	18 35	3 39	16 22	11 40	23 55	10 33	23 27	4 36	17 7	7 22	19 57	4 23	16 51
30	M	7 18	19 28	4 39	17 24	...	12 30	11 24	...	5 24	18 2	8 14	20 53	5 22	17 55
31	T	8 15	20 35	5 45	18 30	0 55	13 41	0 17	12 26	6 24	19 9	9 17	21 57	6 30	18 59

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	4 23	11 20	18 19	3 41	10 59	18 15	5 10	13 2	20 54	13 16	20 7	2 59	14 7	20 44	3 21
8	4 18	11 47	19 19	3 20	10 24	17 27	4 56	12 55	20 54	12 49	19 40	2 31	13 38	20 15	2 53
15	4 20	12 20	20 24	3 2	9 57	16 51	4 42	12 48	20 54	12 22	19 13	2 4	13 10	19 47	2 25
22	4 30	12 54	21 21	2 45	9 36	16 27	4 30	12 41	20 52	11 56	18 46	1 36	12 43	19 20	1 57
29	4 48	13 22	21 57	2 29	9 20	16 12	4 18	12 34	20 50	11 31	18 20	1 9	12 15	18 52	1 30

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury rises nearly with the Sun in the first week of May, and is an evening star after superior conjunction on the 10th. It may be seen by naked eye in the last week of the month, about 21h. above the north-west horizon.

♀ Venus is a morning star rising an hour or more before the Sun, N. of E. It will be at greatest brilliancy on the 28th, when its magnitude will be − 4·2.

♂ Mars is still above the horizon for a short time after sunset, setting N.W. by W. It passes between Aldebaran and the Pleiades about the 10th.

♃, ♄ Jupiter and Saturn are in the western sky in the late evening, and set before sunrise. They change position little during the month, Jupiter being nearly midway between Saturn and Regulus.

by several million miles, but will be practically invisible, since her unilluminated hemisphere will be presented to us. In March and May though only a part of the illuminated surface is to be seen (like the crescent Moon), since the planet is near, the largeness and brightness of the disc compensate for the small fraction of it seen illuminated. Hence the appearance noted. Venus may sometimes be seen even when near inferior conjunction if she is higher in the sky than the Sun, as she was on April 22.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	31	49	88	52	56
10	1	31	54	88	52	53
19	1	32	0	88	52	51
28	1	32	7	88	52	49

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 22*d.* 0*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▮	W	Ushant, 1794. *Shannon* v. *Chesapeake*, 1813.	3 51	20 5	152	213
2	▮	Th	Thomas Hardy, O.M., b. 1840. Gen. Buller, V.C., d.	3 50	20 6	153	212
3	▮	F	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). [1908.	3 49	20 7	154	211
4	▮	S	Magenta, 1859. F.-M. Viscount Wolseley born, 1833.	3 49	20 8	155	210
5	▮	S	**2nd S. after Trinity.** Lord Kitchener drowned, '16.	3 48	20 9	156	209
6	▮	M	German armies nearest Paris, 1918.	3 48	20 10	157	208
7	▮	Tu	Battle of Messines, 1917.	3 47	20 11	158	207
8	▮	W	Sir J. E. Millais b. 1820. Douglas Jerrold d. 1857.	3 46	20 11	159	206
9	▮	Th	Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, Bart., born, 1859.	3 46	20 12	160	205
10	▮	F	Garua (Cameroons) captured from the Germans, 1915.	3 46	20 13	161	204
11	▮	S	**St. Barnabas.** French recaptured Belloy, 1918.	3 45	20 14	162	203
12	▮	S	**3rd S. after Trin.** King Constantine deposed, 1917.	3 45	20 14	163	202
13	▮	M	British entered Kerman (Persia), 1916.	3 45	20 15	164	201
14	▮	Tu	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800. Sir H. Vane beheaded,	3 45	20 16	165	200
15	▮	W	Magna Charta sealed by King John, 1215. [1662.	3 44	20 16	166	199
16	▮	Th	Dettingen, 1743. Quatre Bras, 1815. Hooge, 1915.	3 44	20 17	167	198
17	▮	F	Bunker's Hill, 1775. Bennet Burleigh died, 1914.	3 44	20 17	168	197
18	▮	S	Waterloo, 1815. Lt. Warneford, V.C., died, 1915.	3 44	20 17	169	196
19	▮	S	**4th Sunday after Trinity.** F.-M. Earl Haig b. 1861.	3 44	20 18	170	195
20	▮	M	(Longest days, June 21 and 22, *see* p. 46.)	3 44	20 18	171	194
21	▮	Tu	Germans scuttled their fleet in Scapa Flow, 1919.	3 44	20 18	172	193
22	▮	W	Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1897.	3 45	20 19	173	192
23	▮	Th	H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., M.C., born, 1894.	3 45	20 19	174	191
24	▮	F	**St. John, Baptist.** Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.	3 45	20 19	175	190
25	▮	S	Sir L. Alma Tadema, O.M., R.A., died, 1912.	3 46	20 19	176	189
26	▮	S	**5th S. aft. Trin.** U.S. troops landed in France, 1917.	3 46	20 19	177	188
27	▮	M	Rev. William Dodd, D.D., hanged for forgery, 1777.	3 46	20 19	178	187
28	▮	Tu	Germans signed Peace at Versailles, 1919.	3 47	20 19	179	186
29	▮	W	**St. Peter.** Acquittal of the seven Bishops, 1688.	3 47	20 19	180	185
30	▮	Th	Second Battle of Verdun ended, 1916.	3 48	20 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	6*d.*	6*h.*	15*m.*
☽ First Quarter	12	21	0
○ Full Moon	20	9	41
☾ Last Quarter	28.	13	17

Perigee ..... 8*d.* 9*h.* 225,400 miles
Apogee 24*d.* 2*h.* 252,100

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1920,

on 11 days; total fall 1·72 inches; *below* the average by 0·30 inch.

See note on page 40.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Eton celebration day.

15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

20. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 92.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 27	0·37	4 35 15	10·23	22 1·1 N	0·34	4 37 42	19 19 7
2	2 18	0·39	4 39 21	10·25	22 9·2	0·33	4 41 39	19 15 11
3	2 9	0·41	4 43 27	10·26	22 16·9	0·31	4 45 35	19 11 15
4	1 59	0·42	4 47 33	10·28	22 24·1	0·30	4 49 32	10 7 20
5	1 49	0·44	4 51 40	10·29	22 31·1	0·28	4 53 29	19 3 24
6	1 38	0·45	4 55 47	10·31	22 37·6	0·26	4 57 25	18 59 28
7	1 27	0·46	4 59 55	10·32	22 43·7	0·25	5 1 22	18 55 32
8	1 16	0·47	5 4 2	10·33	22 49·4	0·23	5 5 18	18 51 36
9	1 4	0·48	5 8 11	10·34	22 54·7	0·21	5 9 15	18 47 40
10	0 53	0·49	5 12 19	10·35	22 59·6	0·20	5 13 11	18 43 44
11	0 41	0·50	5 16 27	10·36	23 4·2	0·18	5 17 8	18 39 48
12	0 28	0·51	5 20 36	10·37	23 8·3	0·16	5 21 4	18 35 52
13	0 16	0·52	5 24 45	10·37	23 12·0	0·15	5 25 1	18 31 56
14	0 4	0·52	5 28 54	10·38	23 15·3	0·13	5 28 58	18 28 0
15	Add.	0·53	5 33 3	10·39	23 18·1	0·11	5 32 54	18 24 5
16	0 22	0·53	5 37 12	10·39	23 20·6	0·09	5 36 51	18 20 9
17	0 34	0·53	5 41 22	10·39	23 22·7	0·08	5 40 47	18 16 13
18	0 47	0·54	5 45 31	10·39	23 24·3	0·06	5 44 44	18 12 17
19	1 0	0·54	5 49 40	10·40	23 25·6	0·04	5 48 40	18 8 21
20	1 13	0·54	5 53 50	10·40	23 26·4	0·03	5 52 37	18 4 25
21	1 26	0·54	5 57 59	10·40	23 26·8	0·01	5 56 33	18 0 29
22	1 39	0·54	6 2 9	10·40	23 26·8	0·01	6 0 30	17 56 33
23	1 52	0·54	6 6 18	10·39	23 26·4	0·03	6 4 27	17 52 37
24	2 5	0·53	6 10 28	10·39	23 25·5	0·04	6 8 23	17 48 41
25	2 17	0·53	6 14 37	10·39	23 24·3	0·06	6 12 20	17 44 45
26	2 30	0·53	6 18 46	10·38	23 22·6	0·08	6 16 16	17 40 50
27	2 43	0·52	6 22 55	10·38	23 20·5	0·09	6 20 13	17 36 54
28	2 55	0·51	6 27 4	10·37	23 18·1	0·11	6 24 9	17 32 58
29	3 7	0·51	6 31 13	10·36	23 15·2	0·13	6 28 6	17 29 2
30	3 19	0·50	6 35 22	10·36	23 11·9 N	0·15	6 32 2	17 25 6

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H. M.
1.	(Summer time.)	(21 35)
2.		(21 36)
3.		(21 37)
4.		(21 38)
5.		(21 39)
6.		(21 40)
7.		(21 41)
8.		(21 41)
9.		(21 42)
10.		(21 43)
11.		(21 44)
12.		(21 44)
13		(21 45)
14.		(21 46)
15.		(21 46)
16.		(21 47)
17.		(21 47)
18.		(21 47)
19.		(21 48)
20.		(21 48)
21.		(21 48)
22.		(21 49)
23.		(21 49)
24.		(21 49)
25.		(21 49)
26.		(21 49)
27.		(21 49)
28.		(21 49)
29.		(21 49)
30.		(21 48)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1920.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn 1841 1905.	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	74·2	51·2	57·4	30·167	NW	1·3	...	4·6
2	78·7	51·1	·8	30·107	N	3·0	...	12·3
3	73·0	54·7	58·1	30·001	NNE	1·5	...	6·2
4	60·1	47·4	·3	30·001	NE	3·8	·01	4·1
5	58·0	43·0	·4	29·939	NE	3·6	...	4·2
6	63·0	40·2	·3	29·878	NNE	2·0	...	6·0
7	65·0	36·5	·2	29·867	NE	1·6	...	10·4
8	63·6	39·9	·1	29·892	ESE	2·0	...	13·6
9	64·2	38·2	·0	29·846	ESE	3·3	...	13·7
10	59·9	46·1	·1	29·758	ESE	2·2	·07	2·7
11	69·4	50·9	·2	29·642	S	1·5	·02	3·7
12	75·7	52·6	·4	29·599	SE	4·8	·64	3·7
13	71·7	48·4	·5	29·747	SSW	0·5	...	3·1
14	73·3	46·1	·7	29·823	ESE	1·4	·03	7·5
15	73·2	51·3	·8	29·823	E	3·5	·12	8·5
16	76·8	53·4	·9	29·724	SE	2·9	·03	9·9
17	76·8	51·9	59·0	29·757	SE	4·3	·11	10·1
18	77·0	49·1	·2	29·765	SW	1·5	...	15·4
19	77·9	49·9	·5	29·748	WSW	1·3	...	9·2
20	62·2	54·1	·9	29·683	WSW	2·1	·48	...
21	73·0	51·9	60·3	29·973	WNW	1·6	...	10·6
22	75·9	52·1	·6	30·135	W	1·4	...	13·6
23	73·8	56·9	·9	30·159	N	1·4	...	5·9
24	74·6	52·1	61·2	30·007	NE	1·0	...	10·1
25	74·0	53·3	·4	29·924	W	2·5	...	6·3
26	70·7	56·0	·5	29·892	WNW	2·1	...	0·2
27	72·0	56·5	·6	29·822	W	1·6	·15	...
28	75·6	56·8	·6	29·706	WNW	3·2	·06	4·5
29	71·0	55·0	·6	29·709	WSW	4·8	...	3·8
30	74·4	53·8	·5	29·764	WSW	3·0	...	11·5
Mn	71·0	50·0	59·4	29·864			1·72	215·4

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	14·0 W	0·1 S	74·6
15	9·8	1·2 N	302·3
25	5·4	2·3	169·9

THE MOON.

[See Note, p. 30.]

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 21h.30m.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	1 21	7 49	14 28	0 34 7	5 16·5n	56 14	15 21	24 15	☽ 4 2 ○ 3
2	1 46	8 36	15 37	1 23 55	9 10·3	57 3	15 34	25 15	☽ 2 4 ○ 1
3	2 15	9 25	16 48	2 16 23	12 44·3	57 54	15 48	26 15	3 1 ○ 4 2
4	2 48	10 19	17 59	3 11 54	15 43·6	58 44	16 2	27 15	3 ○ 2 1 4
5	3 28	11 15	19 9	4 10 27	17 51·9	59 28	16 14	28 15	2 3 1 ○ 4
6	4 18	12 15	20 13	5 11 23	18 54·4	60 1	16 23	0 6	● ○ 1 3 4
7	5 17	13 15	21 9	6 13 33	18 41·8	60 21	16 28	1 6	1 ○ 2 3 4
8	6 26	14 16	21 57	7 15 28	17 12·6	60 27	16 30	2 6	2 ○ 3 4 ☿
9	7 40	15 14	22 36	8 15 54	14 34·9	60 18	16 28	3 6	2 ○ 3 4 ●
10	8 58	16 10	23 9	9 14 7	11 3·3	59 57	16 22	4 6	3 1 ○ 2 4
11	10 15	17 3	23 39	10 9 57	6 55·3	59 28	16 14	5 6	3 4 ○ 1 2
12	11 31	17 55	0 6	11 3 46	2 28·8n	58 53	16 4	6 6	4 3 2 1 ○
13	12 46	18 44	0 32	11 56 7	2 0·1 S	58 16	15 54	7 6	4 2 ○ 1 ●
14	13 59	19 34	0 58	12 47 39	6 17·6	57 39	15 44	8 6	4 1 ○ 2 3
15	15 10	20 23	1 27	13 38 58	10 11·6	57 3	15 34	9 6	4 2 ○ 1 3
16	16 18	21 12	1 59	14 30 28	13 31·6	56 30	15 25	10 6	● 4 2 ○ 3
17	17 23	22 02	2 36	15 22 22	16 9·1	55 59	15 17	11 6	4 3 1 ○ 2
18	18 23	22 52	3 18	16 14 34	17 57·4	55 30	15 9	12 6	3 4 ☽ 1 2
19	19 18	23 41	4 5	17 6 48	18 52·5	55 5	15 2	13 6	3 2 1 4 ○
20	20 5	0 31	4 58	17 58 36	18 53·3	54 43	14 56	14 6	2 ○ 3 1 4
21	20 46	1 18	5 55	18 49 31	18 1·9	54 25	14 51	15 6	1 ○ 2 3 4
22	21 20	2 5	6 55	19 39 12	16 22·8	54 12	14 48	16 6	○ 1 3 4 ☿
23	21 50	2 50	7 57	20 27 29	14 2·4	54 4	14 45	17 6	2 1 ○ 3 4
24	22 16	3 33	8 59	21 14 30	11 8·1	54 4	14 45	18 6	☽ 3 ○ 2 4
25	22 40	4 16	10 2	22 0 31	7 47·1	54 11	14 47	19 6	3 ○ 1 2 4
26	23 3	4 59	11 6	22 46 1	4 6·8	54 27	14 52	20 6	3 2 1 ○ 4
27	23 25	5 43	12 11	23 31 37	0 14·3 S	54 53	14 59	21 6	2 3 ○ 4 1
28	23 49	6 27	13 17	0 18 0	3 42·7n	55 28	15 8	22 6	1 4 ○ 2 3
29	.....	.....	.....	1 5 56	7 36·0	56 12	15 20	23 6	4 ○ 2 1 3
30	0 15	7 15	14 26	1 56 9	11 15·1n	57 3	15 34	24 6	4 2 1 ○ 3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	6 33 5	25 8·8n	2 2 28	10 10·0n	5 20 34	23 48·5n
10	6 57 58	24 6·6	2 16 12	10 57·0	5 35 22	24 2·0
15	7 15 58	22 44·3	2 31 21	11 54·1	5 50 7	24 10·3
20	7 26 25	21 14·7	2 47 44	12 58·2	6 4 49	24 13·3
25	7 28 50	19 50·0	3 5 13	14 6·6	6 19 28	24 11·2
30	7 23 27	18 42·0	3 23 42	15 16·5	6 34 2	24 3·9

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	10 49 8	8 52·0n	11 20 0	6 42·7n	22 45 50	8 41·1 S
10	10 50 50	8 40·6	11 20 33	6 38·2	22 45 56	8 40·7
15	10 52 46	8 27·9	11 21 15	6 32·8	22 45 58	8 40·7
20	10 54 55	8 13·9	11 22 5	6 26·5	22 45 55	8 41·2
25	10 57 15	7 58·6	11 23 4	6 19·3	22 45 48	8 42·2
30	10 59 46	7 42·2	11 24 11	6 11·3	22 45 36	8 43·5

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	9·5	17·7	3·4	1·6	0·9	15 47	3·6	16·9	1·8	17·0	8·0
15	8·67	11·7	15·3	3·4	1·6	0·9	15 46	4·5	14·6	1·8	16·5	7·9
25	8·66	14·2	13·4	3·4	1·5	0·9	15 46	5·4	12·8	1·8	16·1	7·7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 204° 58′ ♎.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at 21*h*. 6*m*. There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on June 1 is 16*h*. 14*m*. Its length is nearly 16*h*. 34*m*. from June 19 to 23.

June 3. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 4*m*. ♀ 1° 36′ S.

June 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·4*s*.

June 6. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 16*h*. 57*m*. ♂ 4° 54′ N.

June 8. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 0*h*. 43*m*. ☿ 6° 37′ N.

June 11, *morn*. Mercury at greatest elongation. 24° 13′ E.

June 12. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 6*h*. 28*m*. ♃ 5° 5′ N.

June 12. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 19*h*. 47*m*. ♄ 5° 35′ N.

June 21. Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice), 23*h*. 36*m*.

June 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·7*s*.

June 29. Mars in conjunction.

Uranus rises June 1, 0*h*. 51*m*.; June 30, 22*h*. 53*m*.

Neptune sets June 1, 23*h*. 53*m*.

The disc of Venus is crescent during the month, increasing to nearly half full at the end.

In this month the Mornings increase 6½*m*. up to the 18th, and then decrease 4*m*. The Afternoons increase 14*m*. up to the 26th, and then decrease slightly.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Scorpius, Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius.

The Longest Day. — Though there is but slight difference in the length of the interval between sunrise and sunset on the days about June 21, there is in general one of these days which is a few seconds longer than any other. This is the day on which the Summer Solstice falls, and at the end of a century is June 20 or 21, whilst at the beginning it is a day later, and June 21 or 22 is the longest day. The reason for this difference in date may be briefly stated. Because the Tropical year is not an integral number of days, the solstice falls later in the calendar year by year by six hours, *nearly*. It is not permitted to be very late because the intercalation of the extra day in leap year brings it back one whole day. This whole day is too much, because the solstice is later yearly by *not quite* 6 hours, and hence, on the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	9 26	21 51	6 56	19 37	2 16	15 2	1 26	13 54	7 35	20 16	10 25	23 1	7 28	19 54
2	Th	10 38	23 2	8 2	20 33	3 33	16 9	2 51	15 8	8 40	21 15	11 26	23 57	8 21	20 43
3	F	11 37	23 58	8 57	21 20	4 34	17 1	3 47	16 7	9 37	22 6	...	12 21	9 3	21 27
4	S	...	12 25	9 42	22 3	5 26	17 50	4 30	16 52	10 27	22 51	0 46	13 8	9 49	22 12
5	S	0 46	13 7	10 24	22 40	6 13	18 35	5 8	17 37	11 14	23 36	1 27	13 49	10 32	22 51
6	M	1 28	13 46	11 4	23 21	6 59	19 19	5 46	18 24	...	12 2	2 7	14 32	11 14	23 34
7	Tu	2 13	*14 29	11 51	...	7 44	20 5	6 27	19 14	0 23	12 52	2 50	15 20	11 57	...
8	W	*3 1	*15 13	0 6	12 38	8 31	20 50	7 11	20 3	1 12	13 42	3 39	16 14	0 19	12 44
9	Th	*3 49	*15 57	0 51	13 27	9 17	21 35	7 55	20 51	2 0	14 31	4 31	17 6	1 8	13 34
10	F	4 36	16 40	1 38	14 18	10 2	22 18	8 40	21 37	2 47	15 19	5 20	17 55	2 2	14 32
11	S	5 24	17 28	2 27	15 9	10 45	23 1	9 27	22 26	3 33	16 8	6 11	18 48	3 3	15 35
12	S	6 13	18 21	3 20	16 5	11 29	23 47	10 22	23 18	4 24	17 0	7 6	19 44	4 28	16 44
13	M	7 8	19 21	4 25	17 14	...	12 20	11 20	...	5 20	17 59	8 8	20 48	5 18	17 54
14	Tu	8 10	20 33	5 39	18 28	0 51	13 36	0 13	12 26	6 26	19 9	9 17	22 0	6 28	18 59
15	W	9 27	21 57	6 57	19 40	2 18	15 5	1 27	14 2	7 39	20 19	10 32	23 7	7 30	19 59
16	Th	10 44	23 9	8 8	20 40	3 41	16 15	2 51	15 18	8 48	21 22	11 34	...	8 25	20 49
17	F	11 45	...	9 4	21 27	4 43	17 9	3 55	16 15	9 46	22 13	0 5	12 29	9 14	21 38
18	S	0 6	12 33	9 49	22 11	5 34	17 59	4 38	17 0	10 35	23 1	0 52	13 19	10 1	22 22
19	S	0 55	13 17	10 33	22 50	6 24	18 45	5 17	17 47	11 25	23 47	1 37	14 1	10 43	23 4
20	M	1 39	13 56	11 14	23 30	7 9	19 28	5 56	18 33	...	12 11	2 17	14 42	11 22	23 41
21	Tu	2 22	14 35	11 57	...	7 51	20 6	6 34	19 18	0 30	12 55	2 56	15 24	11 56	...
22	W	3 3	15 10	0 8	12 36	8 28	20 42	7 10	19 57	1 10	13 35	3 36	16 5	0 15	12 32
23	Th	3 41	15 43	0 43	13 13	9 3	21 16	7 42	20 31	1 46	14 11	4 15	16 44	0 49	13 8
24	F	4 17	16 15	1 18	13 49	9 36	21 50	8 13	21 6	2 20	14 46	4 52	17 20	1 27	13 47
25	S	4 51	16 48	1 52	14 24	10 8	22 23	8 45	21 41	2 54	15 21	5 28	17 57	2 7	14 29
26	S	5 25	17 24	2 29	15 1	10 38	22 53	9 21	22 16	3 28	15 55	6 7	18 35	2 50	15 15
27	M	6 1	18 4	3 9	15 42	11 9	23 26	10 1	22 55	4 6	16 35	6 48	19 18	3 40	16 4
28	Tu	6 41	18 49	3 57	16 33	11 48	...	10 49	23 37	4 50	17 20	7 36	20 8	4 32	17 1
29	W	7 28	19 43	4 55	17 34	0 10	12 42	11 43	...	5 40	18 14	8 31	21 6	5 33	18 5
30	Th	8 26	20 53	6 3	18 41	1 14	13 56	0 27	12 48	6 42	19 20	9 35	22 10	6 38	19 6

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
♑	5 5	9 13	40	22 9	2 14	9 9	16 5	4 8	12 27	20 47	11 7	17 55	0 43	11 49	18 25	1 2
12	5 27	13 45	22 2	2 0	9 1	16 3	3 59	12 20	20 42	10 43	17 30	0 16	11 23	17 59	0 35
19	5 32	13 36	21 38	1 46	8 56	16 6	3 51	12 13	20 36	10 20	17 5	23 50	10 57	17 32	0 8
26	5 22	13 12	21 0	1 34	8 53	16 12	3 44	12 6	20 28	9 58	16 41	23 24	10 31	17 6	23 41

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star, and may be seen in the twilight in the first half of the month, low down in the N.W. by W.

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising two hours or less after midnight E.N.E. Mag., −4·2 to −4·0.

♂ Mars, in conjunction on the 28th, rises and sets nearly with the Sun.

♃, ♄ Jupiter and Saturn are in the western sky during the evening and set soon after midnight, or earlier at the end of the month. Both are moving from right to left; Jupiter rather the faster, so that it is approaching Saturn. Magnitudes in the middle of the month; Jupiter, −1·5; Saturn, +1·3.

whole, it falls earlier in the calendar as the century progresses, and the dates of the longest day at the beginning and end are as stated. In this year it happens that the solstice occurs only 24 minutes before midnight of June 21, and the difference in length of the two days is scarcely appreciable.

This acceleration of the date during the century is corrected by the omission of the intercalary day in the centennial year, which puts the date a day later. But this does more than is necessary, and a further compensation is made by making the fourth centennial year a leap year.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

R.A.				Decl. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	1	32	10	88	52	49
10	1	32	19	88	52	47
19	1	32	29	88	52	47
28	1	32	38	88	52	46

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 120° Ω 23d. 11h.	The Sun Rises	The Sun Sets	Days of the Year	Days Period of Year
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		F	Dominion Day. First Battle of the Somme, 1916.	3 49	20 18	182	183
2		S	Adm. Craddock b. 1862; d. (Coronel), 1 Nov. 1914.	3 49	20 18	183	182
3		S	**6th S. after Trinity.** Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866.	3 50	20 17	184	181
4		M	Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879.	3 51	20 17	185	180
5		Tu	British Airship R 34 crossed Atlantic, 1919.	3 52	20 17	186	179
6		W	Sedgemoor, 1685. King's Marriage (1893).	3 52	20 16	187	178
7		Th	Old Qr. Day. Declaration of London withdrawn, 1916.	3 53	20 15	188	177
8		F	Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836; died, 2 July, 1914.	3 54	20 15	189	176
9		S	Sempach, 1386. German S.W. Africa surrendered,'15.	3 55	20 14	190	175
10		S	**7th Sunday after Trinity.** Capt. Marryat b. 1792.	3 56	20 13	191	174
11		M	Oudenarde, 1708. Alexandria bombarded, 1882.	3 57	20 13	192	173
12		Tu	Lord Birkenhead (Lord Chancellor) born, 1872.	3 58	20 12	193	172
13		W	Berlin Treaty, 1878. Rt. Hon. W. Long born, 1854.	3 59	20 11	194	171
14		Th	Bastille stormed, 1789. Peace celebrations, Paris, 1919.	4 0	20 10	195	170
15		F	St. Swithun's Day. Second Battle of the Marne, 1918.	4 2	20 9	196	169
16		S	Nicholas II., ex-Czar of Russia, assassinated, 1918.	4 3	20 8	197	168
17		S	**8th S. after Trinity.** Franco-Prussian War 1870.	4 4	20 7	198	167
18		M	Marshal Foch's great counter-attack launched, 1918.	4 5	20 6	199	166
19		Tu	Peace Day Celebrations in Britain, 1919.	4 6	20 5	200	165
20		W	Andrew Lang, scholar and writer, died, 1912.	4 8	20 4	201	164
21		Th	First meeting of the Cobden Club, 1866.	4 9	20 3	202	163
22		F	Salamanca, 1812. Allies forced the Marne, 1918.	4 10	20 1	203	162
23		S	Austrian Ultimatum to Serbia, 1914.	4 12	20 0	204	161
24		S	**9th S. after Trinity.** Capture of Gibraltar, 1704.	4 13	19 59	205	160
25		M	**St. James.** Arthur J. Balfour, O.M., born, 1848.	4 14	19 57	206	159
26		Tu	Irish Church disestablished, 1869. G. B. Shaw b., 1856.	4 16	19 56	207	158
27		W	Talavera, 1809. Captain Fryatt shot, 1916.	4 17	19 55	208	157
28		Th	Austria declared war on Serbia, 1914.	4 19	19 53	209	156
29		F	Zeppelin raid on East Anglia, 1916.	4 20	19 52	210	155
30		S	Trinity Law Sittings end. George Borrow d. 1881.	4 21	19 50	211	154
31		S	**10th S. aft. Trin.** Third Battle of Ypres, 1917.	4 23	19 49	212	153

See note on page 40.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	5d.	13h.	36m.
☽ First Quarter	12	4	16
○ Full Moon	20	0	8
☾ Last Quarter	28	2	20

Perigee ..... 6d. 13h. ..... 223,000 miles.
Apogee ..... 21d. 10h. ..... 252,500 ..

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1920,

on 16 days; total fall 3·23 inches; *above* the average by 0·76 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

7. Quarter Sessions begin. 5. Dividends due.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

11. Glasgow Fair Week begins.

20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire. Borough and County Lists of Voters to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon): Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 92.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 31	0·49	6 39 30	10·35	23 8·2 N	0·16	6 35 59	17 21 10
2	3 43	0·48	6 43 38	10·34	23 4·1	0·18	6 39 56	17 17 14
3	3 54	0·47	6 47 46	10·33	22 59·6	0·20	6 43 52	17 13 18
4	4 5	0·46	6 51 53	10·31	22 54·6	0·21	6 47 49	17 9 22
5	4 16	0·44	6 56 1	10·30	22 49·3	0·23	6 51 45	17 5 26
6	4 27	0·43	7 0 8	10·29	22 43·6	0·25	6 55 42	17 1 30
7	4 37	0·41	7 4 15	10·27	22 37·5	0·26	6 59 38	16 57 35
8	4 46	0·40	7 8 21	10·26	22 31·0	0·28	7 3 35	16 53 39
9	4 56	0·38	7 12 27	10·24	22 24·1	0·30	7 7 31	16 49 43
10	5 5	0·36	7 16 33	10·22	22 16·9	0·31	7 11 28	16 45 47
11	5 13	0·34	7 20 38	10·20	22 9·2	0·33	7 15 25	16 41 51
12	5 21	0·32	7 24 42	10·18	22 1·2	0·34	7 19 21	16 37 55
13	5 29	0·30	7 28 46	10·16	21 52·8	0·36	7 23 18	16 33 59
14	5 36	0·28	7 32 50	10·14	21 44·0	0·37	7 27 14	16 30 3
15	5 42	0·26	7 36 53	10·12	21 34·8	0·39	7 31 11	16 26 7
16	5 48	0·24	7 40 56	10·10	21 25·3	0·40	7 35 7	16 22 11
17	5 54	0·22	7 44 58	10·08	21 15·4	0·42	7 39 4	16 18 15
18	5 59	0·20	7 48 59	10·05	21 5·2	0·43	7 43 0	16 14 20
19	6 3	0·17	7 53 0	10·03	20 54·6	0·45	7 46 57	16 10 24
20	6 7	0·15	7 57 1	10·01	20 43·6	0·46	7 50 54	16 6 28
21	6 10	0·13	8 1 1	9·99	20 32·3	0·48	7 54 50	16 2 32
22	6 13	0·11	8 5 0	9·96	20 20·7	0·49	7 58 47	15 58 36
23	6 15	0·08	8 8 59	9·94	20 8·7	0·51	8 2 43	15 54 40
24	6 17	0·06	8 12 57	9·91	19 56·3	0·52	8 6 40	15 50 44
25	6 18	0·03	8 16 55	9·89	19 43·7	0·53	8 10 36	15 46 48
26	6 19	0·01	8 20 52	9·87	19 30·7	0·55	8 14 33	15 42 52
27	6 19	0·01	8 24 48	9·84	19 17·4	0·56	8 18 29	15 38 56
28	6 18	0·04	8 28 44	9·82	19 3·7	0·57	8 22 26	15 35 0
29	6 17	0·06	8 32 39	9·79	18 49·8	0·59	8 26 23	15 31 4
30	6 15	0·09	8 36 34	9·77	18 35·5	0.60	8 30 19	15 27 9
31	6 13	0·11	8 40 28	9·75	18 20·9 N	0·61	8 34 16	15 23 13

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H. M.
1.	(Summer time.)	(21 48)
2.		(21 48)
3.	☽.	(21 47)
4.		(21 47)
5.		(21 47)
6.		(21 46)
7.		(21 45)
8.		(21 45)
9.		(21 44)
10.	☽.	(21 43)
11.		(21 43)
12.		(21 42)
13.		(21 41)
14.		(21 40)
15.		(21 39)
16.		(21 38)
17.	☽.	(21 37)
18.		(21 36)
19.		(21 35)
20.		(21 34)
21.		(21 33)
22.		(21 31)
23.		(21 30)
24.	☽.	(21 29)
25.		(21 27)
26.		(21 26)
27.		(21 25)
28.		(21 23)
29.		(21 22)
30.		(21 20)
31.	☽.	(21 19)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1920.

Day.	Temperature: Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Direction.		Rain. Fall	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	66·0	55·8	61·5	29·662	WSW	3·2	·17	...
2	69·9	55·6	·6	29·539	WSW	4·0	·10	5·1
3	72·0	49·4	·8	29·676	WSW	1·7	...	4·4
4	71·2	48·1	62·1	29·776	E	3·9	...	3·9
5	53·3	49·1	·3	29·640	NNW	1·8	·61	...
6	66·3	49·7	·4	29·497	WSW	3·6	·15	1·2
7	66·4	51·7	·4	29·518	SW	2·2	·17	0·8
8	64·0	49·2	·4	29·565	SW	5·5	·22	6·9
9	68·6	50·4	·4	29·779	W	4·2	...	7·5
10	66·1	50·9	·5	29·896	WSW	4·8	...	2·8
11	75·0	55·1	·7	29·882	WSW	1·3	·08	5·6
12	74·8	56·7	·9	29·697	WSW	3·0	·44	3·7
13	70·6	53·1	63·1	29·887	WNW	4·2	...	9·7
14	73·0	51·7	·3	29·968	W	2·6	...	12·4
15	72·2	53·1	·4	29·845	W	3·7	...	6·1
16	74·4	49·1	·4	29·838	SW	3·2	...	14·2
17	75·8	54·8	·4	29·682	SW	3·6	...	5·3
18	75·6	53·2	·3	29·868	W	2·0	...	8·3
19	75·6	48·9	·2	30·129	W	1·5	...	11·7
20	74·6	51·7	·2	30·077	WSW	3·3	...	5·8
21	72·5	60·2	·2	29·902	WSW	1·0	·40	...
22	74·8	58·1	·1	29·664	W	4·1	·19	6·7
23	66·8	56·9	·0	29·464	SW	8·0	...	1·1
24	66·9	46·5	62·9	29·653	ENW	4·5	·26	8·6
25	68·5	44·0	·7	29·721	WSW	2·5	·12	5·8
26	61·7	51·1	·5	29·533	W	4·5	·02	2·7
27	63·3	44·2	·4	29·887	Vble	0·5	·02	0·9
28	62·5	45·2	·3	29·852	SW	3·5	·07	...
29	70·7	53·2	·3	29·920	WNW	2·0	...	7·9
30	66·8	56·2	·3	29·744	WSW	2·9	·21	0·4
31	74·1	54·2	·2	29·647	SW	0·6	...	2·6
Mn	69·5	51·9	62·7	29·755	—	—	3·23	152·1

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	0·9 W	3·4 N	37·5
15	3·7 E	4·4	265·2
25	8·0	5·3	132·9

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 20h.45m.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	0 45	8 5	15 36	2 49 17	14 27·6n	57 59	15 50	25 6	43○1●
2	1 21	8 59	16 46	3 45 40	16 58·8	58 55	16 5	26 6	43○2●
3	2 4	9 56	17 53	4 45 12	18 32·8	59 47	16 19	27 6	432●1○
4	2 58	10 57	18 54	5 47 6	18 56·1	60 29	16 31	28 6	423○1
5	4 3	11 58	19 47	6 50 5	18 1·1	60 57	16 38	29 6	41○23
6	5 16	12 59	20 32	7 52 38	15 49·8	61 7	16 41	0 22	○213●
7	6 35	13 58	21 9	8 53 31	12 33·7	60 58	16 39	1 22	21○34
8	7 55	14 55	21 41	9 52 5	8 30·6	60 33	16 32	2 22	32○14
9	9 15	15 49	22 10	10 48 17	4 1·1n	59 56	16 21	3 22	31○24
10	10 32	16 41	22 37	11 42 30	0 35·4 S	59 10	16 9	4 22	321○4
11	11 47	17 31	23 4	12 35 18	5 2·5	58 21	15 56	5 22	23○14
12	13 0	18 21	23 33	13 27 17	9 6·6	57 32	15 42	6 22	1○234
13	14 9	19 10	0 3	14 18 56	12 37·4	56 47	15 30	7 22	○1243
14	15 16	19 59	0 38	15 10 37	15 26·6	56 6	15 19	8 22	21○43
15	16 17	20 49	1 17	16 2 24	17 28·0	55 32	15 9	9 22	42○1
16	17 13	21 38	2 2	16 54 11	18 37·8	55 3	15 1	10 22	431○2
17	18 3	22 27	2 53	17 45 41	18 54·5	54 39	14 55	11 22	43○1
18	18 45	23 15	3 48	18 36 30	18 19·1	54 21	14 50	12 22	423○1
19	19 22	0 2	4 47	19 26 20	16 55·0	54 8	14 47	13 22	41○23
20	19 54	0 47	5 48	20 14 58	14 47·7	54 0	14 44	14 22	4○123
21	20 21	1 31	6 50	21 2 21	12 4·0	53 58	14 44	15 22	421○3
22	20 46	2 15	7 52	21 48 41	8 51·4	54 1	14 45	16 22	42○31
23	21 9	2 57	8 55	22 34 17	5 17·6	54 11	14 47	17 22	31○42
24	21 31	3 40	9 59	23 19 38	1 30·2 S	54 28	14 52	18 22	3○214
25	21 54	4 24	11 4	0 5 19	2 23·1n	54 53	14 59	19 22	32○4●
26	22 19	5 9	12 11	0 52 0	6 14·1	55 26	15 8	20 22	1○24●
27	22 46	5 57	13 18	1 40 22	9 53·8	56 7	15 19	21 22	○1234
28	23 18	6 47	14 26	2 31 5	13 11·7	56 55	15 32	22 22	12○34
29	23 57	7 41	15 33	3 24 40	15 55·7	57 49	15 47	23 22	2○314
30	.....	.....	.....	4 21 20	17 52·0	58 46	16 2	24 22	31○24
31	0 44	8 38	16 38	5 20 53	18 46·9n	59 41	16 17	25 22	3○421

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	7 12 10	18 0·6n	3 43 5	16 25·7n	6 48 30	23 51·6n
10	6 59 4	17 51·8	4 3 17	17 32·0	7 2 51	23 34·5
15	6 49 22	18 15·0	4 24 16	18 33·4	7 17 4	23 12·7
20	6 47 25	19 2·1	4 45 57	19 28·0	7 31 9	22 46·4
25	6 55 26	19 58·7	5 8 19	20 14·3	7 45 5	22 15·6
30	7 13 55	20 45·6	5 31 16	20 50·6	7 58 52	21 40·8

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	11 2 28	7 24·8n	11 25 25	6 2·5n	22 45 20	8 45·3S
10	11 5 19	7 6·3	11 26 47	5 52·9	22 45 0	8 47·5
15	11 8 19	6 46·9	11 28 16	5 42·7	22 44 36	8 50·1
20	11 11 27	6 26·6	11 29 51	5 31·8	22 44 8	8 53·1
25	11 14 43	6 5·5	11 31 33	5 20·3	22 43 38	8 56·3
30	11 18 5	5 43·6	11 33 19	5 8·3	22 43 3	8 59·9

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·66	15·6	12·0	3·4	1·5	0·9	15 45	5·9	11·4	1·8	15·7	7·6
15	8·66	14·1	10·8	3·4	1·5	0·9	15 46	5·4	10·3	1·8	15·4	7·5
25	8·67	11·0	9·9	3·4	1·4	0·9	15 46	4·2	9·4	1·8	15·1	7·4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 203° 23′ ♎.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21*h.* 22*m.* In this month there is no closed night at Greenwich till after the 21st, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16*h.* 29*m.*

July 1, *aft.* Venus at greatest elongation, 45° 44′ W.

July 2, *morn.* Occultation of Venus by the Moon. Conjunction, 5*h.* 36*m.* See p. 81. ♀ 0° 43′ S.

July 4, 8*h.* The Earth at maximum distance from the Sun—94,453,000 miles. Aphelion.

July 5. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 11*h.* 22*m.* ♂ 5° 48′ N.

July 5. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 20*h.* 5*m.* ☿ 0° 34′ N.

July 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·4*s.*

July 8, *morn.* Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

July 9. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 19*h.* 17*m.* ♃ 4° 32′ N.

July 10. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 4*h.* 56*m.* ♄ 5° 8′ N.

July 19, *morn.* Mercury at a stationary point.

July 23. Uranus in conjunction with ☽, 17*h.* 3*m.* ♅ 4° 24′ S.

July 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·0*s.*

July 28, *aft.* Mercury at greatest elongation, 19° 40′ W.

July 31. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 18*h.* 24*m.* ♀ 2° 8′ N.

Uranus rises July 1, 22*h.* 49*m.*; July 31, 20*h.* 50*m.*

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m.*, and the Afternoons 29*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

Occultation of Venus.—In her monthly journey round the sky, the Moon necessarily passes in front of and occults the more distant stars. The phenomenon is less frequent than might be at first thought expected, speaking of the bright stars, and it is still rarer in the case of the planets. In the early morning of July 2, about 10 minutes after sunrise, Venus being nearly due E., at an altitude of about 25°, will be occulted by the Moon then in its last quarter. The disappearance will take place at the illuminated edge of the Moon, the re-appearance at the unilluminated, and

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	9 38	22 11	7 15	19 48	2 32	15 14	1 36	14 15	7 52	20 28	10 42	23 14	7 37	20 6
2	S	10 50	23 23	8 19	20 48	3 49	16 25	2 56	15 33	9 0	21 31	11 46	...	8 31	20 58
3	S	11 54	...	9 15	21 38	4 54	17 22	4 0	16 30	10 1	22 25	0 14	12 44	9 23	21 47
4	M	0 22	12 43	10 3	22 20	5 48	18 13	4 46	17 20	10 53	23 14	1 4	13 32	10 12	22 35
5	Tu	1 10	13 25	10 47	23 2	6 38	19 0	5 27	18 8	11 45	...	1 48	14 17	10 56	23 21
6	W	1 57	14 9	11 33	23 48	7 26	19 47	6 10	18 57	0 [illegible]	12 36	2 32	15 6	11 43	...
7	Th	2 46	*14 56	...	12 24	8 16	20 37	6 57	19 49	0 54	13 29	3 22	15 39	0 9	12 31
8	F	*3 37	*15 42	0 37	13 14	9 5	21 23	7 45	20 36	1 45	14 30	4 16	16 52	0 56	13 22
9	S	*4 25	*16 28	1 26	14 2	9 51	22 7	8 30	21 20	2 34	15 6	5 7	17 42	1 48	14 17
10	S	5 11	17 16	2 15	14 52	10 36	22 52	9 20	22 9	3 22	15 55	5 53	18 33	2 43	15 14
11	M	5 59	18 9	3 9	15 46	11 19	23 38	10 15	23 0	4 14	16 46	6 53	19 29	3 43	16 14
12	Tu	6 52	19 6	4 8	16 47	...	12 7	11 11	23 51	5 6	17 38	7 53	20 28	4 47	17 19
13	W	7 48	20 8	5 16	17 57	0 31	13 5	...	12 9	6 3	18 39	8 55	21 30	5 51	18 24
14	Th	8 52	21 23	6 30	19 9	1 42	14 24	0 50	13 21	7 10	19 47	10 1	22 30	6 56	19 28
15	F	10 7	22 40	7 42	20 13	3 6	15 44	2 11	14 48	8 19	20 53	11 8	23 37	8 0	20 30
16	S	11 17	23 46	8 42	21 8	4 17	16 47	3 24	15 56	9 23	21 51	...	12 8	8 58	21 22
17	S	...	12 13	9 33	21 54	5 15	17 39	4 19	16 49	10 19	22 43	0 34	13 3	9 47	22 11
18	M	0 39	13 0	10 20	22 38	6 6	18 28	5 2	17 36	11 11	23 30	1 22	13 49	10 30	23 19
19	Tu	1 27	13 43	11 2	23 16	6 54	19 12	5 42	18 20	11 57	...	2 4	14 29	11 5	23 25
20	W	2 9	14 19	11 41	23 53	7 36	19 50	6 18	19 1	0 12	12 39	2 40	15 6	11 42	23 59
21	Th	2 46	14 53	...	12 18	8 11	20 24	6 52	19 39	0 50	13 17	3 17	15 45	...	12 13
22	F	3 22	15 25	0 27	12 51	8 44	20 56	7 25	20 10	1 24	13 51	3 53	16 20	0 29	12 46
23	S	3 55	15 54	0 58	13 22	9 13	21 27	7 55	20 37	1 55	14 23	4 27	16 54	1 2	13 18
24	S	4 27	16 25	1 31	13 54	9 45	22 0	8 28	21 7	2 28	14 56	5 1	17 28	1 37	13 56
25	M	4 59	16 57	2 5	14 29	10 15	22 30	9 4	21 38	3 2	15 29	5 38	18 3	2 14	14 36
26	Tu	5 31	17 33	2 42	15 5	10 45	23 1	9 41	22 12	3 37	16 3	6 16	18 41	2 58	15 20
27	W	6 7	18 15	3 21	15 47	11 18	23 36	10 24	22 52	4 16	16 43	6 59	19 27	3 46	16 12
28	Th	6 48	19 3	4 11	16 41	11 57	...	11 12	23 37	5 1	17 30	7 49	20 18	4 43	17 13
29	F	7 37	20 3	5 12	17 46	0 23	12 55	...	12 4	5 56	18 31	8 47	21 21	5 46	18 22
30	S	8 42	21 21	6 23	19 1	1 36	14 18	0 34	13 22	7 6	19 45	9 59	22 34	6 56	19 31
31	S	10 4	22 46	7 41	20 15	3 5	15 45	2 3	15 0	8 24	20 59	11 12	23 44	8 6	20 34

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 *h.*)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
3	4 53	12 33	20 13	1 24	8 51	16 20	3 39	11 59	20 19	9 36	16 17	22 58	10 7	16 40	23 14
10	4 10	11 48	19 26	1 15	8 52	16 30	3 34	11 51	20 9	9 14	15 53	22 32	9 42	16 15	22 47
17	3 26	11 9	18 51	1 8	8 54	16 40	3 30	11 44	19 57	8 53	15 30	22 7	9 18	15 49	22 21
24	2 55	10 46	18 38	1 3	8 57	16 51	3 27	11 36	19 44	8 33	15 7	21 41	8 54	15 24	21 54
31	2 45	10 44	18 44	1 2	9 2	17 2	3 24	11 27	19 30	8 13	14 44	21 16	8 31	14 59	21 27

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury sets before the Sun during the greater part of the month. It rises with the Sun on the 12th, and is a morning star after that date rising about N.E. by E..

♀ Venus is a morning star, and rises unusually early. It is in the constellation Taurus, and will pass between Aldebaran and the Pleiades about the 10th. Magnitude, −4·0 to −3·7.

♂ Mars, which is passing through the constellation Gemini, begins to be a morning star. It rises an hour before the Sun at the end of the month N.E. by E.

♃, ♄ Jupiter and Saturn are in the western sky for a short time after sunset. The two planets are nearly due west at altitude about 10° at 21*h.* in the middle of the month. Magnitudes: Jupiter, −1·4; Saturn, +1·4.

the first may be seen by naked eye, but the reappearance happens an hour after sunrise. Stars when occulted disappear and reappear instantaneously, because they have no appreciable disc, being so far from us; but Venus will occupy 30 or 40 seconds in the process, and the disappearance and reappearance of the two edges will be seen as distinct phenomena in a telescope. The last occasion of an occultation of Venus was 1898, May 22, when the reappearance occurred 20 minutes before sunset, and the planet, easily visible to the naked eye, made a pleasing picture by its proximity to the crescent Moon.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	32	42	88	52	46
10	1	32	52	88	52	46
19	1	33	3	88	52	47
28	1	33	13	88	52	48

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° to 23d. 17h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	THE SUN Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1		M	Lammas. Bank Holiday. Nile, 1798. Minden, 1759.	4 24	19 47	213	152
2		Tu	Blenheim, 1704. Fall of Soissons, 1918.	4 26	19 45	214	151
3		W	Germany declared war on France, 1914.	4 27	19 44	215	150
4		Th	Britain declared war on Germany, 1914.	4 29	19 42	216	149
5		F	First British-American cable worked 1858.	4 31	19 40	217	148
6		S	Suvla Bay, 1915. Alfred Lord Tennyson born, 1809.	4 32	19 39	218	147
7		S	**11th S. after Trinity.** Germans entered Liège, 1914.	4 34	19 37	219	146
8		M	Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia) died, 1503.	4 35	19 35	220	145
9		Tu	B.E.F. landed at Boulogne, 1914. [1675.	4 37	19 33	221	144
10		W	Otterburn, 1388. Greenwich Observatory founded,	4 38	19 31	222	143
11		Th	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman died, 1890.	4 40	19 29	223	142
12		F	Britain declared war on Austria, 1914.	4 41	19 28	224	141
13		S	Marshal French landed at Boulogne, 1914.	4 43	19 26	225	140
14		S	**12th Sunday after Trinity.** Old Lammas Day.	4 44	19 24	226	139
15		M	U.S. troops marched through London, 1917.	4 46	19 22	227	138
16		Tu	Naval fight in German Bight, 1917.	4 48	19 20	228	137
17		W	Dissenters' Marriage Act passed, 1836.	4 49	19 18	229	136
18		Th	Gravelotte, 1870. Naval engagement, Riga, 1915.	4 51	19 16	230	135
19		F	S.S. *Arabic* torpedoed, 1915. Balzac died, 1850.	4 52	19 14	231	134
20		S	"General" Booth, Salvation Army, died, 1912.	4 54	19 12	232	133
21		S	**13th Sunday after Trinity.** Vimiera, 1808.	4 56	19 10	233	132
22		M	First British shot fired on W. Front, 1914.	4 57	19 8	234	131
23		Tu	Japan decl. war on Germany, 1914. Le Cateau, 1914.	4 59	19 5	235	130
24		W	**St. Bartholomew.** Massacre, 1572. Mons, 1914.	5 0	19 3	236	129
25		Th	Germans captured Brest-Litovsk, 1915.	5 2	19 1	237	128
26		F	Louvain sacked and destroyed by Germans, 1914.	5 3	18 59	238	127
27		S	General Botha died, 1919.	5 5	18 57	239	126
28		S	**14th Sunday after Trinity.** Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 7	18 55	240	125
29		M	Villers-Cotterets, 1914; Noyon, 1918.	5 8	18 53	241	124
30		Tu	Somme, 1918. Strike of Metropolitan Police, 1918.	5 10	18 50	242	123
31		W	German Samoa captured by N.Z. forces, 1914.	5 11	18 48	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	3d.	20h.	18m.
☽ First Quarter	10	14	14
○ Full Moon	18	15	28
☾ Last Quarter	26	12	51

Perigee ..... 3d. 22h. ..... 222,000 miles.
Apogee ..... 17d. 13h. ..... 252,500 ,,

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1920, on 8 days; total fall 1·62 inches; *below* the average by 0·73 inch.

See note on p. 40.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.
5. Oyster season opens.
12. Grouse shooting begins.
20. Last day for service on Overseers of voting claims and objections in counties and boroughs.
25. Last day for publishing claims and objections, and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors.
23–26. Dublin Horse Show.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 92.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	°	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 10	0·14	8 44 22	9·72	18 6·1 n	0·63	8 38 12	15 19 17
2	6 6	0·16	8 48 15	9·70	17 50·9	0·64	8 42 9	15 15 21
3	6 2	0·19	8 52 7	9·67	17 35·4	0·65	8 46 5	15 11 25
4	5 57	0·21	8 55 59	9·65	17 19·7	0·66	8 50 2	15 7 29
5	5 52	0·24	8 59 50	9·62	17 3·7	0·67	8 53 58	15 3 33
6	5 46	0·26	9 3 41	9·59	16 47·4	0·69	8 57 55	14 59 37
7	5 39	0·29	9 7 31	9·57	16 30·8	0·70	9 1 52	14 55 41
8	5 32	0·31	9 11 20	9·54	16 13·9	0·71	9 5 48	14 51 45
9	5 24	0·34	9 15 9	9·52	15 56·8	0·72	9 9 45	14 47 50
10	5 16	0·36	9 18 57	9·49	15 39·5	0·73	9 13 41	14 43 54
11	5 7	0·39	9 22 45	9·47	15 21·9	0·74	9 17 38	14 39 58
12	4 57	0·41	9 26 32	9·45	15 4·0	0·75	9 21 34	14 36 2
13	4 47	0·43	9 30 18	9·42	14 46·0	0·76	9 25 31	14 32 6
14	4 37	0·46	9 34 4	9·40	14 27·6	0·77	9 29 27	14 28 10
15	4 25	0·48	9 37 49	9·38	14 9·1	0·78	9 33 24	14 24 14
16	4 14	0·50	9 41 34	9·35	13 50·3	0·79	9 37 21	14 20 18
17	4 1	0·53	9 45 18	9·33	13 31·3	0·80	9 41 17	14 16 22
18	3 48	0·55	9 49 2	9·31	13 12·1	0·80	9 45 14	14 12 26
19	3 35	0·57	9 52 45	9·29	12 52·7	0·81	9 49 10	14 8 30
20	3 21	0·59	9 56 28	9·27	12 33·0	0·82	9 53 7	14 4 35
21	3 7	0·61	10 0 10	9·25	12 13·2	0·83	9 57 3	14 0 39
22	2 52	0·62	10 3 52	9·23	11 53·2	0·84	10 1 0	13 56 43
23	2 37	0·64	10 7 33	9·21	11 33·0	0·85	10 4 56	13 52 47
24	2 21	0·66	10 11 14	9·20	11 12·6	0·85	10 8 53	13 48 51
25	2 5	0·68	10 14 55	9·18	10 52·0	0·86	10 12 50	13 44 55
26	1 49	0·69	10 18 35	9·16	10 31·3	0·87	10 16 46	13 40 59
27	1 32	0·71	10 22 15	9·15	10 10·4	0·87	10 20 43	13 37 3
28	1 15	0·72	10 25 54	9·13	9 49·3	0·88	10 24 39	13 33 7
29	0 57	0·74	10 29 33	9·12	9 28·0	0·89	10 28 36	13 29 11
30	0 39	0·75	10 33 12	9·10	9 6·7	0·89	10 32 32	13 25 15
31	0 21	0·76	10 36 50	9·09	8 45·1 n	0·90	10 36 29	13 21 20

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H. M.
1.	(Summer Time).	(21 17)
2.		(21 15)
3.		(21 14)
4.		(21 12)
5.		(21 10)
6.		(21 9)
7.	☽	(21 7)
8.		(21 5)
9.		(21 3)
10.		(21 1)
11.		(20 59)
12.		(20 58)
13.		(20 56)
14.	☽	(20 54)
15.		(20 52)
16.		(20 50)
17.		(20 48)
18.		(20 46)
19.		(20 44)
20.		(20 42)
21.	☽	(20 40)
22.		(20 38)
23.		(20 35)
24.		(20 33)
25.		(20 31)
26.		(20 29)
27.		(20 27)
28.	☽	(20 25)
29.		(20 23)
30.		(20 20)
31.		(20 18)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1920.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min	Mn. 1841 1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		RAIN FALL.	SUN. SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch	hours.
1	73·0	52·8	62·2	29·630	W	3·7	...	9·0
2	67·1	51·7	·1	29·702	SW	2·9	·45	0·7
3	70·0	51·6	·1	29·745	W	4·1	·01	12·4
4	66·8	50·7	·1	29·755	SW	2·8	...	2·8
5	70·0	54·0	·1	29·367	WSW	3·2	·17	4·7
6	65·3	52·2	·2	29·660	WNW	3·6	·02	1·5
7	70·5	48·7	·2	29·982	WSW	1·0	...	5·4
8	75·2	47·7	·3	29·875	SW	2·5	...	13·0
9	67·7	55·1	·3	29·846	W	4·2	·01	5·2
10	66·9	51·3	·3	29·973	NW	2·2	...	2·5
11	70·0	55·2	·4	30·099	NNE	0·6	...	2·8
12	69·4	50·3	·5	30·129	ESE	0·9	...	3·3
13	70·8	45·7	·5	30·057	E	1·4	...	9·5
14	77·6	46·4	·5	30·005	NNE	1·6	...	9·7
15	75·6	58·1	·4	30·046	NW	1·0	...	8·2
16	73·4	50·6	·3	30·066	W	0·6	...	5·4
17	69·5	58·1	·1	29·889	W	1·3	...	1·0
18	68·0	52·0	61·9	29·654	WSW	2·9	·60	1·4
19	63·0	48·0	·7	29·725	NNE	3·7	·33	5·0
20	62·9	41·3	·5	29·940	NW	1·6	...	5·5
21	61·0	42·0	·3	29·921	NW	3·0	...	4·0
22	63·9	49·0	·1	29·847	NW	3·6	·03	4·7
23	67·3	45·2	60·9	29·897	WNW	0·7	...	4·0
24	65·1	49·7	·8	29·934	NNE	0·5	...	3·7
25	62·7	46·4	·7	29·969	NNE	0·9	...	...
26	64·5	47·9	·7	30·145	NE	1·8	...	5·7
27	65·0	45·4	·6	30·206	NE	1·6	...	6·5
28	71·8	51·4	·4	30·253	NE	1·0	...	2·3
29	63·2	49·2	·3	30·258	NE	2·4	...	1·7
30	60·3	45·9	·1	30·092	NNE	1·9	...	7·0
31	59·9	45·8	59·9	30·002	N	1·4	...	...
Mn.	67·7	49·7	61·6	29·925	—	—	1·62	148·6

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
4	12·1 E	6·1 N	0·6
14	15·8	6·6	228·4
24	19·0	7·0	96·3

See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 19h. 45m.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	1 41	9 39	17 33	6 22 30	18 29·5N	60 29	16 30	26 22	3241○
2	2 49	10 40	18 22	7 24 59	16 55·3	61 4	16 40	27 22	●●34○ ☽
3	4 5	11 40	19 3	8 27 2	14 8·9	61 22	16 45	28 22	4○123
4	5 26	12 39	19 39	9 27 37	10 23·7	61 20	16 44	0 16	412○3
5	6 48	13 36	20 10	10 26 16	5 59·4	60 58	16 39	1 16	42○13
6	8 9	14 30	20 39	11 22 57	1 17·4N	60 21	16 28	2 16	413○2
7	9 28	15 23	21 7	12 17 59	3 21·8S	59 31	16 15	3 16	43○12
8	10 44	16 15	21 36	13 11 48	7 41·4	58 36	16 0	4 16	3241○
9	11 57	17 5	22 6	14 4 52	11 28·2	57 40	15 44	5 16	31○24
10	13 5	17 56	22 40	14 57 29	14 33·0	56 47	15 30	6 16	○324●
11	14 9	18 46	23 18	15 49 49	16 49·4	56 0	15 17	7 16	12○34
12	15 8	19 35	0 1	16 41 51	18 13·8	55 21	15 6	8 16	2○134
13	15 59	20 24	0 50	17 33 24	18 45·1	54 49	14 58	9 16	13○24
14	16 44	21 12	1 43	18 24 15	18 24·4	54 26	14 51	10 16	3○124
15	17 23	22 0	2 41	19 14 9	17 14·5	54 10	14 47	11 16	321○4
16	17 56	22 45	3 40	20 2 57	15 20·4	54 1	14 45	12 16	32○14
17	18 25	23 30	4 42	20 50 37	12 47·9	53 58	14 44	13 16	1○32 ☽
18	18 51	0 13	5 44	21 37 27	9 44·2	54 0	14 44	14 16	41○3 ♌
19	19 15	0 56	6 48	22 23 13	6 16·7	54 8	14 46	15 16	42○13
20	19 38	1 39	7 51	23 8 47	2 33·4S	54 21	14 50	16 16	♌41○2
21	20 1	2 23	8 56	23 54 28	1 17·7N	54 39	14 55	17 16	43○12
22	20 25	3 7	10 1	0 40 48	5 8·0	55 3	15 2	18 16	4321○
23	20 51	3 53	11 7	1 28 22	8 48·6	55 33	15 10	19 16	432○1
24	21 20	4 42	12 13	2 17 44	12 9·6	56 9	15 20	20 16	41○32
25	21 55	5 33	13 18	3 9 22	15 0·2	56 51	15 31	21 16	4○23 ☽
26	22 37	6 27	14 21	4 3 33	17 8·9	57 38	15 44	22 16	2○143
27	23 28	7 24	15 19	5 0 19	18 23·7	58 28	15 58	23 16	1○34●
28	.....	.....	.....	5 59 16	18 34·5	59 18	16 11	24 16	
29	0 29	8 22	16 10	6 59 38	17 34·4	60 4	16 24	25 16	See
30	1 39	9 22	16 54	8 0 28	15 23·1	60 41	16 34	26 16	Note
31	2 56	10 20	17 32	9 0 50	12 7·8N	61 5	16 40	27 16	p. 62.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	7 42 11	21 0·0N	5 54 43	21 15·6N	8 12 30	21 1·9N
9	8 18 9	20 20·2	6 18 35	21 28·3	8 25 57	20 19·3
14	9 58 23	18 35·2	6 42 47	21 27·9	8 39 14	19 33·2
19	9 39 7	15 51·5	7 7 11	21 13·6	9 52 21	18 43·8
24	10 17 49	12 27·5	7 31 44	20 45·2	9 5 19	17 51·3
29	10 53 38	8 42·0	7 56 18	20 2·7	9 18 6	16 55·9

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	11 21 33	5 21.1N	11 35 11	4 55·8N	22 42 26	9 3·7S
9	11 25 7	4 57·9	11 37 8	4 42·8	22 41 47	9 7·7
14	11 28 46	4 34.2	11 39 9	4 29·4	22 41 6	9 11·9
19	11 32 29	4 10.0	11 41 13	4 15·7	22 40 23	9 16·3
24	11 36 16	3 45.4	11 43 21	4 1·6	22 39 39	9 20·7
29	11 40 6	3 20.5	11 45 31	3 47·4	22 38 54	9 25.1

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

D.	☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	8·2	9·0	3·4	1·4	0·9
15	8·69	6·9	8·4	3·4	1·4	0·9
25	8·71	6·4	7·9	3·4	1·4	0·8

ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.

D.	☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	′ ″	″	″	″	″
5	15 48	3·1	8·6	1·8	14·8	7·3
15	15 49	2·6	8·0	1·8	14·6	7·2
25	15 51	2·4	7·5	1·8	14·4	7·2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 201° 43′ ♎

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h.* 31*m.* Civil twilight ends at 20*h.* 44*m.* Night begins, 22*h.* 42*m.* The length of the day is 15*h.* 23*m.*

Aug. 2. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 14*h.* 3*m.* ☿ 4° 16′ N.

Aug. 3. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 4*h.* 59*m.* ♂ 6° 8′ N.

Aug. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

Aug. 6. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 1*m.* ♃ 3° 55′ N.

Aug. 6, *aft.* Neptune in conjunction with Sun.

Aug. 6. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 17*h.* 39*m.* ♄ 4° 39′ N.

Aug. 10, *midnight* Mercury and Mars in conjunction, ☿ 0° 11′ S.

Aug. 23, *morn.* Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Aug. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·6*s.*

Aug. 30. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 19*m.* ♀ 4° 31′ N.

Aug. 31, *morn.* Uranus in opposition, 1,770,600,000 miles.

Aug. 31. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 21*h.* 23*m.* ♂ 5° 52′ N.

Uranus rises Aug. 1, 20*h.* 47*m.*; Aug. 31, 18*h.* 46*m.*

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th, but moon light on these nights may interfere with successful observation.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m.*, and the Afternoons 59*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.* are those which were in that position at midnight in July: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

Shooting Stars.—Of all the objects that are seen in the sky the nearest to us are the meteors or shooting stars. These are believed to be small fragmentary bodies, moving in orbits in space, controlled by the Sun's attractions just as are the large planets. In some cases the orbit of one of these small bodies, or a group of such, intersects the orbit of the earth, and when the meteor rushes through the earth's atmosphere it incandesces by friction and is made visible to us. From observation it is found that a shooting star when first seen may be 70 or 80 miles above the earth and 50 miles at the end of its visible path which may be 40 or 50 miles long, and is traversed in a second or so. The rapid

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	11 22	23 59	8 51	21 16	4 26	16 56	3 24	16 15	9 37	22 5	...	12 21	9 1	21 28
2	Tu	...	12 23	9 47	22 7	5 31	17 56	4 23	17 12	10 39	23 0	0 46	13 18	9 56	22 22
3	W	0 56	13 14	10 37	22 54	6 28	18 47	5 11	18 0	11 33	23 50	1 36	14 5	10 43	23 9
4	Th	1 46	14 1	11 24	23 39	7 17	19 35	5 58	18 48	...	12 25	2 21	14 53	11 32	23 54
5	F	2 34	*14 46	...	12 11	8 4	20 23	6 46	19 35	0 40	13 16	3 10	15 44	...	12 16
6	S	* 3 22	*15 30	0 26	12 57	8 50	21 9	7 35	20 19	1 28	14 4	4 0	16 35	0 40	13 3
7	S	* 4 8	*16 14	1 13	13 42	9 33	21 53	8 19	21 0	2 16	14 49	4 49	17 21	1 26	13 52
8	M	4 51	17 0	1 59	14 27	10 15	22 35	9 3	21 43	3 2	15 33	5 37	18 9	2 17	14 42
9	Tu	5 34	17 46	2 47	15 16	10 56	23 16	9 51	22 28	3 49	16 18	6 28	18 58	3 9	15 38
10	W	6 20	18 36	3 38	16 9	11 36	...	10 42	23 17	4 37	17 6	7 21	19 52	4 7	16 39
11	Th	7 10	19 34	4 39	17 14	0 0	12 25	11 37	...	5 29	18 0	8 19	20 50	5 10	17 42
12	F	8 8	20 42	5 49	18 25	0 59	13 35	0 7	12 37	6 31	19 6	9 23	21 55	6 18	18 55
13	S	9 21	22 3	7 2	19 38	2 20	15 1	1 16	14 7	7 44	20 19	10 33	23 5	7 29	19 5
14	S	10 41	23 20	8 14	20 43	3 45	16 17	2 46	15 32	8 57	21 26	11 42	...	8 37	20 5
15	M	11 48	...	9 14	21 37	4 54	17 18	3 54	16 35	10 1	22 23	0 50	12 45	9 30	21 53
16	Tu	0 23	12 43	10 5	22 23	5 52	18 11	4 43	17 24	10 55	23 10	1 5	13 34	10 13	22 32
17	W	1 13	13 26	10 47	23 0	6 39	18 54	5 23	18 4	11 39	23 49	1 48	14 14	10 47	23 3
18	Th	1 54	14 0	11 23	23 33	7 16	19 29	5 56	18 40	...	12 17	2 22	14 47	11 21	23 36
19	F	2 28	14 31	11 55	...	7 49	20 2	6 31	19 12	0 25	12 52	2 53	15 19	11 50	...
20	S	3 1	15 0	0 5	12 26	8 19	20 32	7 5	19 42	0 58	13 24	3 26	15 53	0 6	12 21
21	S	3 31	*15 32	0 35	12 57	8 50	21 4	7 38	20 9	1 32	13 56	4 1	16 27	0 36	12 51
22	M	4 1	*16 03	1 8	13 27	9 19	21 34	8 8	20 35	2 4	14 27	4 35	17 0	1 9	13 26
23	Tu	4 30	*16 35	1 39	14 0	9 50	22 5	8 42	21 5	2 37	14 58	5 10	17 34	1 45	14 3
24	W	5 1	17 8	2 14	14 34	10 19	22 37	9 18	21 37	3 11	15 32	5 47	18 10	2 23	14 44
25	Th	5 32	17 46	2 51	15 13	10 51	23 10	9 57	22 15	3 47	16 9	6 27	18 52	3 7	15 32
26	F	6 10	18 33	3 35	16 2	11 26	23 53	10 43	23 1	4 30	16 56	7 16	19 43	4 2	16 34
27	S	7 0	19 29	4 33	17 7	...	12 19	11 38	23 59	5 24	17 56	8 15	20 47	5 8	17 45
28	S	8 4	20 49	5 49	18 29	1 0	13 40	...	12 51	6 35	19 16	9 27	22 5	6 27	19 5
29	M	9 30	22 22	7 14	19 52	2 36	15 18	1 24	14 34	8 2	20 39	10 50	23 25	7 45	20 20
30	Tu	10 58	23 45	8 33	21 1	4 7	16 38	3 3	16 2	9 21	21 48	...	12 5	8 49	21 17
31	W	...	12 7	9 33	21 54	5 17	17 42	4 10	16 57	10 25	22 45	0 31	13 5	9 43	22 8

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 *h.*)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
7	3 1	11 1	19 0	1 4	9 7	17 10	3 22	11 19	19 15	7 53	14 21	20 50	8 7	14 34	21 1
14	3 42	11 29	19 14	1 10	9 13	17 16	3 19	11 10	19 0	7 33	13 59	20 25	7 44	14 9	20 35
21	4 35	11 58	19 18	1 19	9 20	17 20	3 18	11 1	18 43	7 14	13 37	19 59	7 21	13 45	20 8
28	5 28	12 22	19 14	1 31	9 27	17 21	3 16	10 51	18 26	6 54	13 14	19 34	6 58	13 20	19 42

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, rising more than an hour before sunrise in the first week of the month. It rises and sets nearly with the Sun at the end.

♀ Venus continues to be a morning star, as it will be until Superior conjunction in 1922 February. It passes through the constellation Gemini into Cancer during August. Magnitude, − 3·7 to − 3·5.

♂ Mars, in the constellation Cancer, is also a morning star, rising in the dawn with Mercury at the beginning of the month. On the morning of the 11th the two planets rise close together in the N.E., by E., Mars being the higher.

♃, ♄ Jupiter and Saturn are still above the horizon for an hour after sunset and set north of west. Both planets are moving from right to left, Jupiter considerably the faster.

shooting stars are believed to be quite small bodies which pulverise, the remnants finding their way through the atmosphere to earth. Occasionally bodies of larger size meet our atmosphere which may burst or break up, and the fragments come to earth as meteorites. Shooting stars congregate in swarms, the individual members of which describe similar orbits, and as they pass through our atmosphere appear to radiate from some one point of the sky by an effect of perspective, and so form a meteor shower. The Perseid Meteor Shower, which begins in July or possibly in June, and has its maximum in August, is the most interesting and attractive of the year.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N °	Decl. N ′	Decl. N ″
1	1	33	17	88	52	48
10	1	33	27	88	52	50
19	1	33	35	88	52	52
28	1	33	44	88	52	54

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° ♎ 23*d.* 14*h.*

DAY OF MONTH	Light and Dark	DAY OF WEEK	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▌	Th	St. Giles's Day. Germans in general retreat, 1918.	5 13	18 46	244	121
2	▌	F	Sedan, 1870. Omdurman, 1898. Drocourt-Quéant,'18.	5 15	18 44	245	120
3	▌	S	Germans evacuated Lens, 1918. Dunbar, 1650.	5 16	18 42	246	119
4	▌	S	**15th Sunday after Trinity.** France a Republic, 1870.	5 18	18 39	247	118
5	▌	M	Malta capitulated to the British, 1805.	5 19	18 37	248	117
6	▌	Tu	First Battle of the Marne, 1914. [dino, 1812.	5 21	18 35	249	116
7	▌	W	Copenhagen surrendered to the British, 1807. Boro-	5 23	18 33	250	115
8	▌	Th	Sebastopol, 1855. Zeppelin raid on London, 1915.	5 24	18 30	251	114
9	▌	F	Flodden, 1513. Kassassin, 1882. Adm. Broke b.1776.	5 26	18 28	252	113
10	▌	S	Pinkie, 1547. Perry's victory on Lake Erie, 1813.	5 27	18 26	253	112
11	▌	S	**16th Sunday after Trinity.** Malplaquet, 1709.	5 29	18 24	254	111
12	▌	M	Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith born, 1852. Aisne, 1914.	5 31	18 21	255	110
13	▌	Tu	Capture of Quebec; death of General Wolfe, 1759.	5 32	18 19	256	109
14	▌	W	F.-M. Sir Wm. Robertson, Bart., G.C.B., born, 1850.	5 34	18 17	257	108
15	▌	Th	Russia a Republic, 1917. "Tanks" first used, 1916.	5 35	18 14	258	107
16	▌	F	Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law born, 1858.	5 37	18 12	259	106
17	▌	S	Italian success in Trentino, 1915.	5 39	18 10	260	105
18	▌	S	**17th Sunday aft. Trinity.** Battle of Samaria, 1918.	5 40	18 7	261	104
19	▌	M	Poictiers, 1356. Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918.	5 42	18 5	262	103
20	▌	Tu	DELHI DAY (1857). Alma, 1854. Ypres-Menin, 1917.	5 43	18 3	263	102
21	▌	W	**St. Matthew.** Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 45	18 0	264	101
22	▌	Th	Zutphen, 1586. Michael Faraday, chemist, b. 1791.	5 47	17 58	265	100
23	▌	F	Assaye, 1803. Capture of Acre and Haifa, 1918.	5 48	17 56	266	99
24	▌	S	Pan-Anglican Synod met, 1867.	5 50	17 54	267	98
25	▌	S	**18th S. after T.** LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Loos, 1915.	5 51	17 51	268	97
26	▌	M	King of Denmark b. 1870. Battle of Thiepval, 1918.	5 53	17 49	269	96
27	▌	Tu	Hindenburg line broken at Cambrai, 1918.	5 55	17 47	270	95
28	▌	W	Strasburg, 1870. F.-M. Viscount French born, 1852.	5 56	17 44	271	94
29	▌	Th	**St. Michael and All Angels.** Quarter Day.	5 58	17 42	272	93
30	▌	F	F.-M. Earl Roberts, VC, b. 1832; d. Nov. 14, 1914.	6 0	17 40	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	*2d.*	*3h* *33m.*
☽	First Quarter	9	3 30
○	Full Moon	17	7 20
☾	Last Quarter	24	21 18

Perigee ..... *1d.* *7h.* ..... 222,700 miles.
Apogee ... *13d.* *20h.* ..... 252,100 ,,
Perigee .....*29d.* *14h.* ..... 225,100 ,,

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1920, on 13 days; total fall 3·45 inches; *above* the average by 1·20 inches.

See note on page 40.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace.—Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

8. First day on which Revising Barristers may hold Revision Courts. 13. Edinburgh Autumn Holiday. 24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

Day	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 92.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0 3	0·78	10 40 28	9·08	8 23·4 N	0·91	10 40 25	13 17 24
2	*subt.*	0·79	10 44 6	9·07	8 1·6	0·91	10 44 22	13 13 28
3	0 35	0·80	10 47 43	9·05	7 39·7	0·92	10 48 18	13 9 32
4	0 54	0·81	10 51 21	9·04	7 17·6	0·92	10 52 15	13 5 36
5	1 14	0·82	10 54 58	9·03	6 55·5	0·93	10 56 12	13 1 40
6	1 34	0·83	10 58 34	9·02	6 33·2	0·93	11 0 8	12 57 44
7	1 54	0·84	11 2 11	9·01	6 10·8	0·94	11 4 5	12 53 48
8	2 14	0·85	11 5 47	9·00	5 48·3	0·94	11 8 1	12 49 52
9	2 35	0·86	11 9 23	9·00	5 25·7	0·94	11 11 58	12 45 56
10	2 55	0·86	11 12 59	8·99	5 3·0	0·95	11 15 54	12 42 0
11	3 16	0·87	11 16 35	8·98	4 40·2	0·95	11 19 51	12 38 5
12	3 37	0·88	11 20 10	8·98	4 17·4	0·95	11 23 47	12 34 9
13	3 58	0·88	11 23 46	8·97	3 54·4	0·96	11 27 44	12 30 13
14	4 19	0·88	11 27 21	8·97	3 31·4	0·96	11 31 41	12 26 17
15	4 41	0·89	11 30 56	8·97	3 8·4	0·96	11 35 37	12 22 21
16	5 2	0·89	11 34 32	8·97	2 45·3	0·96	11 39 34	12 18 25
17	5 23	0·89	11 38 7	8·97	2 22·1	0·97	11 43 30	12 14 29
18	5 45	0·89	11 41 42	8·97	1 58·9	0·97	11 47 27	12 10 33
19	6 6	0·89	11 45 17	8·97	1 35·6	0·97	11 51 23	12 6 37
20	6 27	0·88	11 48 53	8·97	1 12·3	0·97	11 55 20	12 2 41
21	6 48	0·88	11 52 28	8·97	0 49·0	0·97	11 59 16	11 58 46
22	7 9	0·88	11 56 3	8·98	0 25·6	0·97	12 3 13	11 54 50
23	7 30	0·87	11 59 39	8·98	0 2·3 N	0·97	12 7 10	11 50 54
24	7 51	0·87	12 3 15	8·99	0 21·1 S	0·97	12 11 6	11 46 58
25	8 12	0·86	12 6 51	9·00	0 44·5	0·97	12 15 3	11 43 2
26	8 32	0·85	12 10 27	9·00	1 7·9	0·97	12 18 59	11 39 6
27	8 53	0·84	12 14 3	9·01	1 31·3	0·97	12 22 56	11 35 10
28	9 13	0·83	12 17 39	9·02	1 54·7	0·97	12 26 52	11 31 14
29	9 33	0·82	12 21 16	9·03	2 18·1	0·97	12 30 49	11 27 18
30	9 52	0·81	12 24 53	9·04	2 41·5 S	0·97	12 34 45	11 23 22

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

		H. M.
1.	(Summer Time).	(20 16)
2.		(20 14)
3.		(20 12)
4.	*fr.*	(20 9)
5.		(20 7)
6.		(20 5)
7.		(20 3)
8.		(20 0)
9.		(19 58)
10.		(19 56)
11.	*fr.*	(19 54)
12.		(19 51)
13.		(19 49)
14.		(19 47)
15.		(19 44)
16.		(19 42)
17.		(19 40)
18.	*fr.*	(19 37)
19.		(19 35)
20.		(19 33)
21.		(19 30)
22.		(19 28)
23.		(19 26)
24.		(19 24)
25.	*fr.*	(19 21)
26.		(19 19)
27.		(19 17)
28.		(19 14)
29.		(19 12)
30.		(19 10)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1920.

Day	Temperature Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		Rain Fall.	Sunshine
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	64·2	53·4	59·8	29·958	NNW	2·6	...	0·7
2	63·0	48·1	·7	29·889	W	1·1	·03	0·3
3	72·2	54·4	·6	29·799	NW	0·7	·01	1·1
4	68·6	52·8	·5	29·739	W	2·3	·10	0·6
5	70·8	49·2	·4	29·797	WSW	4·4	·06	0·8
6	72·3	55·8	·2	29·827	WNW	3·0	...	4·5
7	63·9	47·3	·0	29·998	NW	1·1	...	0·6
8	69·9	53·7	58·8	29·985	W	0·2	...	1·5
9	73·0	51·1	·6	29·885	V'ble	0·6	...	7·7
10	66·7	43·4	·4	30·085	N	2·2	...	7·9
11	70·4	40·3	·1	30·122	SW	1·1	...	6·1
12	76·0	39·2	·0	29·952	SW	0·4	...	10·1
13	73·0	40·4	57·8	29·854	W	0·3	·05	4·0
14	68·8	51·2	·7	29·921	W	1·1	·01	4·9
15	64·6	55·1	·6	29·732	SW	3·8	·23	0·3
16	64·9	52·7	·5	29·472	WSW	2·9	·94	4·7
17	65·5	49·8	·2	29·531	WSW	4·4	·03	5·6
18	60·5	51·1	56·9	29·273	WSW	7·8	·40	0·2
19	65·1	44·5	·5	29·586	W	7·4	...	10·5
20	62·5	42·0	·2	29·779	NNE	1·4	...	6·4
21	52·8	47·1	55·9	29·839	NE	2·6	·95	...
22	62·4	48·9	·6	29·985	NE	2·4	·21	2·2
23	66·3	47·0	·4	30·105	E	0·6	...	5·3
24	64·0	53·9	·3	30·003	NE	2·2	...	0·9
25	59·4	52·5	·2	29·932	N	1·0	...	...
26	69·0	51·1	·2	30·012	W	0·6	...	7·5
27	66·8	47·9	·1	30·018	W	0·5	...	2·0
28	66·4	47·9	54·9	30·055	E	1·1	...	3·8
29	65·9	55·4	·7	29·906	E	1·5	...	4·8
30	69·2	54·3	·4	29·637	E	2·4	·43	2·8
Mn	66·6	49·4	57·2	29·856	—	—	3·45	107·8

Heliographic Elements.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
3	21·7 E	7·2 N	324·2
13	23·8	7·2	102·1
23	25·4	7·0	60·1

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites. See Note p. 62.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	4 17	11 18	18 6	10 0 8	8 2·6n	61 10	16 42	28 16	
2	5 39	12 14	18 36	10 58 7	3 27·0n	60 57	16 38	0 8	
3	7 0	13 9	19 5	11 54 49	1 17·9S	60 26	16 30	1 8	
4	8 19	14 3	19 35	12 50 30	5 52·0	59 42	16 18	2 8	
5	9 36	14 55	20 6	13 45 24	9 58·2	58 48	16 3	3 8	
6	10 49	15 47	20 40	14 39 43	13 23·8	57 51	15 47	4 8	
7	11 57	16 39	21 17	15 33 32	16 0·2	56 55	15 32	5 8	
8	12 58	17 30	21 59	16 26 45	17 42·9	56 5	15 18	6 8	
9	13 53	18 20	22 46	17 19 13	18 30·6	55 22	15 7	7 8	
10	14 41	19 9	23 38	18 10 41	18 24·7	54 48	14 58	8 8	
11	15 22	19 56	0 34	19 1 1	17 28·7	54 24	14 51	9 8	
12	15 57	20 42	1 33	19 50 8	15 47·3	54 9	14 47	10 8	
13	16 28	21 27	2 34	20 38 3	13 26·2	54 3	14 45	11 8	
14	16 55	22 11	3 36	21 24 58	10 32·0	54 4	14 45	12 8	
15	17 20	22 55	4 39	22 11 9	7 11·6	54 12	14 48	13 8	
16	17 43	23 38	5 43	22 57 1	3 32·5S	54 25	14 51	14 8	
17	18 6	0 21	6 47	23 42 58	0 17·2n	54 43	14 56	15 8	
18	18 30	1 6	7 52	0 29 31	4 8·8	55 4	15 2	16 8	
19	18 55	1 52	8 59	1 17 9	7 52·9	55 29	15 9	17 8	
20	19 24	2 39	10 5	2 6 18	11 19·2	55 58	15 16	18 8	
21	19 58	3 30	11 10	2 57 22	14 16·9	56 29	15 25	19 8	
22	20 37	4 22	12 13	3 50 33	16 34·8	57 3	15 34	20 8	
23	21 24	5 17	13 11	4 45 49	18 2·3	57 39	15 44	21 8	
24	22 19	6 13	14 3	5 42 51	18 30·3	58 18	15 55	22 8	
25	23 23	7 10	14 48	6 41 6	17 53·0	58 56	16 5	23 8	
26	.....	...	...	7 39 50	16 8·8	59 32	16 15	24 8	
27	0 35	8 7	15 27	8 38 25	13 22·1	60 2	16 23	25 8	
28	1 50	9 3	16 1	9 36 24	9 42·5	60 23	16 29	26 8	
29	3 10	9 58	16 33	10 33 37	5 24·7	60 32	16 31	27 8	
30	4 30	10 53	17 3	11 30 6	0 46·7n	60 25	16 29	28 8	

In these columns, which show the order in which Jupiter's four larger Satellites are ranged with respect to the planet, the open circle ○ indicates the planet's disc, the black circle ● shows that the satellite is transit, is waiting to enter, or is in eclipse or is occulted, whilst the sign ⊥ shows that it is in transit across the disc.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 7*m.* Civil twilight ends at 19*h.* 36*m.* Night begins, 8*h.* 54*m.* The length of the Day is 13*h.* 33*m.*

Sept. 2. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 29*m.* ☿ 3° 53′ N.

Sept. 3. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 7*h.* 19*m.* ♃ 3° 19′ N.

Sept. 3. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 57*m.* ♄ 4° 15′ N.

Sept. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·0*s.*

Sept. 6, 16*h.* 57*m.* Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction. ☿ 0° 19′ S.

Sept. 7, 4*h.* 29*m.* Mercury and Saturn in conjunction. ☿ 1° 25′ S.

Sept. 13, 11*h.* 44*m.* Venus and Neptune in conjunction. ♀ 0° 5′ N.

Sept. 14, 16*h.* 48*m.* Jupiter and Saturn in conjunction ♃ 1° 2′ S.

Sept. 21, 13*h.* Saturn in conjunction with Sun.

Sept. 22, 22*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.

Sept. 23. Sun enters the Sign Libra, 14*h.* 20*m.* (Autumn Equinox.)

Sept. 29. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 4*m.* ♀ 4° 49′ N.

Sept. 29. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 13*m.* ♂ 5° 0′ N.

Uranus rises Sept. 1, 18*h.* 42*m.*; sets Sept. 30, 3*h.* 14*m.*

In this month the mornings decrease 47*m.*, and the Afternoons 1*h.* 6*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	11 26 38	4 48·8n	8 20 48	19 6·2n	9 30 44	15 57·9n
8	11 57 15	0 56·8n	8 45 10	17 56·2	9 43 13	14 57·4
13	12 25 56	2 48·3S	9 9 19	16 33·6	9 55 33	13 54·8
18	12 53 4	6 22·3	9 33 15	14 59·0	10 7 44	12 50·1
23	13 18 50	9 41·8	9 56 57	13 13·6	10 19 48	11 43·7
28	13 43 14	12 43·3	10 20 23	11 18·5	10 31 44	10 35·8

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	11 43 59	2 55·2n	11 47 44	3 32·9n	22 38 9	9 29·6S
8	11 47 54	2 29·7	11 49 59	3 18·3	22 37 24	9 34·0
13	11 51 51	2 4·1	11 52 15	3 3·6	22 36 40	9 38·3
18	11 55 48	1 38·4	11 54 31	2 48·9	22 35 57	9 42·5
23	11 59 46	1 12·6	11 56 48	2 34·3	22 35 15	9 46·6
28	12 3 45	0 46·9	11 59 6	2 19·7	22 34 36	9 50·3

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·73	6·5	7·4	3·5	1·4	0·8	15 54	2·5	7·0	1·8	14·3	7·1
15	8·75	6·8	7·0	3·5	1·4	0·8	15 56	2·6	6·7	1·9	14·3	7·1
25	8·78	7·4	6·7	3·6	1·4	0·8	15 59	2·8	6·4	1·9	14·3	7·1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 200° 6′ ♌

The Harvest Moon.—It will be seen that the interval between successive entries in the column of Moonrise is only about 23 minutes near Full Moon in this month (Sept. 15–18), which is a less interval than in other parts of the column. This Full Moon is called the Harvest Moon.

The orbital motion of the Moon causes her to move among the stars rather rapidly from West to East, and she comes to the meridian of any place, or is due South, about 50 minutes later night by night. For this reason alone she would rise later night by night by this amount, but the time of rising (except at places on the Equator) is affected by her distance north or south of the celestial equator. In North latitude she rises earlier, with increased north Dec. There is a certain period in each lunation when the Moon is moving northward rather rapidly, and this causes an acceleration which modifies the 50 minutes' retardation in the time of rising already mentioned, and in a high latitude she will

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar G.M.T.) Morn	Dublin (Bar G.M.T.) After
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	0 47	12 59	10 24	22 40	6 13	18 34	4 59	17 43	11 19	23 33	1 22	13 53	10 30	22 51
2	F	1 35	*13 41	11 7	23 22	7 1	19 21	5 47	18 27	...	12 8	2 7	14 37	11 14	23 35
3	S	*2 19	*14 25	11 53	...	7 45	20 6	6 33	19 7	0 22	12 56	2 52	15 24	11 57	...
4	S	*3 6	*15 11	0 8	12 38	8 30	20 51	7 21	19 54	1 11	13 42	3 42	16 12	0 18	12 40
5	M	*3 49	*15 55	0 54	13 20	9 12	21 32	8 6	20 33	1 56	14 24	4 29	16 56	1 3	13 25
6	Tu	*4 28	*16 38	1 37	14 2	9 52	22 13	8 47	21 10	2 40	15 7	5 14	17 40	1 48	14 11
7	W	5 8	17 22	2 22	14 46	10 30	22 50	9 30	21 52	3 23	15 48	6 1	18 25	2 35	15 1
8	Th	5 48	18 7	3 9	15 32	11 6	23 29	10 16	22 37	4 6	16 32	6 49	19 14	3 28	15 58
9	F	6 32	18 59	4 2	16 31	11 48	...	11 7	23 26	4 55	17 23	7 44	20 11	4 30	17 3
10	S	7 27	20 2	5 9	17 41	0 21	12 50	...	12 6	5 52	18 24	8 45	21 14	5 42	18 18
11	S	8 34	21 19	6 22	18 55	1 35	14 13	0 25	13 24	7 3	19 39	9 54	22 27	6 55	19 35
12	M	9 55	22 44	7 39	20 8	3 4	15 39	1 55	15 0	8 21	20 52	11 9	23 35	8 10	20 38
13	Tu	11 11	23 51	8 45	21 4	4 19	16 45	3 14	16 8	9 27	21 48	...	12 12	9 6	21 28
14	W	...	12 6	9 34	21 46	5 15	17 35	4 6	16 53	10 19	22 33	0 30	13 0	9 48	22 8
15	Th	0 41	12 49	10 13	22 24	6 1	18 19	4 46	17 30	11 2	23 15	1 12	13 39	10 23	22 38
16	F	1 22	13 25	10 49	23 1	6 41	18 58	5 25	18 5	11 43	23 55	1 49	14 15	10 53	23 7
17	S	1 59	14 1	11 25	23 36	7 18	19 34	6 4	18 39	...	12 21	2 25	14 48	11 24	23 37
18	S	2 32	14 35	11 58	...	7 50	20 6	6 41	19 10	0 33	12 56	2 59	15 21	11 52	...
19	M	3 2	*15 7	0 10	12 29	8 22	20 39	7 15	19 40	1 6	13 27	3 34	15 56	0 5	12 23
20	Tu	3 32	*15 40	0 42	13 0	8 52	21 10	7 49	20 7	39	13 59	4 11	16 30	0 39	12 56
21	W	4 0	16 13	1 14	13 32	9 24	21 43	8 21	20 36	13	14 32	4 45	17 4	1 14	13 34
22	Th	4 31	16 48	1 49	14 7	9 55	22 16	8 56	21 9	47	15 6	23	17 42	1 54	14 15
23	F	5 7	17 26	2 26	14 46	10 29	22 52	9 36	21 48	25	15 46	6 5	18 26	2 39	15 6
24	S	5 44	18 12	3 12	15 37	11 5	23 33	10 25	22 36	4 10	16 33	6 54	19 18	3 35	16 6
25	S	6 35	19 13	4 11	16 43	11 55	...	11 21	23 36	5 3	17 34	7 53	20 23	4 43	17 22
26	M	7 39	20 28	5 27	18 5	0 38	13 16	...	12 30	6 17	18 55	9 8	21 44	6 5	18 48
27	Tu	9 6	22 8	6 56	19 34	2 13	15 1	0 58	14 20	7 44	21 27	10 35	23 8	7 33	19 5
28	W	10 42	23 34	8 20	20 46	3 51	16 25	2 43	15 49	9 6	21 32	11 52	...	8 36	20 1
29	Th	11 51	...	9 22	21 39	5 1	17 27	3 54	16 44	10 9	22 27	0 16	12 51	9 27	21 51
30	F	0 33	12 41	10 8	22 23	5 55	18 17	4 43	17 25	11 0	23 16	1 6	13 36	10 13	22 32

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets at intervals of Seven Days. [Noon 12h.]

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
4	6 15	12 41	19 4	1 46	9 33	17 20	3 14	10 41	18 8	6 35	12 52	19 10	6 35	12 56	19 16
11	6 57	12 55	18 51	2 3	9 40	17 15	3 12	10 31	17 49	6 16	12 30	18 45	6 13	12 31	18 50
18	7 33	13 6	18 37	2 22	9 46	17 8	3 10	10 20	17 30	5 57	12 8	18 19	5 50	12 7	18 24
25	8 5	13 14	18 21	2 42	9 51	17 0	3 8	10 10	17 11	5 38	11 46	17 54	5 27	11 43	17 58

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury will be above the horizon for a short time after sunset during the month. Conjunctions of this planet with Jupiter and Saturn are noted on the opposite page.

♀ Venus passes from Cancer into Leo, being near the star Regulus in the morning of the 25th. It will be seen due East between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, Magnitude, − 3·5 to − 3·4.

♂ Mars is also a morning star, not far from Venus and near Regulus on the 17th.

♃ ♄ Jupiter and Saturn are in conjunction—that is, they are nearly in line with the Earth on the 14th, when the two planets will be separated in the sky by twice the breadth of the Moon. Being near conjunction with the Sun the planets set soon after sunset, and the near approach is not likely to be generally noticed. (See p. 66).

rise nearly at the same time for several nights in succession at this epoch of northward movement. This happens in every lunation, and in general passes unnoticed; but in the September lunation it happens when the Moon is full, and then the Moon, full or nearly so, rises about sunset on two or three consecutive nights. This phenomenon is known as the Harvest Moon. The precise details vary in different years according to circumstances, and in some years the retardation on successive nights may be much less than 23 minutes. Also, for certain reasons, two Full Moons may have equal claims (compare August 20), but the term is always applied to the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. See note, p. 90.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	33	47	88	52	56
10	1	33	54	88	52	58
19	1	33	59	88	53	1
28	1	34	4	88	53	4

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° ♍ 23*d.* 23*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▌	S	St. Quentin, 1918. British occupied Damascus, 1918.	6 1	17 37	274	91
2	▌	S	**19th Sunday after Trinity.**	6 3	17 35	275	90
3	▌	M	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.	6 5	17 33	276	89
4	▌	Tu	Germany proposed an Armistice, 1918.	6 6	17 31	277	88
5	▌	W	Allied troops landed at Salonica, 1915.	6 8	17 28	278	87
6	▌	Th	Second Battle of Le Cateau, 1918.	6 9	17 26	279	86
7	▌	F	Lepanto, 1571. Poe d. 1849. Prof. Skeat d. 1912.	6 11	17 24	280	85
8	▌	S	Germans repulsed at Loos, 1915. Fielding died, 1754.	6 13	17 22	281	84
9	▌	S	**20th Sunday after Trinity.** Cambrai, 1918.	6 14	17 19	282	83
10	▌	M	Panama Canal completed, 1913. SS. *Leinster*, 1918.	6 16	17 17	283	82
11	▌	Tu	Camperdown, 1797. Fall of Belgrade, 1915.	6 18	17 15	284	81
12	▌	W	MICHAELMAS LAW S. BEGIN. Nurse Cavell shot, 1915.	6 19	17 13	285	80
13	▌	Th	Germans entered Lille, 1914.	6 21	17 11	286	79
14	▌	F	Hastings, 1066. Jena, 1806. Auerstadt, 1806.	6 23	17 9	287	78
15	▌	S	Britain declared war on Bulgaria, 1915.	6 25	17 6	288	77
16	▌	S	**21st S. aft. Trin.** Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain b.	6 26	17 4	289	76
17	▌	M	Battle of the Selle, 1918. 1863.	6 28	17 2	290	75
18	▌	Tu	**St. Luke, Evangelist.** Last English Lottery, 1826.	6 30	17 0	291	74
19	▌	W	Yorktown capitulated, 1781. Leipzig, 1813.	6 31	16 58	292	73
20	▌	Th	Navarino, 1827. First Battle of Ypres, 1914.	6 33	16 56	293	72
21	▌	F	TRAFALGAR DAY; death of Lord Nelson, 1805.	6 35	16 54	294	71
22	▌	S	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685.	6 37	16 52	295	70
23	▌	S	**22nd Sun. aft. Trinity.** Battle of Malmaison, 1917.	6 38	16 50	296	69
24	▌	M	French victory at Verdun, 1916.	6 40	16 48	297	68
25	▌	Tu	Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854. Sims Reeves died, 1900.	6 42	16 46	298	67
26	▌	W	British captured Aleppo, 1918.	6 44	16 44	299	66
27	▌	Th	Metz, 1870. First U.S. shot fired, 1917.	6 45	16 42	300	65
28	▌	F	**St. Simon and St. Jude.** Roosevelt born, 1858.	6 47	16 40	301	64
29	▌	S	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.	6 49	16 38	302	63
30	▌	S	**23rd S. aft. Trin.** Turks unconditional surrender, 1918.	6 51	16 36	303	62
31	▌	M	Hallowmas Eve. Beersheba captured, 1917.	6 52	16 34	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	1*d.*	12*h.*	26*m.*
☽ First Quarter	8	20	12
○ Full Moon	16	23	0
☾ Last Quarter	24	4	32
● New Moon	30	23	39

Apogee ..... 11*d.* 11*h.* ..... 251,600 miles
Perigee ..... 27*d.* 7*h.* ..... 228,400 ,,

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1920, on 9 days: total fall 0·99 inch; *below* the average by 1·82 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Revising Barristers must complete revision of all lists of voters by 12th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

3. Jewish New Year 5682.
5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire
12. Fire Insurances must be paid.
13. Quarter Sessions begin.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.
1	10 12	0·80	12 28 30	9·06	3 4·8 S	0·97	12 38 42
2	10 31	0·79	12 32 7	9·07	3 28·1	0·97	12 42 38
3	10 49	0·78	12 35 46	9·08	3 51·3	0·97	12 46 35
4	11 8	0·76	12 39 24	9·09	4 14·6	0·97	12 50 32
5	11 26	0·75	12 43 2	9·11	4 37·7	0·96	12 54 28
6	11 44	0·73	12 46 41	9·12	5 0·8	0·96	12 58 25
7	12 1	0·72	12 50 20	9·14	5 23·9	0·96	13 2 21
8	12 18	0·70	12 54 0	9·16	5 46·8	0·96	13 6 18
9	12 35	0·68	12 57 40	9·17	6 9·7	0·95	13 10 14
10	12 51	0·66	13 1 20	9·19	6 32·5	0·95	13 14 11
11	13 7	0·65	13 5 1	9·21	6 55·3	0·94	13 18 7
12	13 22	0·63	13 8 42	9·23	7 17·9	0·94	13 22 4
13	13 37	0·61	13 12 24	9·25	7 40·4	0·94	13 26 1
14	13 51	0·58	13 16 6	9·27	8 2·9	0·93	13 29 57
15	14 5	0·56	13 19 49	9·29	8 25 2	0·93	13 33 54
16	14 18	0·54	13 23 32	9·32	8 47·4	0·92	13 37 50
17	14 30	0·51	13 27 16	9·34	9 9·4	0·92	13 41 47
18	14 42	0·49	13 31 1	9·37	9 31·4	0·91	13 45 43
19	14 54	0·46	13 34 46	9·39	9 53·2	0·91	13 49 40
20	15 5	0·44	13 38 32	9·42	10 14·8	0·90	13 53 36
21	15 15	0·41	13 42 18	9·45	10 36·3	0·89	13 57 33
22	15 24	0·38	13 46 5	9·48	10 57·7	0·89	14 1 30
23	15 33	0·35	13 49 53	9·51	11 18·8	0·88	14 5 26
24	15 41	0·32	13 53 42	9·53	11 39·9	0·87	14 9 23
25	15 48	0·29	13 57 31	9·57	12 0·7	0·86	14 13 19
26	15 55	0·26	14 1 21	9·60	12 21·4	0·86	14 17 16
27	16 1	0·23	14 5 11	9·63	12 41·8	0·85	14 21 12
28	16 6	0·20	14 9 3	9·66	13 2·1	0·84	14 25 9
29	16 10	0·17	14 12 55	9·69	13 22·2	0·83	14 29 5
30	16 14	0·13	14 16 48	9·72	13 42·0	0·82	14 33 2
31	16 17	0·10	14 20 42	9·76	14 1 7 S	0·81	14 36 59

Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T See p. 62

	H. M. S.
1.	11 19 26
2.	11 15 31
3.	11 11 35
4.	11 7 39
5.	10 59 47
6.	10 55 51
7.	10 51 55
8.	10 47 59
9.	10 44 3
10.	10 40 7
11.	10 36 11
12.	10 32 16
13.	10 28 20
14.	10 24 24
15.	10 20 28
16.	10 16 32
17.	10 12 36
18.	10 8 40
19.	10 4 44
20.	10 0 48
21.	9 56 52
22.	9 52 57
23.	9 49 1
24.	9 45 5
25.	9 41 9
26.	9 37 13
27.	9 33 17
28.	9 29 21
29.	9 25 25
30.	9 21 29
31.	

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (*see* p. 572).

	H. M.
1.	(18 7)
2.	(18 5)
3.	(18 3)
4.	(18 1)
5.	(17 58)
6.	(17 56)
7.	(17 54)
8.	(17 52)
9.	(17 49)
10.	(17 47)
11.	(17 45)
12.	(17 43)
13.	(17 41)
14.	(17 39)
15.	(17 36)
16.	(17 34)
17.	(17 32)
18.	(17 30)
19.	(17 28)
20.	(17 26)
21.	(17 24)
22.	(17 22)
23.	(17 20)
24.	(17 18)
25.	(17 16)
26.	(17 14)
27.	(17 12)
28.	(17 10)
29.	(17 8)
30.	(17 6)
31.	(17 4)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1920.

Day	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean	Wind. (Pressure lb. to foot.)		Rain. Fall	Sun-shine
	°	°	°	inches.	Directn.		inch.	hours.
1	60·4	45·4	54·1	29·402	S	4·4	·28	1·2
2	63·5	46·4	53·7	29·380	SSW	3·6	·18	8·8
3	65·0	44·1	·3	29·454	SSE	3·6	·02	7·0
4	62·0	56·0	·0	29·567	SE	2·8	·06	...
5	72·6	56·5	52·8	29·556	SE	2·2	...	6·8
6	69·9	52·6	·5	29·484	S	3·4	...	4·8
7	72·0	49·1	·3	29·685	SE	0·9	...	6·0
8	71·1	56·9	·0	29·919	E	1·0	...	5·5
9	71·3	56·4	51·6	29·942	E	2·5	·01	6·0
10	60·3	51·3	·3	29·923	ENE	3·9	...	1·0
11	63·5	47·4	50·9	29·908	E	1·6	...	7·2
12	65·0	39·8	·6	29·885	SE	1·0	...	7·1
13	66·3	42·9	·3	29·911	WSW	0·5	...	6·6
14	64·7	42·5	·1	29·816	SE	0·4	...	1·9
15	62·2	49·3	49·9	29·687	SW	1·9	·07	2·8
16	61·7	52·1	·8	29·670	ENE	1·1	·02	0·3
17	57·5	47·6	·6	29·806	ENE	6·3	·27	0·7
18	53·0	40·7	·3	29·948	ENE	12·0	...	7·5
19	53·4	38·1	·1	29·971	E	2·1	...	7·3
20	58·0	36·7	48·8	29·903	SE	1·0	...	8·9
21	60·7	34·0	·6	29·801	Calm	0·5	...	4·6
22	53·0	38·1	·3	29·990	Calm	0·3	...	...
23	55·1	34·1	·1	30·019	NE	0·4	...	5·2
24	58·9	37·9	47·9	30·000	ENE	1·7	...	6·7
25	59·0	42·2	·7	30·127	ENE	3·3	...	7·4
26	58·0	36·3	·6	30·165	E	1·9	...	6·7
27	55·7	33·1	·5	30·101	E	1·1	...	5·9
28	55·6	32·9	·4	29·946	E	2·4	...	8·4
29	52·0	36·2	·3	29·923	ESE	2·3	...	7·9
30	52·3	30·3	·2	29·728	SE	0·8	...	8·9
31	56·5	27·9	·1	29·195	SE	5·5	·08	1·6
Mn	61·0	43·1	50·0	29·800		...	0·99	160·7

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat	Centre of Disc. Long
3	26·2 E	6·6 N	288·2
13	26·4	5·9	156·2
23	25·8	5·1	24·3

[See Note, p. 30.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths.	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 45m.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	d. h.	W. E.
1	5 50	11 47	17 32	12 26 4	3 52·1S	60 3	16 24	29 8	
2	7 9	12 40	18 2	13 21 43	8 13·0	59 28	16 14	1 0	
3	8 25	13 34	18 35	14 17 11	11 59·8	58 42	16 1	2 0	
4	9 37	14 27	19 12	15 12 25	15 0·0	57 51	15 47	3 0	
5	10 43	15 20	19 53	16 7 11	17 6·1	56 59	15 33	4 0	
6	11 43	16 11	20 39	17 1 10	18 14·9	56 10	15 20	5 0	
7	12 35	17 2	21 30	17 54 1	18 27·1	55 27	15 8	6 0	
8	13 19	17 50	22 25	18 45 27	17 46·3	54 53	14 59	7 0	
9	13 56	18 37	23 23	19 35 21	16 17·9	54 28	14 52	8 0	
10	14 29	19 23	0 23	20 23 47	14 8·2	54 14	14 48	9 0	
11	14 57	20 7	1 25	21 10 59	11 23·9	54 9	14 47	10 0	
12	15 22	20 51	2 28	21 57 19	8 11·5	54 14	14 48	11 0	
13	15 46	21 34	3 31	22 43 13	4 38·0	54 27	14 52	12 0	
14	16 10	22 17	4 36	23 29 12	0 50·7S	54 47	14 57	13 0	
15	16 33	23 2	5 41	0 15 48	3 2·1N	55 12	15 4	14 0	
16	16 58	23 48	6 48	1 3 33	6 51·1	55 40	15 12	15 0	
17	17 26	0 36	7 58	1 52 55	10 25·8	56 9	15 20	16 0	
18	17 58	1 26	9 2	2 44 13	13 34·5	56 39	15 28	17 0	31○24
19	18 36	2 18	10 7	3 37 38	16 5·2	57 9	15 36	18 0	32○14
20	19 21	3 13	11 7	4 33 0	17 46·4	57 37	15 44	19 0	31○24
21	20 14	4 8	12 1	5 29 53	18 28·6	58 3	15 51	20 0	○3124
22	21 15	5 5	12 47	6 27 39	18 6·9	58 28	15 58	21 0	21○34
23	22 23	6 0	13 27	7 25 32	16 39·7	58 51	16 4	22 0	2○143
24	23 36	6 55	14 2	8 22 55	14 11·7	59 11	16 9	23 0	○132 ♅
25	.....	...	...	9 19 27	10 51·7	59 27	16 14	24 0	431○2
26	0 52	7 49	14 33	10 15 5	6 51·8	59 37	16 16	25 0	432○1
27	2 9	8 42	15 2	11 10 2	2 27·1N	59 39	16 17	26 0	♃431○
28	3 26	9 34	15 30	12 4 38	6 3·3S	59 32	16 15	27 0	4○312
29	4 44	10 27	15 55	12 59 17	6 31·2	59 15	16 10	28 0	412○3
30	6 0	11 20	16 30	13 54 12	10 31·3	58 48	16 3	29 0	42○13
31	7 14	12 13	17 5	14 49 28	13 52·1S	58 12	15 53	0 12	●4○32

Because Jupiter is near the Sun, and therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the Satellites will not be visible from the end of August until the middle of October.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
3	14 5 55	15 22·5N	10 43 37	9 15·0N	10 43 34	9 26·3N
8	14 26 3	17 33·4	11 6 38	7 4·4	10 55 17	8 16·0
13	14 41 59	19 6·2	11 29 30	4 48·3	11 6 55	7 4·7
18	14 50 50	19 45·0	11 52 16	2 27·8	11 18 27	5 52·6
23	14 48 35	19 4·2	12 15 2	0 4·7N	11 29 55	4 39·9
28	14 32 57	16 38·9	12 37 50	2 19·8S	11 41 19	3 26·9

D	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
3	12 7 43	0 21·3N	12 1 22	2 5·2N	22 33 59	9 53·8S
8	12 11 40	0 4·1S	12 3 37	1 51·0	22 33 25	9 57·0
13	12 15 35	0 29·3	12 5 51	1 37·0	22 32 54	9 59·9
18	12 19 28	0 54·1	12 8 3	1 23·3	22 32 27	10 2·4
23	12 23 18	1 18·5	12 10 12	1 10·0	22 32 4	10 4·5
28	12 27 5	1 42·4	12 12 18	0 57·1	22 31 45	10 6·2

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·30	8·5	6·4	3·6	1·4	0·8	16 2	3·2	6·1	1·9	14·3	7·1
15	8·33	10·2	6·2	3·7	1·4	0·8	16 4	3·9	5·9	2·0	14·4	7·2
25	8·85	12·6	6·0	3·8	1·4	0·8	16 7	4·8	5·7	2·0	14·5	7·2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 198°31′ ♑.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 8*m.* Civil twilight ends at 18*h.* 23*m.* Night begins, 19*h.* 31*m.* The length of the Day is 11*h.* 36*m.*

Oct. 1. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 0*h.* 55*m.* ♄ 3° 57′ N.

Oct. 1. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 3*h.* 19*m.* ♃ 2° 46′ N.

Oct. 1. Total eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 80.

Oct. 3. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 6*h.* 42*m.* ☿ 4° 3′ S.

Oct. 3. Venus in conjunction with Mars, 11*h.* 18*m.* ♀ 0° 11′ S.

Oct. 7, *aft.* Mercury at greatest elongation. 25° 23′ E.

Oct. 13. Uranus in conjunction with ☽, 6*h.* 37*m.* ♅ 4° 32′ S.

Oct. 16. A partial eclipse of the Moon (nearly total), visible at Greenwich. See p. 80.

Oct. 22, 7*h.* 55*m.* Venus and Saturn in conjunction. ♀ 0° 35′ S.

Oct. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 3·9*s.*

Oct. 25, 16*h.* 12*m.* Venus and Jupiter in conjunction. ♀ 0° 32′ N.

Oct. 28. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 1*h.* 18*m.* ♂ 3° 38′ N.

Oct. 28. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 15*h.* 24*m.* ♄ 3° 41′ N.

Oct. 28. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 0*m.* ♃ 2° 14′ N.

Oct. 29. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 3*h.* 56*m.* ♀ 2° 25′ N.

Oct. 30. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 23*h.* 58*m* ☿ 2° 36′ S.

Oct 31, 10*h.* Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

Uranus sets Oct. 1, 3*h.* 10*m.*; Oct. 31, 1*h.* 8*m.*

Neptune rises Oct. 1, 1*h.* 7*m.*; Oct. 31, 23*h.* 5*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 51*m.*, and the Afternoons 1*h.* 3*m.*

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the early part of this month, and in the few days at the end when the Moon is absent.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 10 p.m.: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus.

The Pleiades. — This specially characteristic feature of the winter, which is prominent in the eastern sky in late evening in October, is a loose cluster of bright stars. Nine of them are known by the names of the mythological Atlas and Pleione and their seven daughters, Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Celœno, Electra, Taygeta, Asterope, and a keen sight may be able to distinguish these nine

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	1 19	*13 25	10 49	23 5	6 42	19 3	5 27	18 6	11 47	...	1 50	14 16	10 52	23 13
2	S	*2 0	*14 8	11 31	23 49	7 24	19 45	6 14	18 46	0 3	12 32	2 32	14 58	11 33	23 55
3	M	*2 40	*14 52	...	12 12	8 6	20 28	7 2	19 26	0 48	13 16	3 18	15 44	...	12 16
4	Tu	*3 20	*15 36	0 32	12 53	8 47	21 9	7 45	20 3	1 33	13 58	4 6	16 28	0 37	12 59
5	W	3 59	16 18	1 14	13 35	9 27	21 49	8 26	20 39	2 15	14 38	4 51	17 10	1 19	13 42
6	Th	4 37	16 57	1 56	14 15	10 3	22 25	9 8	21 17	2 56	15 18	5 33	17 52	2 6	14 30
7	F	5 14	17 40	2 40	14 59	10 39	23 2	9 53	21 57	3 38	15 59	6 19	18 40	2 56	15 24
8	S	5 58	18 29	3 29	15 51	11 15	23 44	10 41	22 43	4 23	16 46	7 10	19 31	3 55	16 22
9	S	6 47	19 24	4 29	16 55	...	12 7	11 35	23 37	5 15	17 42	8 6	20 30	4 57	17 37
10	M	7 46	20 35	5 41	18 9	0 49	13 23	...	12 39	6 19	18 52	9 12	21 40	6 14	19 49
11	Tu	9 3	22 1	6 58	19 22	2 12	14 52	0 54	14 12	7 36	20 8	10 26	22 53	7 30	20 2
12	W	10 26	23 19	8 8	20 29	3 37	16 9	2 29	15 30	8 49	21 13	11 35	23 58	8 30	20 55
13	Th	11 31	...	9 7	21 22	4 43	17 7	3 37	16 26	9 49	22 6	...	12 33	9 15	21 34
14	F	0 15	12 22	9 51	22 2	5 33	17 53	4 27	17 6	10 37	22 49	0 49	13 15	9 52	22 6
15	S	0 59	13 3	10 27	22 37	6 15	18 33	5 7	17 38	11 15	23 26	1 27	13 49	10 22	22 37
16	S	1 33	13 37	10 57	23 8	6 50	19 6	5 40	18 6	11 50	..	2 1	14 20	10 53	23 9
17	M	2 1	*14 9	11 27	23 43	7 22	19 39	6 15	18 37	0 1	12 24	2 32	14 50	11 24	23 41
18	Tu	2 29	*14 44	11 59	...	7 54	20 12	6 51	19 9	0 37	12 58	3 5	15 25	11 57	...
19	W	*3 0	*15 18	0 15	12 32	8 26	20 45	7 25	19 40	1 13	13 33	3 44	16 2	0 14	12 31
20	Th	*3 33	*15 54	0 51	13 6	9 0	21 21	8 0	20 11	1 49	14 9	4 23	16 41	0 51	13 12
21	F	4 7	16 31	1 29	13 43	9 34	21 56	8 38	20 46	2 28	14 47	5 3	17 19	1 33	13 55
22	S	4 43	17 12	2 10	14 24	10 10	22 36	9 20	21 29	3 8	15 28	5 45	18 4	2 22	14 50
23	S	5 25	18 2	2 58	15 16	10 51	23 21	10 12	22 18	3 55	16 19	6 38	19 3	3 23	15 57
24	M	6 17	19 2	4 0	16 26	11 44	..	11 11	23 19	4 53	17 23	7 43	20 11	4 32	17 12
25	Tu	7 23	20 22	5 20	17 50	0 25	13 5	...	12 22	6 6	18 41	8 58	21 31	5 54	18 34
26	W	8 50	21 56	6 49	19 17	1 59	14 46	0 42	14 2	7 30	20 3	10 22	22 48	7 14	19 48
27	Th	10 21	23 14	8 5	20 26	3 33	16 6	2 26	15 25	8 46	21 11	11 32	23 54	8 17	20 43
28	F	11 29	...	9 3	21 19	4 39	17 5	3 37	16 19	9 49	22 7	...	12 30	9 6	21 32
29	S	0 11	12 23	9 50	22 4	5 33	17 56	4 29	17 1	10 39	22 55	0 47	13 15	9 54	22 13
30	S	0 56	13 8	10 29	22 46	6 19	18 41	5 12	17 40	11 24	23 41	1 31	13 55	10 35	22 55
31	M	*1 35	*13 51	11 7	23 28	7 3	19 24	5 56	18 21	...	12 9	2 12	14 34	11 15	23 35

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets at intervals of Seven Days. [Noon 12h.]

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	8 32	13 19	18 4	3 2	9 56	16 49	3 6	9 59	16 51	5 19	11 24	17 29	5 5	11 18	17 32
9	8 51	13 19	17 47	3 22	10 1	16 38	3 4	9 48	16 32	5 0	11 2	17 4	4 42	10 54	17 6
16	8 53	13 10	17 28	3 43	10 5	16 26	3 0	9 36	16 12	4 41	10 40	16 39	4 19	10 30	16 40
23	8 23	12 43	17 4	4 4	10 10	16 13	2 57	9 25	15 51	4 22	10 18	16 14	3 56	10 5	16 14
30	7 9	11 51	16 34	4 26	10 14	16 1	2 54	9 13	15 31	4 2	9 56	15 49	3 33	9 40	15 48

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is above the horizon for a short period after sunset at the beginning of the month. It approaches the Sun and is at Inferior conjunction on the 31st

♀ ♂ ♃ ♄ The four planets Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are all Morning stars in the last three months of this year, and move almost wholly in the constellations Leo and Virgo. At 5 o'clock in the morning in the middle of October the four planets will lie in a nearly vertical line slightly South of East. Jupiter and Saturn will be near the horizon in Virgo, Mars will be at an altitude of 20°, and on the 16th Venus will be nearly midway between Mars and the two planets first named. Venus moves towards Jupiter and Saturn and will be close to Saturn on the 22nd, and to Jupiter on the 25th, so that between these dates Venus will lie between the other two planets, all being within 10° of the horizon at 5 o'clock with Mars about 10° higher. This close congregation of the planets is noteworthy. Mars is of second magnitude; Saturn + 1·2; Jupiter − 1·2, or nearly equal to Sirius.

as separate stars. Six are easily counted, and it is said that some persons have been able to see twelve or even fourteen separately. Photographs with large telescopes show that each of the brighter stars is surrounded by nebulosity with extensions which join a star to its neighbours. Because of this nebulosity, and because the large stars have almost identical proper motion, it is believed that these stars form an actual cluster in space, and that they are not seen as a group in the sky merely because they are in the same line of vision.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	34	5	88	53	5
10	1	34	9	88	53	9
19	1	34	10	88	53	12
28	1	34	10	88	53	15

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° *f.* 22*d.* 20*h.*

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Tu	**All Saints.** Hallowmas. Coronel, 1914.	6 54	16 32	305	60
2		W	All Souls' Day. Naval engagement, Kattegat, 1917.	6 56	16 30	306	59
3		Th	Acre, 1840. Yarmouth bombarded by Germans, 1914.	6 58	16 29	307	58
4		F	Franco-British troops reinforced Italians, 1917.	7 0	16 27	308	57
5		S	Inkerman, 1854. Poland declared a Republic, 1916.	7 1	16 25	309	56
6		S	**24th Sunday after Trinity.** Passchendaele, 1917.	7 3	16 24	310	55
7		M	Second Battle of Gaza, 1917.	7 5	16 22	311	54
8		Tu	British crossed the Scheldt, 1918. John Milton d. 1674.	7 7	16 20	312	53
9		W	King Edward VII. born, 1841. *Emden* destroyed, 1914.	7 9	16 19	313	52
10		Th	Abdication and flight of German Emperor, 1918.	7 10	16 17	314	51
11		F	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 12	16 16	315	50
12		S	First Mayor of Sydney, N.S.W., elected, 1842.	7 14	16 14	316	49
13		S	**25th S. after Trinity.** Battle of the Ancre, 1916.	7 16	16 13	317	48
14		M	Earl of Elgin (Elgin Marbles) died, 1841.	7 17	16 11	318	47
15		Tu	Colenso, 1809. Domesday Book completed, 1086.	7 19	16 10	319	46
16		W	Suez Canal opened, 1869. 1917.	7 21	16 8	320	45
17		Th	First War Loan (£350,000,000), 1914. Joppa occupied,	7 22	16 7	321	44
18		F	General Sir Stanley Maude died, 1917.	7 24	16 6	322	43
19		S	Ferdinand de Lesseps b. 1805; d. 7 Dec., 1894.	7 26	16 4	323	42
20		S	**26th Sun. aft. Trin.** First Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 27	16 3	324	41
21		M	Basra occupied, 1914. German Fleet surrendered, 1918.	7 29	16 2	325	40
22		Tu	Ctesiphon, 1915. "George Eliot" born, 1819.	7 31	16 1	326	39
23		W	Richard Hakluyt, voyager, died, 1616.	7 32	16 0	327	38
24		Th	Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 34	15 59	328	37
25		F	Sir H. Havelock died, 1857. Sir Robert Ball died, 1913.	7 36	15 58	329	36
26		S	Queen Maud of Norway born, 1869.	7 37	15 57	330	35
27		S	**1st Sunday in Advent.** Two Zeppelins destroyed, '16.	7 39	15 56	331	34
28		M	Mandalay occupied, 1885. Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.	7 40	15 55	332	33
29		Tu	Adm. Beatty app. Commander of Grand Fleet, 1916.	7 42	15 54	333	32
30		W	**St. Andrew.** Second Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 43	15 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	7*d.*	15*h.*	54*m.*
○ Full Moon	15	13	39
☾ Last Quarter	22	11	41
● New Moon	29	13	26

Apogee 8*d.* 6*h.* 251,200 miles.
Perigee 21*d.* 10*h.* 229,900 ,,

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1919.

on 16 days; total fall, 0·94 inches. *Below* the average by 1·33 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.

– Fox-hunting begins. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions).

– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.

– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.

12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 92.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 19	0·07	14 24 36	9·79	14 21·1 S	0·80	14 40 55	9 17 33
2	16 20	0·03	14 28 32	9·82	14 40·3	0·79	14 44 52	9 13 37
3	16 20	0·00	14 32 28	9·86	14 59·2	0·78	14 48 48	9 9 42
4	16 20	0·03	14 36 25	9·89	15 17·9	0·77	14 52 45	9 5 46
5	16 19	0·07	14 40 23	9·92	15 36·4	0·76	14 56 41	9 1 50
6	16 17	0·10	14 44 21	9·96	15 54·6	0·75	15 0 38	8 57 54
7	16 14	0·13	14 48 21	9·99	16 12·5	0·74	15 4 34	8 53 58
8	16 10	0·17	14 52 21	10·03	16 30·2	0·73	15 8 31	8 50 2
9	16 6	0·20	14 56 22	10·06	16 47·5	0·72	15 12 28	8 46 6
10	16 1	0·24	15 0 24	10·09	17 4·6	0·71	15 16 24	8 42 10
11	15 54	0·27	15 4 26	10·13	17 21·4	0·69	15 20 21	8 38 14
12	15 47	0·31	15 8 30	10·16	17 37·9	0·68	15 24 17	8 34 18
13	15 40	0·34	15 12 34	10·20	17 54·1	0·67	15 28 14	8 30 22
14	15 31	0·38	15 16 39	10·23	18 10·0	0·66	15 32 10	8 26 27
15	15 22	0·41	15 20 45	10·27	18 25·6	0·64	15 36 7	8 22 31
16	15 11	0·45	15 24 52	10·31	18 40·8	0·63	15 40 3	8 18 35
17	15 0	0·48	15 29 0	10·34	18 55·7	0·61	15 44 0	8 14 39
18	14 48	0·52	15 33 8	10·38	19 10·3	0·60	15 47 56	8 10 43
19	14 35	0·55	15 37 18	10·41	19 24·5	0·59	15 51 53	8 6 47
20	14 22	0·59	15 41 28	10·45	19 38·4	0·57	15 55 50	8 2 51
21	14 7	0·62	15 45 39	10·48	19 51·9	0·56	15 59 46	7 58 55
22	13 52	0·66	15 49 51	10·52	20 5·1	0·54	16 3 43	7 54 59
23	13 36	0·69	15 54 4	10·55	20 17·9	0·53	16 7 39	7 51 3
24	13 19	0·72	15 58 17	10·58	20 30·3	0·51	16 11 36	7 47 7
25	13 1	0·76	16 2 32	10·61	20 42·3	0·49	16 15 32	7 43 12
26	12 42	0·79	16 6 47	10·65	20 54·0	0·48	16 19 29	7 39 16
27	12 23	0·82	16 11 3	10·68	21 5·2	0·46	16 23 25	7 35 20
28	12 3	0·85	16 15 19	10·71	21 16·1	0·44	16 27 22	7 31 24
29	11 42	0·88	16 19 36	10·74	21 26·6	0·43	16 31 19	7 27 28
30	11 21	0·91	16 23 54	10·77	21 36·6 S	0·41	16 35 15	7 23 32

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (*see* p. 572).

	H. M.
1.	(17 2)
2.	(17 0)
3.	(16 59)
4.	(16 57)
5.	(16 55)
6. ☽.	(16 54)
7.	(16 52)
8.	(16 50)
9.	(16 49)
10.	(16 47)
11.	(16 46)
12.	(16 44)
13. ☽.	(16 43)
14.	(16 41)
15.	(16 40)
16.	(16 38)
17.	(16 37)
18.	(16 36)
19.	(16 34)
20. ☽.	(16 33)
21.	(16 32)
22.	(16 31)
23.	(16 30)
24.	(16 29)
25.	(16 28)
26.	(16 27)
27. ☽.	(16 26)
28.	(16 25)
29.	(16 24)
30.	(16 24)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1919.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905.	BAROM. Mean	WIND. Pressure lbs. to foot		RAIN. FALL.	SUN SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.	Directn.		inch.	hours.
1	42·0	33·9	47·0	30·151	NNE	...	...	...
2	46·5	36·1	46·8	29·943	NNE	...	·01	2·6
3	38·3	33·2	·6	29·686	NNE	...	·09	...
4	40·0	31·4	·4	29·626	ENE	...	...	...
5	43·2	36·7	·1	29·440	E	...	·03	...
6	44·6	38·1	45·8	29·248	NNE	1·7	...	...
7	45·2	41·3	·4	29·350	NNE	0·8	·01	...
8	42·0	40·7	·0	29·388	NE	0·5	·08	...
9	42·2	36·7	44·6	29·423	NE	2·2	·03	...
10	39·2	33·2	·3	29·478	NE	4·5	·01	...
11	38·5	29·9	·0	29·649	N	3·3	...	2·3
12	38·9	28·0	43·7	29·659	N	1·6	...	3·9
13	37·2	29·0	·5	29·665	NNE	0·9	...	1·9
14	38·2	30·4	·3	29·665	NE	2·5	...	0·4
15	37·3	32·4	·1	29·621	NE	5·5	...	...
16	37·9	28·0	42·8	30·091	W	2·6	·05	0·4
17	49·1	33·7	·6	29·974	SW	5·7	·20	...
18	50·6	41·2	·4	29·894	W	5·6	·01	1·5
19	54·1	42·5	·3	29·539	WSW	6·3	·11	...
20	46·1	37·0	·2	29·377	WNW	6·3	·03	3·9
21	44·1	32·6	·1	29·663	WNW	5·0	...	3·5
22	51·5	33·6	·1	29·698	WSW	4·0	·05	...
23	56·3	50·8	·0	29·696	W	9·0	·01	...
24	54·8	41·9	·0	29·588	WSW	14·5	...	5·6
25	47·1	36·4	41·9	29·168	WSW	3·3	·03	1·8
26	42·9	28·0	·8	29·244	W	0·9	...	5·2
27	34·6	27·0	·7	29·280	NE	0·2	...	...
28	38·9	31·8	·5	29·391	Calm	0·2	...	...
29	46·1	22·4	·2	29·430	SW	4·1	·19	1·3
30	45·1	26·3	·0	29·858	SSW	2·8	...	1·9
Mean	43·8	34·5	43·5	29·597	—	—	0·94	36·2

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
2	24·4 E	4·2 N	252·5
12	22·3	3·1	120·6
22	19·4	1·9	348·8

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 30m.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	8 24	13 6	17 44	15 44 51	16 22·7S	57 31	15 42	1 12	341○2
2	9 28	13 59	18 28	16 39 56	17 56·4	56 47	15 30	2 12	32○14
3	10 24	14 51	19 18	17 34 10	18 31·3	56 4	15 18	3 12	312○4
4	11 13	15 42	20 13	18 27 3	18 9·6	55 25	15 8	4 12	●○124
5	11 54	16 30	21 11	19 18 16	16 56·7	54 53	14 59	5 12	12○34
6	12 29	17 17	22 11	20 7 42	14 59·4	54 30	14 53	6 12	2○134
7	12 59	18 2	23 12	20 55 31	12 25·3	54 17	14 49	7 12	1○234
8	13 25	18 45	0 14	21 42 5	9 21·4	54 14	14 48	8 12	☽3○24
9	13 49	19 28	1 17	22 27 54	5 54·8	54 22	14 50	9 12	32○14
10	14 12	20 11	2 20	23 13 32	2 12·2S	54 39	14 55	10 12	3124○
11	14 36	20 55	3 26	23 59 38	1 39·1N	55 5	15 2	11 12	43○12
12	15 0	21 40	4 32	0 46 51	5 31·0	55 37	15 11	12 12	4○13
13	15 27	22 28	5 40	1 35 45	9 13·6	56 14	15 21	13 12	42○13
14	15 57	23 18	6 48	2 26 51	12 35·5	56 52	15 31	14 12	41○23
15	16 33	0 10	7 56	3 20 24	15 23·8	57 29	15 41	15 12	43○12
16	17 16	1 5	8 59	4 16 20	17 25·1	58 2	15 50	16 12	432○●
17	18 8	2 2	9 56	5 14 11	18 27·8	58 30	15 58	17 12	3421○
18	19 7	3 0	10 46	6 13 5	18 24·1	58 51	16 4	18 12	●3○12
19	20 14	3 56	11 29	7 12 4	17 12·3	59 5	16 8	19 12	1○243
20	21 26	4 52	12 6	8 10 13	14 57·0	59 13	16 10	20 12	2○134
21	22 41	5 45	12 37	9 7 0	11 47·8	59 15	16 10	21 12	1○234
22	23 56	6 38	13 6	10 2 19	7 57·8	59 13	16 10	22 12	☽○124
23	.....	...	...	10 56 25	3 41·8N	59 5	16 8	23 12	●32○4
24	1 12	7 29	13 34	11 49 45	0 45·3S	58 54	16 5	24 12	321○4
25	2 28	8 20	14 1	12 42 51	5 8·4	58 38	16 0	25 12	3○124
26	3 42	9 11	14 30	13 36 12	9 13·0	58 18	15 55	26 12	1○234
27	4 55	10 3	15 2	14 30 6	12 45·6	57 53	15 48	27 12	24○13
28	6 6	10 55	15 38	15 24 35	15 34·6	57 24	15 40	28 12	●41○3
29	7 12	11 48	16 20	16 19 22	17 30·9	56 51	15 31	29 12	4○312
30	8 12	12 40	17 7	17 13 56	18 29·7S	56 17	15 22	0 23	432○0

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	14 10 38	13 2·0S	13 0 46	4 44·0S	11 52 40	2 13·8N
7	13 56 50	10 17·1	13 23 54	7 6·3	12 3 58	1 0·7
12	13 59 28	9 46·9	13 47 17	9 25·2	12 15 13	0 12·2S
17	14 15 20	11 6·6	14 11 1	11 39·0	12 26 26	1 24·6
22	14 38 51	13 21·9	14 35 10	13 46·1	12 37 38	2 36·5
27	15 6 24	15 54·3	14 59 45	15 44·8	12 48 49	3 47·5

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	12 30 48	2 5·8S	12 14 20	0 44·7N	22 31 30	10 7·5S
7	12 34 26	2 28·6	12 16 18	0 32·8	22 31 20	10 8·2
12	12 37 59	2 50·7	12 18 11	0 21·5	22 31 14	10 8·6
17	12 41 26	3 11·9	12 19 59	0 10·9	22 31 13	10 8·4
22	12 44 46	3 32·4	12 21 41	0 1·0N	22 31 17	10 7·9
27	12 47 58	3 51·8	12 23 17	0 8·1S	22 31 26	10 6·7

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·87	12·1	5·8	3·9	1·4	0·9	16 10	4·6	5·5	2·1	14·7	7·3
15	8·89	9·1	5·7	4·0	1·4	0·9	16 12	3·5	5·4	2·2	15·0	7·4
25	8·91	7·4	5·5	4·2	1·5	0·9	16 14	2·8	5·3	2·2	15·3	7·5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 196° 52′ ♌

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 0*m.* Civil twilight ends at 17*h.* 20*m.* Night begins, 18*h.* 28*m.* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 38*m.*

Nov. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·1*s.*

Nov. 9. Uranus in conjunction with ☽, 13*h.* 47*m.*, ♅ 4° 30′ S.

Nov. 14, 1*h.* 48*m.* Mars and Saturn in conjunction. ♂ 0° 53′ S.

Nov. 16. Mercury at greatest elongation, 19° 26′ W.

Nov. 18, *morn.* Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 80.

Nov. 25. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 2*h.* 49*m.*, ♄ 3° 25′ N.

Nov. 25. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 43*m.*, ♂ 1° 56′ N.

Nov. 25. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 13*h.* 46*m.*, ♃ 1° 43′ N.

Nov. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 9·4*s.*

Nov. 26, 23*h.* 15*m.* Mars and Jupiter in conjunction. ♂ 0° 10′ N.

Nov. 28. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 2*h.* 24*m.*, ♀ 1° 25′ S.

Nov. 28. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 5*h.* 56*m.*, ☿ 1° 21′ S.

Uranus sets Nov. 1, 1*h.* 5*m.*; Nov. 30, 23*h.* 7*m.*

Neptune rises Nov. 1, 23*h.* 1*m.*; Nov. 30, 21*h.* 7*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 49*m.*, and the Afternoons 38*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus.

Planetary Conjunctions. — The planets Jupiter and Saturn, which have been drawing together in the last few years, are this year at their nearest, and on September 14 these two planets were to be seen in the sky separated by only a degree. This resulted from the fact that Jupiter and Saturn were in Heliocentric conjunction or had been brought by their orbital motion into line with the Sun on August 22 last. This happens about every twenty years. The last heliocentric conjunction occurred in September 1901, so that a close approach is only to be seen three or four times in a lifetime. Jupiter and Saturn have been joined by Mercury, Venus and Mars in turn, and at the beginning of November the four, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, are included within a space of 20°

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin Bay G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	*2 14	*14 34	11 49	...	7 44	20 7	6 42	19 2	0 27	12 53	2 56	15 18	11 54	...
2	W	*2 55	*15 17	0 9	12 28	8 25	20 47	7 25	19 38	1 12	13 35	3 43	16 2	0 15	12 35
3	Th	3 35	15 57	0 52	13 18	9 3	21 25	8 6	20 12	1 55	14 14	4 27	16 42	0 57	13 16
4	F	4 10	16 35	1 34	13 47	9 39	22 2	8 46	20 48	2 33	14 51	5 9	17 24	1 39	14 1
5	S	4 47	17 16	2 16	14 28	10 14	22 37	9 29	21 26	3 12	15 30	5 53	18 6	2 27	14 52
6	S	5 27	18 0	3 1	15 13	10 49	23 15	10 15	22 9	3 54	16 13	6 40	18 55	3 18	15 47
7	M	6 11	18 51	3 54	16 9	11 29	...	11 3	22 56	4 39	17 0	7 31	19 48	4 16	16 48
8	Tu	7 1	19 50	4 57	17 15	0 4	12 28	11 55	23 54	5 35	18 0	8 27	20 49	5 24	18 1
9	W	8 5	21 2	6 6	18 27	1 14	13 48	...	13 4	6 41	19 8	9 33	21 58	6 36	19 10
10	Th	9 22	22 19	7 16	19 37	2 35	15 8	1 20	14 29	7 52	20 19	10 40	23 6	7 45	20 8
11	F	10 38	23 26	8 20	20 37	3 49	16 17	2 44	15 37	8 59	21 20	11 43	...	8 33	20 55
12	S	11 38	...	9 11	21 24	4 49	17 11	3 46	16 23	9 51	22 8	0 5	12 33	9 14	21 33
13	S	0 15	12 25	9 51	22 4	5 36	17 56	4 33	16 58	10 35	22 51	0 51	13 13	9 51	22 9
14	M	0 54	13 6	10 24	22 40	6 15	18 34	5 12	17 30	11 13	23 30	1 30	13 47	10 22	22 40
15	Tu	1 28	13 44	10 57	23 15	6 52	19 11	5 49	18 1	11 51	...	2 4	14 20	10 59	23 17
16	W	2 1	14 20	11 33	23 52	7 27	19 47	6 30	18 35	0 11	12 30	2 40	14 56	11 35	23 54
17	Th	2 34	*14 57	...	12 8	8 3	20 26	7 13	19 10	0 51	13 10	3 21	15 38	...	12 13
18	F	*3 10	*15 39	0 32	12 47	8 42	21 6	7 55	19 45	1 33	13 51	4 6	16 21	0 33	12 56
19	S	3 48	16 22	1 15	13 29	9 21	21 48	8 37	20 23	2 17	14 34	4 51	17 5	1 18	13 44
20	S	4 28	17 6	2 0	14 12	10 1	22 30	9 23	21 9	3 1	15 18	5 39	17 55	2 11	14 39
21	M	5 10	17 56	2 49	15 4	10 43	23 14	10 13	22 4	3 49	16 9	6 32	18 52	3 11	15 47
22	Tu	6 5	18 56	3 51	16 11	11 34	...	11 8	23 5	4 46	17 9	7 33	19 57	4 33	16 59
23	W	7 9	20 5	5 7	17 30	0 12	12 45	...	12 7	5 51	18 20	8 43	21 12	5 39	18 16
24	Th	8 28	21 27	6 28	18 52	1 35	14 17	0 19	13 30	7 7	19 37	9 58	22 26	6 50	19 25
25	F	9 54	22 46	7 44	20 3	3 5	15 40	1 57	14 57	8 20	20 47	11 7	23 32	7 56	20 22
26	S	11 8	23 46	8 43	20 56	4 15	16 42	3 16	15 55	9 16	21 43	...	12 5	8 47	21 10
27	S	...	12 2	9 27	21 42	5 8	17 32	4 8	16 38	10 12	22 33	0 25	12 50	9 34	21 58
28	M	0 31	12 48	10 8	22 26	5 56	18 20	4 55	17 17	11 0	23 21	1 8	13 28	10 18	22 39
29	Tu	1 13	13 34	10 48	23 10	6 42	19 6	5 40	17 59	11 47	...	1 57	14 16	10 50	23 20
30	W	*1 56	*14 18	11 31	23 55	7 26	19 50	6 26	18 40	0 9	12 32	2 39	14 58	11 38	23 58

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury Southes h. m.	Mercury Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus Southes h. m.	Venus Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars Southes h. m.	Mars Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter Southes h. m.	Jupiter Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn Southes h. m.	Saturn Sets h. m.
6	5 51	10 58	16 6	4 48	10 19	15 49	2 51	9 1	15 11	3 42	9 33	15 24	3 10	9 16	15 21
13	5 21	10 34	15 46	5 10	10 24	15 37	2 48	8 49	14 50	3 22	9 11	14 59	2 46	8 51	14 55
20	5 32	10 33	15 33	5 32	10 30	15 26	2 44	8 37	14 30	3 2	8 48	14 34	2 22	8 26	14 29
27	6 2	10 43	15 23	5 54	10 36	15 17	2 41	8 26	14 10	2 41	8 25	14 8	1 58	8 0	14 3

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is a morning star rising about 2 hours before the Sun in the latter half of the month in the E.S.E. It will then be quite close to Venus, to the left and below.

♀ Venus has moved from Jupiter and Saturn (see last month) and rises later than those planets. It will be near Spica on the 7th, and passes from Virgo into Libra on the 18th. Mag., − 3·4.

♂, ♃, ♄ Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn are moving at different rates in Virgo. Mars overtakes Saturn on the 14th, Jupiter on the 26th, and towards the end of the month at 5 o'clock these three planets will be near together at an altitude of about 20° south of east. Since Neptune is now in the south in the early morning, there are six planets above the horizon in the hour before sunrise. Magnitudes: Mars, + 1·9; Jupiter, − 1·3; Saturn, + 1·2.

between their extremes. There was a similar congregation in November, 1901, and others even closer are on record, but they are rare. There is no record that Jupiter and Saturn have made such close conjunction that they have been superposed, which has happened in the case of other pairs of planets.

As to position in their orbits the six planets that are above the horizon at dawn are all on the same side of the Sun. On Nov. 23, five will be included within an angle of 32° with the Sun as apex; whilst Neptune will be only 50° distant. In December, 1919, some popular interest, amounting almost to alarm, which was quite without reason, was caused by a similar configuration.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. h.	m.	s.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	34	10	88	53	17
10	1	34	8	88	53	20
19	1	34	5	88	53	23
28	1	34	0	88	53	29

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° ♑ 22*d.* 9*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises H. M.	Sets H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	End of Year.
1	▌	Th	Queen Alexandra b., 1844. British cavalry crossed	7 45	15 53	335	30
2	▌	F	Austerlitz, 1805. [German frontier, 1918.	7 46	15 52	337	29
3	▌	S	Hohenlinden, 1800. Mauritius capitulated, 1810.	7 47	15 52	338	28
4	▌	S	**2nd Sunday in Advent.** R. L. Stevenson d. 1894.	7 49	15 51	339	27
5	▌	M	Adm. of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, O.M., b. 1859.	7 50	15 51	340	26
6	▌	Tu	Cawnpore 1857. British troops entered Cologne, 1918.	7 51	15 50	341	25
7	▌	W	David Lloyd George appointed Premier, 1916.	7 53	15 50	342	24
8	▌	Th	German squadron destroyed off Falklands, 1914.	7 54	15 50	343	23
9	▌	F	Fall of Jerusalem, 1917. Sierra Leone founded, 1786	7 55	15 49	344	22
10	▌	S	General Allenby occupied Jerusalem, 1917.	7 56	15 49	345	21
11	▌	S	**3rd Sunday in Advent.** Magersfontein, 1899.	7 57	15 49	346	20
12	▌	M	Plevna, 1877. Robert Browning died, 1889. 1918.	7 58	15 49	347	19
13	▌	Tu	Dr. Johnson d. 1784. U.S. troops across the Rhine,	7 59	15 49	348	18
14	▌	W	The Prince Consort died, 1861. Duke of York b., 1895.	8 0	15 49	349	17
15	▌	Th	Colenso, 1899. French victory at Verdun, 1916.	8 1	15 49	350	16
16	▌	F	Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough bombarded, 1914.	8 2	15 49	351	15
17	▌	S	Sir Herbert Tree, actor. b., 1853; d., 2 July, 1917.	8 3	15 49	352	14
18	▌	S	**4th S. in Advent.** Egypt a British Protectorate, 1914.	8 3	15 50	353	13
19	▌	M	Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1865. Anzacs withdrawn,	8 4	15 50	354	12
20	▌	Tu	Suakin, 1888. H.R.H. Prince George b. 1902. 1915.	8 5	15 50	355	11
21	▌	W	**St. Thomas.** MICHAELMAS LAW SITTGS. END.	8 5	15 51	356	10
22	▌	Th	Dwight L. Moody, American evangelist, d., '99. Shortest	8 6	15 51	357	9
23	▌	F	British defeated Turks at Magdhaba, 1916. [day.	8 6	15 52	358	8
24	▌	S	Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M., b. 1838.	8 7	15 52	359	7
25	▌	S	**Christmas Day.** Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	360	6
26	▌	M	**St. Stephen.** Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	15 54	361	5
27	▌	Tu	**St. John.** John Collins Francis died, 1910.	8 8	15 55	362	4
28	▌	W	**Innocents' Day.** Childermas. Tay Bridge, 1879.	8 8	15 55	363	3
29	▌	Th	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died, 19 May, 1898.	8 8	15 56	364	2
30	▌	F	Rudyard Kipling born, 1865. Macaulay died, 1859.	8 8	15 57	365	1
31	▌	S	Military Cross inst., 1914. Bougainville captured, 1914.	8 8	15 58	366	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	7*d.*	13*h.*	20*m.*
○ Full Moon	15	2	50
☾ Last Quarter	21	19	54
● New Moon	29	5	39

Apogee 6*d.* 3*h.* 251,400 miles.
Perigee 17*d.* 22*h.* 227,000 miles.

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1919,

on 25 days; total fall 3·24 inches; *above* the average by 1·47 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.

– Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

25. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 24th.

26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 27th. 31. Various Licences expire.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 92
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.			H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 59	0·93	16 28 13	10·79	21 46 38	0·39	16 39 12	7 19 36
2	10 36	0·96	16 32 32	10·82	21 55 5	0·38	16 43 8	7 15 40
3	10 13	0·99	16 36 52	10·84	22 4 3	0·36	16 47 5	7 11 44
4	9 49	1·01	16 41 13	10·87	22 12 7	0·34	16 51 1	7 7 48
5	9 24	1·03	16 45 34	10·89	22 20 6	0·32	16 54 58	7 3 52
6	8 59	1·05	16 49 55	10·91	22 28 2	0·30	16 58 55	6 59 56
7	8 34	1·08	16 54 18	10·93	22 35 2	0·29	17 2 51	6 56 1
8	8 8	1·10	16 58 40	10·95	22 41 9	0·27	17 6 48	6 52 5
9	7 41	1·11	17 3 3	10·97	22 48 1	0·25	17 10 44	6 48 9
10	7 14	1·13	17 7 27	10·99	22 53 8	0·23	17 14 41	6 44 13
11	6 47	1·15	17 11 51	11·01	22 59 1	0·21	17 18 37	6 40 17
12	6 19	1·16	17 16 15	11·02	23 3 9	0·19	17 22 34	6 36 21
13	5 51	1·18	17 20 39	11·04	23 8 3	0·17	17 26 30	6 32 25
14	5 23	1·19	17 25 4	11·05	23 12 2	0·15	17 30 27	6 28 29
15	4 54	1·20	17 29 30	11·06	23 15 7	0·13	17 34 24	6 24 33
16	4 25	1·21	17 33 55	11·07	23 18 7	0·12	17 38 20	6 20 37
17	3 56	1·22	17 38 21	11·08	23 21 2	0·10	17 42 17	6 16 41
18	3 27	1·23	17 42 47	11·09	23 23 3	0·08	17 45 13	6 12 46
19	2 57	1·24	17 47 13	11·10	23 24 9	0·06	17 50 10	6 8 50
20	2 27	1·24	17 51 39	11·10	23 26 0	0·04	17 54 6	6 4 54
21	1 57	1·25	17 56 5	11·11	23 26 6	0·02	17 58 3	6 0 58
22	1 28	1·25	18 0 32	11·11	23 26 8	0·00	18 1 59	5 57 2
23	0 58	1·25	18 4 58	11·11	23 26 5	0·02	18 5 56	5 53 6
24	0 28	1·25	18 9 25	11·11	23 25 7	0·04	18 9 53	5 49 10
25	*Add*	1·25	18 13 51	11·11	23 24 5	0·06	18 13 49	5 45 14
26	0 32	1·24	18 18 18	11·10	23 22 8	0·08	18 17 46	5 41 18
27	1 2	1·24	18 22 44	11·10	23 20 6	0·10	18 21 42	5 37 22
28	1 32	1·23	18 27 10	11·09	23 18 0	0·12	18 25 39	5 33 26
29	2 1	1·22	18 31 36	11·08	23 14 9	0·14	18 29 35	5 29 31
30	2 30	1·21	18 36 2	11·07	23 11 3	0·16	18 33 32	5 25 35
31	2 59	1·20	18 40 28	11·06	23 7 2 S	0·18	18 37 28	5 21 39

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1919.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	47·0	36·3	40·9	29·675	SW	5·0	·63	...
2	48·9	37·1	·9	29·502	WSW	19·5	·33	3·5
3	53·5	41·4	41·1	29·754	WSW	4·1	·40	...
4	52·0	40·4	·3	29·882	WSW	15·8	·11	2·6
5	51·7	40·1	·5	29·867	W	6·1	·25	...
6	48·0	38·4	·5	29·390	W	6·6	·02	0·9
7	42·3	36·3	·3	29·561	NW	4·8	·02	2·6
8	40·4	33·4	·0	29·842	N	4·4	...	0·3
9	33·4	24·3	40·6	29·961	W	0·5	...	...
10	41·0	22·2	·4	29·731	SSW	4·1	·01	2·7
11	43·1	35·1	·2	29·552	SSW	5·7	·01	...
12	43·9	41·1	·3	29·772	S	0·5	...	...
13	44·6	40·4	·5	29·892	SW	2·5	...	...
14	48·5	41·0	·7	29·896	SSW	3·2	·01	...
15	44·8	40·5	·8	29·533	S	2·5	·02	...
16	46·1	33·1	·7	29·682	NW	0·7	·14	...
17	47·8	32·1	·4	29·934	SW	1·2	...	1·9
18	48·8	37·2	·0	29·993	W	9·3	·03	0·9
19	48·1	36·1	39·5	30·038	NW	12·8	...	0·6
20	51·6	34·4	·0	30·034	W	2·0	·03	0·1
21	51·4	37·6	38·7	29·517	W	10·5	·02	...
22	51·8	36·9	·4	29·588	W	7·2	·16	0·5
23	54·0	45·2	·2	29·321	W	5·2	·10	...
24	46·3	41·2	·2	29·418	W	4·4	·01	3·2
25	44·0	34·2	·4	29·372	NW	4·5	·03	0·7
26	49·3	30·5	·6	29·677	W	5·0	·24	0·3
27	51·3	41·2	·8	29·321	WSW	12·8	·04	1·4
28	48·6	35·2	·9	29·469	SSW	2·8	·28	0·4
29	54·2	48·6	39·0	29·334	WSW	5·0	·09	0·3
30	51·1	46·8	38·9	29·311	SW	9·8	·23	...
31	48·2	34·6	·7	29·048	W	12·3	·03	...
Mn	47·6	37·2	39·9	29·641	—	—	3·24	22·9

MEMORANDA.

Lamps to be lighted (see p. 572).

	H. M.
1.	(16 23)
2.	(16 22)
3.	(16 22)
4.	(16 21)
5.	(16 21)
6.	(16 20)
7.	(16 20)
8.	(16 20)
9.	(16 19)
10.	(16 19)
11.	(16 19)
12.	(16 19)
13.	(16 19)
14.	(16 19)
15.	(16 19)
16.	(16 19)
17.	(16 19)
18.	(16 20)
19.	(16 20)
20.	(16 20)
21.	(16 21)
22.	(16 21)
23.	(16 22)
24.	(16 22)
25.	(16 23)
26.	(16 24)
27.	(16 25)
28.	(16 25)
29.	(16 26)
30.	(16 27)
31.	(16 28)

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
2	15·8 E	0·6 N	217·0
12	11·6	0·7 S	85·2
22	6·9	1·9	323·5

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 0m.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	′ ″	″	d. h.	W. E.
1	9 5	13 32	17 59	18 7 40	18 30·5S	55 43	15 12	1 23	432○ ☿
2	9 50	14 41	18 56	19 0 1	17 36·7	55 11	15 4	2 23	43○12
3	10 28	15 9	19 57	19 50 36	15 54·7	54 44	14 56	3 23	41○32
4	11 0	15 55	20 58	20 39 23	13 32·4	54 25	14 51	4 23	42○13
5	11 27	16 40	21 59	21 26 33	10 37·8	54 14	14 48	5 23	124○3
6	11 53	17 23	23 2	22 12 31	7 18·6	54 12	14 48	6 23	○3142
7	12 16	18 5	0 5	22 57 52	3 42·0S	54 21	14 50	7 23	☽ 31○4
8	12 39	18 48	1 8	23 43 13	0 5·2N	54 41	14 55	8 23	32○14
9	13 2	19 32	2 13	0 29 19	3 55·7	55 10	15 4	9 23	●3○24
10	13 27	20 18	3 20	1 16 51	7 41·5	55 48	15 14	10 23	1○324
11	13 55	21 6	4 28	2 6 31	11 12·8	56 33	15 26	11 23	2○134
12	14 28	21 57	5 36	2 58 51	14 17·5	57 21	15 39	12 23	12○34
13	15 7	22 52	6 43	3 54 5	16 42·2	58 8	15 52	13 23	○4132
14	15 55	23 49	7 45	4 52 1	18 12·8	58 51	16 4	14 23	314○2
15	16 52	0 48	8 40	5 51 56	18 37·7	59 26	16 13	15 23	342○1
16	17 58	1 47	9 27	6 52 42	17 50·6	59 50	16 20	16 23	●43○2
17	19 11	2 45	10 7	7 53 4	15 51·2	60 1	16 23	17 23	☽ 43○2
18	20 28	3 41	10 41	8 52 4	12 54·7	60 0	16 23	18 23	42○13
19	21 45	4 35	11 9	9 49 12	9 6·6	59 48	16 19	19 23	421○3
20	23 2	5 27	11 40	10 44 29	4 54·7	59 28	16 14	20 23	4○123
21	.....	...	...	11 38 18	0 27·0N	59 2	16 7	21 23	413○2
22	0 17	6 18	12 7	12 31 12	3 58·0S	58 34	15 59	22 23	32○41
23	1 31	7 8	12 35	13 23 47	8 6·5	58 3	15 51	23 23	31○24
24	2 44	7 58	13 5	14 16 31	11 46·1	57 33	15 43	24 23	3○124
25	3 54	8 49	13 38	15 9 42	14 46·2	57 3	15 34	25 23	2○134
26	5 1	9 41	14 16	16 3 19	16 58·3	56 34	15 26	26 23	21○34
27	6 2	10 32	15 0	16 57 6	18 16·4	56 5	15 18	27 23	○1234
28	6 58	11 24	15 50	17 50 33	18 38·2	55 37	15 11	28 23	13○24
29	7 46	12 14	16 45	18 43 7	18 4·7	55 11	15 4	0 6	32○14
30	8 26	13 3	17 44	19 34 19	16 40·5	54 47	14 57	1 6	●31○4
31	9 1	13 50	18 45	20 23 52	14 32·5S	54 27	14 52	2 6	43○12

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
2	15 36 14	18 22·4S	15 24 50	17 33·4S	13 0 0	4 57·6S
7	16 7 32	20 34·7	15 50 24	19 10·4	13 11 9	6 6·5
12	16 39 58	22 24·5	16 16 28	20 34·0	13 22 18	7 14·1
17	17 13 22	23 47·4	16 42 58	21 43·0	13 33 27	8 20·3
22	17 47 37	24 40·2	17 9 52	22 36·0	13 44 36	9 24·7
27	18 22 35	24 59·7S	17 37 4	23 12·0S	13 55 45	10 27·4S

D	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
2	12 51 2	4 10·3S	12 24 46	0 16·4S	9 13 39	16 10·1N
7	12 53 57	4 27·7	12 26 7	0 23·9	9 13 29	16 10·9
12	12 56 42	4 43·8	12 27 21	0 30·5	9 13 15	16 12·0
17	12 59 15	4 58·7	12 28 26	0 36·1	9 12 58	16 13·4
22	13 1 37	5 12 3	12 29 23	0 40·7	9 12 38	16 14·9
27	13 3 47	5 24·5S	12 30 11	0 44·3S	9 12 16	16 16·6N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	′ ″	″	″	″	″
5	8·93	6′5	5·4	4·4	1·5	0·9	16 16	2·5	5·2	2·3	15·6	7·6
15	8·94	6·2	5·4	4·6	1·5	0·9	16 17	2·4	5·1	2·5	16·0	7·7
25	8·95	6·1	5·3	4·8	1·6	0·9	16 17	2·3	5·1	2·6	16·4	7·8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 195°17′ 3″.

ECLIPSES, CONJUNCTIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 41*m.* Civil twilight ends 16*h.* 45*m.* Night begins 17*h.* 57*m.*

The length of the Day is 8*h.* 8*m.* From Dec. 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7*h.* 46*m.*

Dec. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·38*s.*

Dec. 6. Uranus in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 15*m.* ♅ 4° 16′ S.

Dec. 22. Sun enters the sign Capricornus, 9*h.* 8*m.* (Winter Solstice.)

Dec. 22. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 11*h.* 10*m.* ♄ 3° 8′ N.

Dec. 23. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 2*h.* 0*m.* ♃ 1° 12′ N.

Dec. 23. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 59*m.* ♂ 0° 8′ N.

Dec. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 11·0*s.*

Dec. 27, 16*h.* Mercury in superior conjunction.

Dec. 28. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 7*h.* 58*m.* ♀ 4° 38′ S.

Dec. 29. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 35*m.* ☿ 6° 45′ S.

Uranus sets Dec. 1, 23*h.* 3*m.*; Dec. 31, 21*h.* 9*m.*

Neptune rises Dec. 1, 21*h.* 3*m.*; Dec. 31, 19*h.* 3*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 23*m.*, the decrease continuing throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4*m.* up to the 13th, and then increase 9*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

The Shortest Day.—For reasons similar to those given with reference to the Longest Day in the note on p. 46, the date of the shortest day, which is that on which the Winter Solstice falls, varies from year to year, and during the century. At the present time December 22 is always the shortest day, but as the solstice, on the whole, happens earlier as the years go on, in the latter half of this century the date will be Dec. 21 or 22, as it was before the year 1900. Since the year 2,000 will be a leap-year, the date at the beginning of next century will continue to be Dec. 21 or 22.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bai. G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bai. G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	*2 36	15 1	...	12 12	8 6	20 30	7 13	19 17	0 54	13 14	3 25	15 42	...	12 16
2	F	3 14	15 42	0 37	12 49	8 44	21 8	7 55	19 48	1 36	13 52	4 9	16 22	0 35	12 56
3	S	3 49	16 19	1 16	13 25	9 19	21 43	8 33	20 19	2 14	14 28	4 49	16 59	1 16	13 36
4	Ⓢ	4 22	16 57	1 55	14 2	9 52	22 17	9 12	21 54	2 52	15 3	5 29	17 39	1 57	14 22
5	M	4 57	17 36	2 35	14 40	10 26	22 51	9 52	21 35	3 30	15 41	6 10	18 22	2 45	15 9
6	Tu	5 36	18 18	3 17	15 25	11 1	23 26	10 33	22 19	4 11	16 22	6 55	19 9	3 37	16 4
7	W	6 22	19 4	4 8	16 23	11 42	...	11 14	23 8	4 54	17 8	7 41	20 0	4 30	17 0
8	Th	7 13	19 57	5 8	17 27	0 13	12 40	...	12 2	5 45	18 8	8 36	21 0	5 34	18 6
9	F	8 16	21 4	6 12	18 35	1 20	13 55	0 8	13 4	6 48	19 14	9 37	22 4	6 40	19 10
10	S	9 30	22 15	7 17	19 40	2 36	15 11	1 28	14 23	7 53	20 20	10 40	23 7	7 40	20 8
11	Ⓢ	10 42	23 18	8 16	20 39	3 46	16 17	2 50	15 30	8 55	21 22	11 40	...	8 33	20 55
12	M	11 44	...	9 8	21 30	4 46	17 13	3 53	16 18	9 52	22 16	0 6	12 33	9 15	21 37
13	Tu	0 11	12 35	9 51	22 11	5 38	18 2	4 41	16 58	10 39	23 2	0 56	13 16	9 57	22 17
14	W	0 57	13 18	10 30	22 50	6 22	18 46	5 26	17 34	11 23	23 48	1 38	13 55	10 37	22 58
15	Th	1 33	14 0	11 9	23 33	7 5	19 26	6 10	18 11	...	12 6	2 19	14 34	11 18	23 37
16	F	2 12	14 42	11 50	...	7 46	20 11	6 57	18 53	0 34	12 51	3 1	15 17	11 59	...
17	S	*2 53	*15 27	0 17	12 32	8 29	20 56	7 44	19 34	1 21	13 37	3 50	16 8	0 21	12 45
18	Ⓢ	*3 36	*16 13	1 3	13 17	9 12	21 40	8 28	20 18	2 9	14 22	4 41	16 55	1 10	13 33
19	M	*4 18	17 0	1 50	14 3	9 55	22 25	9 12	21 4	2 56	15 10	5 30	17 46	2 1	14 30
20	Tu	5 3	17 48	2 40	14 54	10 39	23 9	10 1	22 57	3 44	15 59	6 22	18 40	3 1	15 31
21	W	5 55	18 42	3 34	15 55	11 25	23 57	10 54	22 54	4 35	16 55	7 20	19 41	4 3	16 37
22	Th	6 54	19 42	4 40	17 7	...	12 21	11 48	23 56	5 33	17 58	8 21	20 47	5 11	17 46
23	F	8 1	20 52	5 54	18 24	1 2	13 39	...	12 51	6 37	19 6	9 28	21 59	6 20	18 57
24	S	9 18	22 9	7 9	19 39	2 25	15 4	1 15	14 15	7 47	20 18	10 37	23 6	7 28	20 0
25	Ⓢ	10 38	23 18	8 16	20 41	3 45	16 17	2 45	15 28	8 55	21 22	11 38	...	8 28	20 57
26	M	11 44	...	9 7	21 30	4 46	17 13	3 53	16 19	9 52	22 17	0 6	12 32	9 20	21 55
27	Tu	0 12	12 37	9 53	22 15	5 39	18 4	4 43	17 1	10 42	23 7	0 58	13 20	10 6	22 28
28	W	1 2	13 26	10 36	23 1	6 28	18 54	5 32	17 42	11 31	23 57	1 46	14 4	10 48	23 8
29	Th	1 42	14 10	11 18	23 43	7 14	19 37	6 20	18 21	...	12 16	2 29	14 43	11 26	23 46
30	F	2 21	14 51	11 56	...	7 54	21 17	7 5	18 57	0 41	12 56	3 10	15 23	...	12 14
31	S	*2 57	15 31	0 23	12 33	8 31	21 53	7 47	19 32	1 22	13 34	3 53	16 3	0 12	12 40

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	☿ Mercury Rises h. m.	☿ Mercury Southes h. m.	☿ Mercury Sets h. m.	♀ Venus Rises h. m.	♀ Venus Southes h. m.	♀ Venus Sets h. m.	♂ Mars Rises h. m.	♂ Mars Southes h. m.	♂ Mars Sets h. m.	♃ Jupiter Rises h. m.	♃ Jupiter Southes h. m.	♃ Jupiter Sets h. m.	♄ Saturn Rises h. m.	♄ Saturn Southes h. m.	♄ Saturn Sets h. m.
4	6 36	10 57	15 18	6 17	10 44	15 10	2 37	8 14	13 49	2 20	8 2	13 43	1 34	7 35	13 36
11	7 12	11 15	15 17	6 38	10 53	15 6	2 33	8 2	13 29	1 59	7 38	13 18	1 9	7 9	13 10
18	7 44	11 34	15 23	6 58	11 2	15 5	2 29	7 50	13 9	1 37	7 14	12 52	0 43	6 43	12 43
25	8 15	11 55	15 37	7 16	11 12	15 8	2 25	7 38	12 50	1 14	6 50	12 26	0 18	6 17	12 16

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury continues to be a morning star, rising S.E. by E. an hour before the Sun at the beginning of the month. Being at Superior conjunction on the 27th, it rises and sets nearly with the Sun at the end.

♀ Venus is still a morning star, but rises in the dawn. This planet will move from the constellation Libra into Scorpius during December and is near the star Antares on the 14th. Magnitude, −3·4.

☽, ♂, ♃, ♄ Mars has moved from, and is now seen below, Jupiter and Saturn, and the distance between these two has increased. The three planets still form a line approximately vertical, Jupiter being midway between the other two in the middle of the month at an altitude of 20° at 4 o'clock. Spica will be seen to the right of Mars. Magnitudes: Mars, +1·8 to +1·5; Jupiter, −1·4 to −1·6; Saturn, +1·1.

Though Dec. 22 is the shortest day from sunrise to sunset in this latitude, the Sun sets at its earliest by the Mean-time clock 9 or 10 days sooner. This is to be accounted for by the Equation of Time, which is subtractive from Apparent time at this period of the year, and is decreasing in amount at the rate of half a minute per day. Apparent noon, and therefore sunset, is later daily on this account by half a minute. The effect of the change of the Sun's declination which, up to Dec. 22, makes the time of sunset earlier, is less than half a minute per day after Dec. 13; and therefore from this date the time of sunset, on the whole, grows later.

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of Polaris.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	33	58	88	53	27
10	1	33	51	88	53	29
19	1	33	44	88	53	32
28	1	33	35	88	53	33

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 12 AND 13 OF KING GEORGE V.

Common Notes for the Year 1922.

Golden Number	IV.	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
Epact	2	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Solar Cycle...	27	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
Roman Indiction...	5	*Whit Sunday*	,, 4
Dominical Letter	A	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 11
Julian Period (Year of)	6635	*Corpus Christi*	,, 15
New Year's Day (Sunday)	Jan. 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
Wattle Day, Australia	,, 26	Dominion Day, Canada...	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 12	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Ash Wednesday	March 1	Sundays after Trinity	24
Good Friday	April 14	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Easter Day	,, 16	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
St. George's Day	,, 23	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ...	Dec. 1
Accession of King George V.	May 6	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 3
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday ...	,, 25	CHRISTMAS DAY—Monday	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1922–1923.

Spring Equinox (1922)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21*d.* 9*h.* 49*m.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,, Cancer	June	22*d.* 5*h.* 27*m.*
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,, Libra	Sept.	23*d.* 20*h.* 10*m.*
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,, Capricornus	Dec.	22*d.* 14*h.* 57*m.*
Spring Equinox (1923)	,, ,, ,, Aries	March	21*d.* 15*h.* 29*m.*

Phases of the Moon, 1922.

January.				*May.*				*September.*			
First Quarter	6*d.*	10*h.*	24*m.*	First Quarter	4*d.*	12*h.*	56*m.*	Full Moon	6*d.*	7*h.*	47*m.*
Full Moon	13	14	36	Full Moon	11	6	6	Last Quarter	14	10	20
Last Quarter	20	6	0	Last Quarter	18	18	17	New Moon	21	4	38
New Moon	27	23	48	New Moon	26	18	4	First Quarter	27	22	40
February.				*June.*				*October.*			
First Quarter	5*d.*	4*h.*	52*m.*	First Quarter	2*d.*	18*h.*	10*m.*	Full Moon	6*d.*	0*h.*	58*m.*
Full Moon	12	1	17	Full Moon	9	15	58	Last Quarter	13	21	55
Last Quarter	18	18	18	Last Quarter	17	12	3	New Moon	20	13	40
New Moon	26	18	48	New Moon	25	4	20	First Quarter	27	13	26
March.				*July.*				*November.*			
First Quarter	6*d.*	19*h.*	22*m.*	First Quarter	1*d.*	22*h.*	52*m.*	Full Moon	4*d.*	18*h.*	36*m.*
Full Moon	13	11	14	Full Moon	9	3	7	Last Quarter	12	7	52
Last Quarter	20	8	43	Last Quarter	17	5	11	New Moon	19	0	6
New Moon	28	13	3	New Moon	24	12	47	First Quarter	26	8	15
April.				First Quarter	31	4	22	*December.*			
First Quarter	5*d.*	5*h.*	46*m.*	*August.*				Full Moon	4*d.*	11*h.*	24*m.*
Full Moon	11	20	44	Full Moon	7*d.*	16*h.*	19*m.*	Last Quarter	11	16	41
Last Quarter	19	0	54	Last Quarter	15	20	46	New Moon	18	12	20
New Moon	27	5	4	New Moon	22	20	34	First Quarter	26	5	53
				First Quarter	29	11	55				

Calendar for the Year 1922.

January.

Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	31
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—

February.

Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	1	8	15	22	—
Th. ...	2	9	16	23	—
F. ...	3	10	17	24	—
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

March.

Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	3	10	17	24	31
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

April.

Su. ...	2	9	16	23	30
M. ...	3	10	17	24	—
Tu. ...	4	11	18	25	—
W. ...	5	12	19	26	—
Th. ...	6	13	20	27	—
F. ...	7	14	21	28	—
S. ...	1	8	15	22	29

May.

Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28
M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. ...	3	10	17	24	31
Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	6	13	20	27	—

June.

Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25
M. ...	—	5	12	19	26
Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27
W. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Th. ...	1	8	15	22	29
F. ...	2	9	16	23	30
S. ...	3	10	17	24	—

July.

Su. ...	—	2	9	16	23	30
M. ...	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu. ...	—	4	11	18	25	—
W. ...	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th. ...	—	6	13	20	27	—
F. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—
S. ...	1	8	15	22	29	—

August.

Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29
W. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Th. ...	3	10	17	24	31
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—

September.

Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24
M. ...	—	4	11	18	25
Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26
W. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28
F. ...	1	8	15	22	29
S. ...	2	9	16	23	30

October.

Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	31
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—

November.

Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	3	10	17	24	—
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

December.

Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24	31
M. ...	—	4	11	18	25	—
Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26	—
W. ...	—	6	13	20	27	—
Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—
F. ...	1	8	15	22	29	—
S. ...	2	9	16	23	30	—

DAY.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	Add to App. Time.	SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascens'n.	SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Declination.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 92.
	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	8 15	59	3 28	18 44 53	23 2·7 S	18 41 25	5 17 43
2	8 16	0	3 57	18 49 18	22 57·8	18 45 22	5 13 47
3	8 16	1	4 25	18 53 43	22 52·3	18 49 18	5 9 51
4	8 16	2	4 52	18 58 7	22 46·5	18 53 15	5 5 55
5	8 7	16	4	5 20 19 2	31 22 40·1	18 57 11	5 1 59
6	8 7	16	5	5 46 19 6	54 22 33·4	19 1 8	4 58 3
7	8 7	16	6	6 13 19 11	17 22 26·1	19 5 4	4 54 7
8	8 6	16	7	6 38 19 15	39 22 18·5	19 9 1	4 50 11
9	8 6	16	9	7 4 19 20	1 22 10·4	19 12 57	4 46 16
10	8 5	16	10	7 28 19 24	22 1·8	19 16 54	4 42 20
11	8 5	16	11	7 53 19 28	43 21 52·9	19 20 51	4 38 24
12	8 4	16	13	8 16 19 33	3 21 43·5	19 24 47	4 34 28
13	8 3	16	14	8 39 19 37	23 21 33·7	19 28 44	4 30 32
14	8 3	16	16	9 1 19 41	42 21 23·4	19 32 40	4 26 36
15	8 2	16	17	9 23 19 46	0 21 12·8	19 36 37	4 22 40
16	8 1	16	19	9 44 19 50	18 21 1·8	19 40 33	4 18 44
17	8 0	16	21	10 5 19 54	35 20 50·3	19 44 30	4 14 48
18	7 59	16	22	10 24 19 58	51 20 38·5	19 48 26	4 10 52
19	7 58	16	24	10 43 20 3	6 20 26·2	19 52 23	4 6 56
20	7 57	16	25	11 2 20 7	21 20 13·6	19 56 20	4 3 1
21	7 56	16	27	11 19 20 11	35 20 0·6	20 0 16	3 59 5
22	7 55	10	29	11 36 20 15	49 19 47·2	20 4 13	3 55 9
23	7 54	16	31	11 52 20 20	1 19 33·4	20 8 9	3 51 13
24	7 53	16	32	12 7 20 24	13 19 19·3	20 12 6	3 47 17
25	7 51	16	34	12 22 20 28	24 19 4·9	20 16 2	3 43 21
26	7 50	16	36	12 36 20 32	35 18 50·1	20 19 59	3 39 25
27	7 49	16	37	12 49 20 36	44 18 34·9	20 23 55	3 35 29
28	7 47	16	39	13 1 20 40	53 18 19·4	20 27 52	3 31 33
29	7 46	16	41	13 12 20 45	1 18 3·6	20 31 49	3 27 37
30	7 44	16	43	13 23 20 49	8 17 47·4	20 35 45	3 23 41
31	7 43	16	45	13 32 20 53	14 17 30·9 S	20 39 42	3 19 46

[See Note, p. 30.] THE MOON.

Rises	Souths	Sets	At Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	At Mean Noon. Declination.	Age.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	D. H.
9 31	14 35	19 46	21 11 46	8 37·9 S	3 6
9 57	15 19	20 49	21 58 14	8 37·9	4 6
10 21	16 1	21 51	22 43 41	5 7·5	5 6
10 43	16 43	22 52	23 28 40	1 25·2 S	6 6
11 6	17 26	23 57	0 13 52	2 21·9 N.	7 6
11 30	18 10	1 1	0 59 57	6 6·6	8 6
11 55	18 56	2 7	1 47 40	9 40·6	9 6
12 25	19 44	3 14	2 37 41	12 54·4	10 6
13 0	20 36	4 20	3 30 32	15 36·2	11 6
13 42	21 31	5 24	4 26 28	17 32·8	12 6
14 34	22 29	6 24	5 25 14	18 30·8	13 6
15 36	23 29	7 17	6 26 3	18 19·5	14 6
16 47	0 29	8 2	7 27 46	16 54·2	15 6
18 4	1 28	8 40	8 29 3	14 18·8	16 6
19 24	2 25	9 13	9 28 58	10 45·5	17 6
20 44	3 20	9 43	10 27 0	6 32·1	18 6
22 3	4 13	10 12	11 23 12	1 59·2 N.	19 6
23 19	5 5	10 40	12 17 55	2 35·1 S	20 6
.....	.....	.....	13 11 39	6 56·0	21 6
11 10	14 54	11	14 4 54	10 44·1	22 6
11 42	14 58	0	14 58 0	13 55·3	23 6
12 18	15 51	10	15 52 10	16 20·4	24 6
13 0	16 44	17	16 47 27	17 52·9	25 6
13 46	17 37	7	17 43 7	18 30·9	26 6
14 38	18 29	17	18 39 17	18 14·7	27 6
15 35	19 0	22	19 37 5	17 7·5	28 6
16 35	20 0	7	20 35 24	15 14·8	29 6
17 36	20 53	24	21 33 43	12 43·7	0 12
18 38	21 45	19	22 32 2	9 42·2	1 12
19 40	22 31	7	23 30 21	6 18·6	2 12
20 43	23 16	14	0 29 40	2 30·8 S	3 12

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN. AND DECLIN. OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	18 58 3	24 43·7S	18 4 27	23 30·3S	14 6 54	11 28·1S
6	19 33 44	23 49·8	18 31 54	23 30·4	14 18 2	12 26·7
11	20 9 11	22 16·8	18 59 17	23 12·4	14 29 9	13 23·0
16	20 43 45	20 5·1	19 26 27	22 36·5	14 40 14	14 16·9
21	21 16 13	17 19·2	19 53 20	21 43·3	14 51 18	15 8·3
26	21 44 18	14 12·3	20 19 50	20 33·7	15 2 19	15 57·2
31	22 4 2	11 13·5S	20 45 52	19 9·0S	15 13 16	16 43·4S

	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♅ NEPTUNE. Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	13 5 43	5 35·2S	12 30 49	0 46·9S	9 11 51	16 18·6N
6	13 7 24	5 44·3	12 31 17	0 48·4	9 11 24	16 20·6
11	13 8 51	5 51·9	12 31 36	0 48·8	9 10 55	16 22·8
16	13 10 1	5 57·7	12 31 45	0 48·2	9 10 25	16 25·1
21	13 10 56	6 1·9	12 31 44	0 46·5	9 9 53	16 27·5
26	13 11 33	6 4·3	12 31 32	0 43·8	9 9 21	16 30·0
31	13 11 53	6 4·9S	12 31 11	0 40·1S	9 8 47	16 32·5N

Jan. 3. Earth in Perihelion. Distance, 91,345,000 miles.

Jan. 18, 10*h.* Saturn at a Stationary Point.

Jan. 18. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 18*h.* 9*m.* ♄ 2° 56′ N.

Jan. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 11*h.* 32*m.* ♃ 0° 49′ N.

Jan. 27. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 20*h.* 15*m.* ♀ 5° 46′ S.

Jan. 29. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 18*h.* 51*m.* ☿ 3° 25′ S.

Mercury may be visible as an evening star at the end of the month. Venus being at superior conjunction on February 19, rises and sets with the Sun. Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are to be seen in the morning sky in the constellation Virgo. Mars moves into Libra during the month.

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

	☿ MERCURY Rises	☿ MERCURY Souths	☿ MERCURY Sets	♀ VENUS Rises	♀ VENUS Souths	♀ VENUS Sets	♂ MARS Rises	♂ MARS Souths	♂ MARS Sets	♃ JUPITER Rises	♃ JUPITER Souths	♃ JUPITER Sets	♄ SATURN Rises	♄ SATURN Souths	♄ SATURN Sets
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	8 33	12 17	16 1	7 31	11 23	15 15	2 21	7 26	12 30	0 50	6 25	11 59	23 48	5 47	11 46
8	8 45	12 39	16 34	7 41	11 34	15 27	2 16	7 14	12 11	0 26	6 0	11 34	23 20	5 20	11 19
15	8 45	13 1	17 17	7 47	11 44	15 42	2 11	7 2	11 52	0 1	5 34	11 7	22 53	4 52	10 51
22	8 43	13 18	17 55	7 49	11 54	16 1	2 6	6 50	11 33	23 32	5 4	10 37	22 26	4 25	10 24
29	8 26	13 26	18 27	7 47	12 4	16 21	2 0	6 37	11 14	23 5	4 37	10 10	21 57	3 57	9 56

Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.*

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, French and Belgian Ports, and Irish Ports, and Amsterdam time for Dutch Ports.

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPNGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen	*sub.* 0 50	12	10
Aberdovey	*sub.* 5 45	14¾	10
Aberystwyth	*add* 5 55	14¾	10
Air Point (R. Dee)	*sub.* 2 51	25	19
Aldeburgh	*sub.* 3 19	8	6½
Alderney	*add* 4 57	17¾	12¾
Alloa	*add* 1 35	17½	15
Amlwch	*sub.* 3 26	20	15½
Antwerp	*add* 1 29	16¾	
Appledore	*add* 4 17	23	16½
Arasaig	*add* 4 15	13½	10
Arbroath	*sub.* 0 13	14	11
Ardrishaig (L. Fyne)	*sub.* 1 43	9	7½
Ardrossa	*sub.* 1 50	10	7½
Arundel	*sub.* 1 31	10	7
Ayr	*sub.* 1 49	8¾	7¼
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man)	*sub.* 2 34	20	16
Avonmouth	*add* 5 22	40	31
Ballycotton	*add* 3 28	12	9½
Banff	*sub.* 1 20	10½	8
Bantry Harbour	*add* 2 27	10	7½
Bardsey Island	*sub.* 5 59	15	
Barmouth	*sub.* 5 56	14¾	10½
Barnstaple Bridge	*add* 4 46	10½	
Barrow Pier (Piel)	*sub.* 2 37	28	21
Barry Island	*add* 4 53	37½	28½
Beachy Head	*sub.* 2 39	20	15
Beaumaris	*sub.* 3 12	23¼	16½
Belfast	*sub.* 2 51	9½	8
Berwick	*add* 0 28	15	11½
Bideford	*add* 4 26	16	
Blakeney	*add* 4 48	8½	4½
Blyth	*add* 1 23	15	11
Bolt Head	*add* 4 2	15	11
Boscastle	*add* 3 36	22	17
Boulogne	*sub.* 2 42	25¼	19¾
Brest	*add* 2 6	19¾	14½
Bridgwater Bar	*add* 5 4	35	26½
Bridlington	*add* 2 33	16	12
Bridport	*add* 4 18	11¼	7¾
Brielle	*add* 1 5	5	
Brighton	*sub.* 2 42	19¾	16
Bristol (King Road)	*add* 5 24	42	31¾
Broughty Ferry	*add* 0 35	14½	11
Budehaven	*add* 4 5	23	17
Burntisland	*add* 0 39	16½	12¾
Burryport	*add* 4 22	26½	19¼
Caen	*sub.* 3 0		
Calais	*sub.* 2 21	21	17½
Campbeltown	*sub.* 1 51	8¼	6
Cape Cornwall	*add* 3 0	18	13
Cardiff	*add* 5 15	36½	27
Cardigan	*add* 5 22	12	9
Carmarthen	*add* 4 29	8½	
Carmarthen Bar	*add* 4 4	26	19½
Carnarvon	*sub.* 4 11	15¾	12
Chatham (N. Lock)	*sub.* 1 20	18	14
Chelsea	*add* 0 8		
Chepstow	*add* 5 43	38	28½
Cherbourg	*sub.* 5 56	17¾	13
Chester	*sub.* 1 30	10	
Chesilton, West Bay	*add* 4 25	10¼	7
Chichester Harbour	*sub.* 2 24	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*sub.* 4 51	5	
Cowes (West)	*sub.* 3 38	12½	9½
Cromarty	*sub.* 1 46	14	11

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPNGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Cromer	*add* 4 57	14¾	11
Dartmouth	*add* 4 32	14¼	10½
Deal	*sub.* 2 49	16	12½
Devonport Dockyard	*add* 4 2	15½	12
Dieppe	*sub.* 2 59	27½	21
Dingle Bay	*add* 2 34	10¾	7¾
Donegal Harbour	*add* 3 53	11½	8½
Douglas	*sub.* 2 28	20¾	16
Dover	*sub.* 2 51	18¾	15
Dumbarton	*sub.* 1 20	10¼	
Dumfries	*sub.* 1 44	6	
Dunbar	*add* 0 20	14½	11
Dundalk Bar	*sub.* 3 1	15	11½
Dundee	*add* 0 46	14½	11½
Dungeness	*sub.* 3 17	21¾	19
Dunkerque	*sub.* 1 43	16¾	13½
Exmouth	*add* 4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth	*add* 0 25	15	11
Falmouth	*add* 3 19	16	12
Fareham	*sub.* 2 5	11¼	8½
Fifeness	*add* 0 22	15	12
Filey Bay	*add* 2 19	15½	12¾
Fishguard	*add* 5 20	13½	8¾
Flamborough Head	*add* 2 32	16	12
Fleetwood	*sub.* 2 34	27	20½
Flushing	*sub.* 0 52	15¼	11
Folkestone	*sub.* 56	20	16½
Formby Point	*sub.* 11	25½	19
Fowey	*add* 3 35	15	11¾
Fraserburgh	*sub.* 1 10	11	8½
Galway Bay	*add* 3 13	14¾	11
Glasgow	*sub.* 0 33	11¼	9¾
Glasson Dock	*sub.* 2 31	20	14
Goole	*add* 5 31	13	
Granton Pier	*add* 0 35	16½	12¾
Granville	*add* 4 17	37	27¼
Gravesend	*sub.* 0 55	18½	15
Greenock	*sub.* 1 31	10	8¼
Greenwich	*sub.* 0 15	20½	17¼
Grimsby	*add* 3 46	19¼	15¼
Hartlepool	*add* 1 35	15	11¾
Harwich	*sub.* 2 7	12¾	10½
Hastings	*sub.* 3 7	24	17½
Haverfordwest	*add* 5 4	7¼	2½
Havre	*sub.* 4 49	22	17¾
Helbre Island	*sub.* 2 45	26½	22
Holyhead	*sub.* 3 29	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour	*sub.* 4 30	23	18
Hook of Holland	*add* 0 15	6½	5½
Hull	*add* 4 32	20¾	16¼
Hurst Camber	*sub.* 3 52	7½	6
Hythe (Hampshire)	*sub.* 2 42	13¾	9½
Ilfracombe	*add* 4 0	27¾	21¼
Immingham	*add* 3 56	19¾	15½
Inverary	*sub.* 1 38	10	
Ipswich	*sub.* 1 28	13½	
Kew Bridge	*add* 0 23		
Kingsbridge	*add* 4 3	10	
Kingstown Harbour	*sub.* 2 21	11¼	8¾
Kinsale Harbour	*add* 3 19	11½	9
Kirkcudbright	*sub.* 2 32	23	17
Kirkwall	*sub.* 3 26	8½	6½
Lamlash	*sub.* 1 49	10	7
Lancaster	*sub.* 2 31	8¼	2
Langston Harbour	*sub.* 2 14	13½	10½
Leith	*add* 0 37	17¾	14¼

Port or Place	Constants.	Spngs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Lerwick Harbour	*sub.* 2 48	5¾	4½
Limerick	*add* 4 47	18¾	13½
Littlehampton Bar	*sub.* 2 36	16	11½
Liverpool	*sub.* 2 23	27½	20¼
Lizard	*add* 3 23	14¼	10¼
Llanelly Bar	*add* 4 35	25	18¾
Loch Long (Arrochar)	*sub.* 1 46	12	9
Looe	*add* 3 46	16¾	13½
Lossiemouth	*sub.* 1 35	12	9
Lowestoft	*sub.* 4 8	6½	5¼
Lundy Island	*add* 3 36	27	20
Lyme Regis	*add* 4 35	11½	8½
Lymington	*sub.* 3 27	8	6
Lynmouth	*add* 4 19	30½	21¾
Lynn Deep	*add* 4 1	23¼	16¼
Margate Pier	*sub.* 2 19	15½	13
Maryport	*sub.* 2 18	25	19
Mevagissey	*add* 3 26	15½	12
Middlesbrough	*add* 1 54	17	12¼
Milford Haven Entrance	*add* 4 29	21¾	16½
Minehead Pier	*add* 4 40	32¾	24½
Montrose	*add* 0 29	14	11
Morecambe	*sub.* 2 21	27	21
Nash Point	*add* 4 41	33	25
Naze	*sub.* 2 13	12½	10
Neath	*add* 4 33	13½	
Needles Point	*sub.* 4 6	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	*add* 1 22	14¾	11½
Newhaven	*sub.* 2 44	19	14
Newport (Bristol Channel)	*add* 5 24	38	29
Newport (Cardigan)	*add* 5 22	12	9
Newquay (Towan)	*add* 3 4	21½	15¾
Newquay (Cardigan)	*add* 5 49	13	
Nore Light	*sub.* 1 31	15½	13
North Shields	*add* 1 6	14½	11
North Sunderland	*add* 0 39	15	11½
Oban	*add* 3 52	13	9½
Orfordness	*sub.* 2 49	8	6½
Ostende	*sub.* 1 45	15	12
Padstow	*add* 3 35	23	16½
Pembroke Dockyard	*add* 4 34	22½	17
Penzance	*add* 2 54	16¼	12½
Peterhead	*sub.* 1 17	11½	9¼
Plymouth Breakwater	*add* 3 56	15½	12
Poole	*sub.* 5 0	6½	4¾
Port Carlisle	*sub.* 1 35	20	14
Port Harrington	*sub.* 2 29	25	19
Port Madoc	*add* 5 54	15¼	10¾
Port Patrick	*sub.* 2 28	15	12
Port Talbot	*add* 4 20	29	18¼
Portishead	*add* 5 24	42	31¾
Portland Bill	*add* 4 47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater	*add* 5 13	6¾	4½
Portsmouth Dockyard	*sub.* 2 13	13½	10¼
Preston	*sub.* 2 27	17	10
Putney Bridge	*add* 0 33		
Pwllheli Bar	*sub.* 5 49	14¾	10½
Queensferry	*add* 0 53	18	14
Queenstown	*add* 3 33	12	9½
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	*sub.* 2 29	20¼	16
Ramsgate Harbour	*sub.* 2 20	15	12

Port or Place	Constants.	Spngs	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Renfrew	*sub.* 0 50	11	
Ribble Lighthouse	*sub.* 2 55	25½	19
Rosslare Point	*add* 4 57	5	3½
Ryde	*sub.* 2 33	13½	10
St. Agnes	*add* 2 57	16	12
St. Helier	*add* 4 35	34½	24
St. Ives	*add* 3 8	21	15
St. Malo	*add* 4 19	36¼	25¾
St. Mary	*add* 2 54	16	12
St. Peter Port	*add* 4 49	26	18¼
Salcombe	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Saltash	*add* 4 4	15	11
Scarborough	*add* 2 15	15¼	12½
Seaham	*add* 1 31	14½	10½
Selsea Bill	*sub.* 2 10	16½	12½
Sharpness	*sub.* 5 50	28	15
Sheerness Dockyard	*sub.* 1 24	16	13¼
Shoreham Harbour	*sub.* 2 23	18	13¼
Silloth	*sub.* 2 4	26	20
Southampton	*sub.* 3 22	13	9½
Southend	*sub.* 1 31	15½	13
Southwold	*sub.* 3 45	6½	4½
Spurn Head	*add* 3 28	18¾	15
Start Point	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Stirling	*add* 2 10	7½	4
Stockton	*add* 2 4	11	
Stonehaven	*sub.* 0 39	14	11
Stornoway	*add* 5 14	13½	9½
Stranraer	*sub* 1 55	9½	7½
Stromness	*sub.* 4 47	10	7
Sunderland	*add* 1 29	14½	11
Sutton Bridge	*add* 4 31	20½	15
Swanage	*sub.* 5 30	6¼	4¼
Swansea Bay	*add* 4 18	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*add* 1 52	15	13¼
Tay River Bar	*add* 0 19	16	13½
Teddington Lock	*add* 1 27		
Teignmouth	*add* 4 16	13	9¼
Tenby	*add* 3 59	25½	19¼
Thurso	*sub.* 5 16	13¼	9½
Tobermory	*add* 3 57	14¼	10
Torbay	*add* 4 16	13½	10
Troon	*sub.* 1 49	10	7½
Truro	*add* 3 27	10	6
Tynemouth Bar	*add* 1 11	13¾	10½
Ushant	*add* 2 8	20	14¾
Valentia Harbour	*add* 2 17	11¾	8
Waterford Harbour	*add* 4 36	13½	10¾
Weston-super-Mare	*add* 5 8	37	28½
Wexford	*add* 5 49	5	3½
Whitby	*add* 1 49	15	11½
Whitehaven	*sub.* 2 30	26	19
Wick	*sub.* 2 24	10	7½
Wisbech	*add* 5 31	15¼	11¾
Woolwich	*sub.* 0 18	20½	17¼
Workington	*sub.* 2 40	25¾	20
Worm's Head	*add* 4 20	25½	18½
Yarmouth Road	*sub.* 4 50	6	4½
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	*sub.* 3 52	7	5½
Ymuiden	*add* 1 4	5¼	5¼
Youghal	*add* 3 37	12½	9½

Example 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 8th*:

Time of high water at London Bridge 1*h.* 24*m.* Morn.
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen ..... 0 34 Morn.

Example 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 9th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge 2*h.* 1*m.* Morn.
Add tide interval 2 15

Time of high water at Scarborough .. 4 16 Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge"+"tide interval" will exceed 12 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

Example 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 14th aft.*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge
on *January 14th* ..... 17*h.* 7*m.* After.
Subtract tide interval 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan. 14th* 16 17 After.

Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting this from 12*h.* will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the local mean time, the quantity in the second column on the second page of each month (which is known as the Equation of Time) appropriate to the day in question must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versâ*.

If the times of sunrise or sunset are required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, they may be found by simple proportion.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is on the visible horizon at sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34½′. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge, of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as

LATITUDE.

Declination.	1°	14°	26°	35	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...

the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign − that it is earlier.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+32	+13	− 7	−26	−30	−14	+ 6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+5	−14	−32	−36	−21	− 1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	− 5	−20	−23	−10	+ 6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+ 2	−12	−26	−29	−17	− 2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+ 2	− 8	−10	− 2	+ 9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle ...	+26	+20	+12	+ 3	− 5	−13	−15	− 8	0	+ 8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+ 5	− 1	− 6	−11	−12	− 8	− 3	+ 3	+ 8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+ 3	0	− 3	− 7	−10	−13	−14	−11	− 8	− 4	− 1	+ 2	+ 3
Colchester ...	− 2	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 2
Dover.....	− 7	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7
Southampton	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Plymouth.....	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	−26	−10	+ 8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	− 3	−22	−26
Wick	−32	−16	+ 1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+ 8	−10	−28	−32
Inverness	−20	− 7	+ 8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	− 2	−17	−20
Aberdeen	−26	−14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+ 5	−.9	−23	−26
Glasgow	− 8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+ 4	− 6	− 8
Newcastle ...	−13	− 7	+ 2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+ 5	− 4	−11	−13
Belfast	+ 6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+ 8	+ 6
Liverpool	+ 2	+ 5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+16	+15
Hull	−11	− 7	− 2	+ 4	+ 9	+14	+15	+11	+ 5	0	− 5	−10	−11
Holyhead	+ 9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	−13	11	− 7	− 4	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	− 3	− 6	−10	−12	−13
Colchester ...	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 2	− 2	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 5	− 6
Dover.....	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7	− 7	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4
Southampton	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Plymouth	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

Comparison of these Tables with a map will show that the places at which the Sun rises or sets at the *same* moment on any day lie in a straight line across the map, the lines for different moments being parallel; and that the lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 1 41+	12 0	4 0	−0 53 30+	16 0	8 0	+0 8 10−	20 0
0 10	−1 2 46+	12 10	4 10	−0 51 42+	16 10	8 10	+0 11 4−	20 10
0 20	−1 3 43+	12 20	4 20	−0 49 47+	16 20	8 20	+0 13 56−	20 20
0 30	−1 4 34+	12 30	4 30	−0 47 47+	16 30	8 30	+0 16 47−	20 30
0 40	−1 5 17+	12 40	4 40	−0 45 42+	16 40	8 40	+0 19 35−	20 40
0 50	−1 5 53+	12 50	4 50	−0 43 31+	16 50	8 50	+0 22 22−	20 50
1 0	−1 6 21+	13 0	5 0	−0 41 15+	17 0	9 0	+0 25 6−	21 0
1 10	−1 6 42+	13 10	5 10	−0 38 54+	17 10	9 10	+0 27 47−	21 10
1 20	−1 6 55+	13 20	5 20	−0 36 30+	17 20	9 20	+0 30 25−	21 20
1 30	−1 7 0+	13 30	5 30	−0 34 1+	17 30	9 30	+0 33 0−	21 30
1 40	−1 6 58+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 27+	17 40	9 40	+0 35 30−	21 40
1 50	−1 6 48+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 51+	17 50	9 50	+0 37 57−	21 50
2 0	−1 6 30+	14 0	6 0	−0 26 11+	18 0	10 0	+0 40 19−	22 0
2 10	−1 6 5+	14 10	6 10	−0 23 28+	18 10	10 10	+0 42 37−	22 10
2 20	−1 5 32+	14 20	6 20	−0 20 42+	18 20	10 20	+0 44 [illegible]−	22 20
2 30	−1 4 52+	14 30	6 30	−0 17 54+	18 30	10 30	+0 46 [illegible]−	22 30
2 40	−1 4 4+	14 40	6 40	−0 15 4+	18 40	10 40	+0 49 0−	22 40
2 50	−1 3 9+	14 50	6 50	−0 12 13+	18 50	10 50	+0 51 57−	22 50
3 0	−1 2 7+	15 0	7 0	−0 9 20+	19 0	11 0	+0 52 48−	23 0
3 10	−1 0 58+	15 10	7 10	−0 6 25+	19 10	11 10	+0 54 33−	23 10
3 20	−0 59 42+	15 20	7 20	−0 3 30+	19 20	11 20	+0 56 12−	23 20
3 30	−0 58 19+	15 30	7 30	−0 0 35+	19 30	11 30	+0 57 44−	23 30
3 40	−0 56 49+	15 40	7 40	+0 2 20−	19 40	11 40	+0 59 9−	23 40
3 50	−0 55 13+	15 50	7 50	+0 5 15−	19 50	11 50	+1 0 28−	23 50
4 0	−0 53 30+	16 0	8 0	+0 8 10−	20 0	12 0	+1 1 41−	24 0

The sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time.	Altitude. 0 0	0 5	0 10	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 40	0 45	0 50	0 55	0 60	0 65	0 70	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 7	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 26	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 39	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 41	0 53	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 52	1 7	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 2	1 20	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 47	0 58	1 11	1 31	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 31	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 3	1 18	1 40	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 55	1 7	1 22	1 46	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 23	0 27	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 56	1 8	1 24	1 48	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 55	1 7	1 23	1 46	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 52	1 4	1 19	1 41	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 19	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 48	0 58	1 12	1 33	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 42	0 51	1 4	1 21	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 54	1 9	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 43	0 55	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 41	23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 28	23 30
12 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 13	0 16	24 0

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1921.)

Local Sidereal Time	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
0	1 24	1 20	1 13	1 3	0 55	0 51	0 52	0 58	1 8	1 19	1 31	1 38	1 41
2	1 16	1 18	1 14	1 6	0 56	0 49	0 45	0 45	0 52	1 1	1 12	1 23	1 31
4	1 4	1 10	1 11	1 7	0 59	0 49	0 42	0 37	0 38	0 42	0 51	1 2	1 11
6	0 51	1 0	1 5	1 7	1 1	0 53	0 44	0 35	0 29	0 29	0 32	0 40	0 49
8	0 41	0 50	0 58	1 4	1 3	0 58	0 50	0 39	0 29	0 23	0 20	0 23	0 30
10	0 35	0 43	0 52	1 1	1 4	1 4	0 58	0 49	0 37	0 28	0 20	0 17	0 19
12	0 36	0 40	0 47	0 57	1 5	1 9	1 8	1 2	0 52	0 41	0 29	0 22	0 19
14	0 44	0 42	0 46	0 54	1 4	1 11	1 15	1 15	1 8	0 59	0 48	0 37	0 29
16	0 56	0 50	0 49	0 53	1 1	1 11	1 18	1 23	1 22	1 18	1 9	0 58	0 49
18	1 9	1 0	0 55	0 53	0 59	1 7	1 16	1 25	1 31	1 31	1 28	1 20	1 11
20	1 19	1 10	1 2	0 56	0 57	0 2	1 10	1 21	1 31	1 37	1 40	1 37	1 30
22	1 25	1 17	1 8	0 59	0 56	0 56	1 2	1 11	1 23	1 32	1 40	1 43	1 41
24	1 24	1 20	1 13	1 3	0 55	0 51	0 52	0 58	1 8	1 19	1 31	1 38	1 41

The corrections in Tables II. and III. are always to be added; 1′ is to be subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III. above have been increased by that amount in order that they may all be additive.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND *VICE VERSA*.

THE length of a Sidereal day is 23*h*. 56*m*. 4·09*s*. of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 59*m*. 50·17*s*. of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1*h*. 0*m*. 9·86*s*. of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9·83*s*. per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9·86*s*. per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand, if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.
m. s.	hours	m. s.	s.	mins.	s.	s.	mins.	s.	secs.	s.	secs.	s.
0 9·86	1	0 9·83	0·16	1	0·16	5·09	31	5·08	1	0·00	31	0·08
0 19·71	2	0 19·66	0·33	2	0·33	5·26	32	5·24	2	0·01	32	0·09
0 29·57	3	0 29·49	0·49	3	0·49	5·42	33	5·41	3	0·01	33	0·09
0 39·43	4	0 39·32	0·66	4	0·66	5·59	34	5·57	4	0·01	34	0·09
0 49·28	5	0 49·15	0·82	5	0·82	5·75	35	5·73	5	0·01	35	0·10
0 59·14	6	0 58·98	0·99	6	0·98	5·91	36	5·90	6	0·02	36	0·10
1 9·00	7	1 8·81	1·15	7	1·15	6·08	37	6·06	7	0·02	37	0·10
1 18·85	8	1 18·64	1·31	8	1·31	6·24	38	6·23	8	0·02	38	0·10
1 28·71	9	1 28·47	1·48	9	1·47	6·41	39	6·39	9	0·02	39	0·11
1 38·56	10	1 38·30	1·64	10	1·64	6·57	40	6·55	10	0·03	40	0·11
1 48·42	11	1 48·13	1·81	11	1·80	6·74	41	6·72	11	0·03	41	0·11
1 58·28	12	1 57·95	1·97	12	1·97	6·90	42	6·88	12	0·03	42	0·11
2 8·13	13	2 7·78	2·14	13	2·13	7·06	43	7·04	13	0·04	43	0·12
2 17·99	14	2 17·61	2·30	14	2·29	7·23	44	7·21	14	0·04	44	0·12
2 27·85	15	2 27·44	2·46	15	2·46	7·39	45	7·37	15	0·04	45	0·12
2 37·70	16	2 37·27	2·63	16	2·62	7·56	46	7·54	16	0·04	46	0·13
2 47·56	17	2 47·10	2·79	17	2·78	7·72	47	7·70	17	0·05	47	0·13
2 57·42	18	2 56·93	2·96	18	2·95	7·89	48	7·86	18	0·05	48	0·13
3 7·27	19	3 6·76	3·12	19	3·11	8·05	49	8·03	19	0·05	49	0·13
3 17·13	20	3 16·59	3·29	20	3·28	8·21	50	8·19	20	0·05	50	0·14
3 26·99	21	3 26·42	3·45	21	3·44	8·38	51	8·36	21	0·06	51	0·14
3 36·84	22	3 36·25	3·61	22	3·60	8·54	52	8·52	22	0·06	52	0·14
3 46·70	23	3 46·08	3·78	23	3·77	8·71	53	8·68	23	0·06	53	0·15
3 56·56	24	3 55·91	3·94	24	3·93	8·87	54	8·85	24	0·07	54	0·15
			4·11	25	4·10	9·04	55	9·01	25	0·07	55	0·15
			4·27	26	4·26	9·20	56	9·17	26	0·07	56	0·15
			4·44	27	4·42	9·36	57	9·34	27	0·07	57	0·16
			4·60	28	4·59	9·53	58	9·50	28	0·08	58	0·16
			4·76	29	4·75	9·69	59	9·67	29	0·08	59	0·16
			4·93	30	4·91	9·86	60	9·83	30	0·08	60	0·16

ECLIPSES IN 1921.

In the year 1921 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun in the morning of April 8. An Annulus or ring of the Sun's bright disc will be seen round the eclipsing Moon from the northern part of Scotland, and from a small strip of the north-west coast of Norway, which includes the Lofoden Islands. The limiting line north of which an annular eclipse may be seen passes approximately from Arisaig in Invernessshire (8*h.* 53*m.*) on the west coast of Scotland to Dornoch Firth (8*h.* 55*m.*) on the east and thence to Norway, passing about 30 miles south of Tromsö. The central line of Eclipse from which the Annulus will be seen symmetrically placed round the lunar disc passes a few miles south of Tarbert in the Isle of Harris (8*h.* 54*m.*), and near Cape Wrath (8*h.* 57*m.*) in the extreme north-west of Scotland.

A Partial Eclipse will be seen from the remaining portion of the British Isles, from the whole of the Continent of Europe, from Northern Africa, and a large part of Northern Asia, India and part of China being excluded. From places in the British Isles the portion of the Sun's disc that will be eclipsed will be large, a small segment only of the lower edge being left unobscured. Details of the eclipse at various places are :—

	Eclipse Begins. H. M.	Greatest Phase. H. M.	Eclipse Ends. H. M.	Mag.
Edinburgh	7 42	8 53	10 9	0·95
Armagh	7 38	8 48	10 3	0·95
Dublin	7 36	8 46	10 2	0·94
Durham	7 41	8 52	10 9	0·93
Oxford	7 35	8 47	10 4	0·89
Cambridge	7 37	8 49	10 7	0·89
Greenwich	7 35	8 47	10 5	0·88

The last column shows the fraction of the Sun's diameter that will be eclipsed at Greatest Phase.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon in the morning of April 22. Invisible at Greenwich. The beginning will be visible generally from North America, South America and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The ending visible generally from North and South America, Australia, the Pacific Ocean and the Eastern portion of Asia. The Moon will enter the Earth's shadow at 3 minutes after 6 o'clock, and leave it at 26 minutes after 9 o'clock. Total Eclipse begins at 7*h.* 24*m.* and ends at 8*h.* 5*m.* (Greenwich Time). Magnitude of the Eclipse 1·074.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun on October 1. Invisible at Greenwich. The path of Total Eclipse lies wholly in the Ocean South of South America, and crosses the meridian of Greenwich quite near to the South Pole. The only land from which totality may be seen is the South Shetland Islands and Graham Land. The Sun will be seen Partially Eclipse from South America as far North as latitude 10° S. The Greatest duration of Total Phase on the central line will be 112 seconds, at about half-an-hour after Greenwich *noon*.

IV. A Partial (nearly Total) Eclipse of the Moon on October 16. Visible at Greenwich. The beginning will be visible generally from Asia (except the eastern portion), Europe, Africa, the Eastern part of South America, the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. The end will be visible from the same regions, excepting the eastern part of the Indian Ocean, with the greater part of North and South America added.

Moon enters Penumbra... Oct. 16*d.* 20*h.* 1*m.*
,, ,, Shadow ..... ,, ,, 21*h.* 14*m.*
Middle of Eclipse ..... ,, ,, 22*h.* 54*m.*
Moon leaves Shadow ..... Oct. 17*d.* 0*h.* 34*m.*
,, ,, Penumbra... ,, ,, 1*h.* 46*m.*

The point of the Moon's disc which is the first to enter the shadow is at 45° from the North Point towards the East. The point where it leaves the shadow is 77° from the North Point towards the West. At Greatest Eclipse the portion of the Moon not in the shadow will be at the lower edge of the disc, less than a tenth of the diameter in breadth, the magnitude of the Eclipse being 0·938.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

This Table gives the Greenwich Time of the Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1921 and in January 1922. The letters D. and R. in the second column signify respectively Disappearance and Reappearance.

From March 4 to July the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Eastern side of the planet. In January and February, and from September to January (1922), the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Western side of the planet. Satellites I. and II. after disappearing into the shadow of the planet reappear at its Eastern limb.

Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.
Jan. H. M.		*Feb.* D. H. M.		*Mar.* H. M.		*May* H. M.		*Dec.* H. M.	
3 22 6	IV. D.	19 2 36	III. D.	27 1 44	III. R.	17 22 20	IV. D.	5 5 15	II. D.
4 2 25	IV. R.	20 2 13	I. D.	28 0 35	II. R.	18 1 49	IV. R.	9 2 56	I. D.
5 1 57	I. D.	21 20 41	I. D.	28 20 0	IV. R.	23 21 17	II. R.	16 4 49	I. D.
5 3 53	II. D.	23 4 5	IV. D.	31 2 56	I. R.	24 23 47	I. R.	17 1 54	III. D.
7 2 49	III. D.	23 22 4	II. D.	*Apr.*		30 23 51	II. R.	17 4 33	III. R.
12 3 49	I. D.	27 4 6	I. D.	1 21 25	I. R.			24 5 52	III. D.
13 22 18	I. D.	28 22 35	I. D.	4 3 11	II. R.	*June*		30 2 18	II. D.
19 5 43	I. D.	*Mar.*		8 23 19	I. R.	9 22 6	I. R.	1922	
21 0 11	I. D.	3 0 40	II. D.	16 1 14	I. R.	13 21 30	III. R.	*Jan.*	
22 22 22	II. D.	8 2 45	I. R.	21 21 39	II. R.	20 22 24	III. D.	1 3 3	I. D.
28 2 4	I. D.	9 21 13	I. R.	24 21 38	I. R.	*July*		6 4 53	II. D.
30 0 58	II. D.	12 2 4	IV. R.	29 0 14	II. R.	2 22 20	I. R.	8 4 56	I. D.
Feb.		13 19 24	II. R.	*May*				15 6 49	I. D.
4 3 57	I. D.	15 4 39	I. R.	1 21 37	III. R.	*Nov.*		17 1 17	I. D.
5 22 26	I. D.	16 23 7	I. R.	1 23 33	II. R.	3 5 39	II. D.	24 3 10	I. D.
6 3 34	II. D.	19 21 46	III. R.	8 22 26	III. D.	18 5 15	IV. D.	29 1 39	III. D.
11 5 51	I. D.	20 22 0	II. R.	9 1 28	I. R.	18 6 16	IV. R.	29 4 11	III. R.
11 22 37	III. D.	24 1 2	I. R.	9 1 35	III. R.	23 4 41	I. D.	31 1 57	II. D.
13 0 19	I. D.	25 19 30	I. R.	17 21 51	I. R.	30 6 34	I. D.	31 5 2	I. D.

Day.	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Reappearance.	Angle from N. Point.
			H. M.	°	H. M.	°
Jan.						
20	*m* Tauri.....	5·0	20 15	128	21 9	225
22	λ Geminor.	3·6	21 51	157	22 29	220
23	68 Geminor.	5·2	4 50	109	5 42	279
25	ω Leonis ...	5·5	1 10	146	2 8	259
29	*g* Virginis	5·6	0 58	68	1 46	340
31	8 Librae ...	5·3	...	...	1 44	253
31	*a* Librae ...	2·9	...	...	1 48	246
Feb.						
2	−19° 4406 ...	5·5	5 49	122	7 5	257
13	54 Ceti	6·0	...	...	17 5	293
18	26 Geminor.	5·2	17 35	114	18 38	252
19	+16° 1363 ...	6·0	3 25	150	3 58	233
20	A^1 Cancri ...	5·5	17 5	28	17 16	3
20	A^2 Cancri ...	5·7	18 30	120	19 29	266
20–21	60 Cancri ...	5·7	23 2	84	0 5	315
21	κ Cancri ...	5·1	4 54	55	5 25	340
Mar.						
15	δ Tauri	3·9	16 27	133	17 16	211
15	68 Tauri	4·2	17 50	60	18 58	290
16	119 Tauri ...	4·9	22 7	40	22 43	330
16	120 Tauri ...	5·6	22 40	48	23 20	322
18	68 Geminor.	5·2	22 56	83	23 54	306
20	ω Leonis ...	5·5	21 46	129	22 55	275
24	*g* Virginis ...	5·6	20 58	139	21 56	267
27	ν Librae ...	5·3	2 58	37	3 31	348
Apr.						
13	+ 17° 1182...	5·7	20 24	105	21 26	272
16	κ Cancri ...	5·1	19 27	90	20 35	312
May.						
11	+16° 1363 ...	6·0	21 59	105	22 50	277
20	ν Librae ...	5·3	...	...	20 7	300
June						
2	3 Piscium...	5·6	3 39	84	...	...
14	*g* Virginis...	5·6	...	...	20 41	273
22	ρ Sagittarii	4·0	0 36	65	1 58	272
29	+ 4° 123.....	5·9	...	...	0 30	231
July.						
2	Venus	−3·9	4 3	67	5 9	262
Aug.						
7	*f* Virginis ..	6·0	...	...	...	...
8	*h* Virginis..	5·4	20 8	71	21 1	320
20	14 Piscium...	5·9	21 44	80	22 54	234
Sept.						
11	ρ Sagittarii	4·0	19 7	114	20 17	225
19	*o* Piscium	4·5	22 31	93	23 37	221
20–21	31 Arietis ...	5·7	22 58	89	0 5	233
22	63 Tauri	5·7	22 55	111	23 47	229
24	115 Tauri ...	5·3	2 22	83	3 35	266
Oct.						
4	32 Librae ...	5·9	...	...	18 22	275
4	34 Librae ...	6·0	18 34	59	...	...
5	χ Ophiuchi	4·9	19 12	73	...	...
16	+ 4° 123.....	5·9	2 58	55	4 2	266
22	+ 17° 1182...	5·7	4 16	65	5 22	304
22–23	+ 16° 1363 ...	6·0	23 5	106	0 1	258
23	λ Geminor.	3·6	7 33	16	7 35	12
Nov.						
10	14 Piscium...	5·9	20 10	102	21 15	207
19	+ 16° 1363...	6·0	6 45	123	7 43	260
20	A^1 Cancri ...	5·5	22 31	79	23 24	300
21	60 Cancri ...	5·7	5 16	141	6 18	259
Dec.						
11	*o* Piscium	4·5	0 31	120	1 16	207
12	31 Arietis ...	5·7	0 27	120	1 17	215
14–15	115 Tauri ...	5·3	23 59	119	1 4	239
15	+ 17° 1182...	5·7	17 45	55	18 29	299
16	λ Geminor.	3·6	18 49	78	19 41	287
17	68 Geminor.	5·2	2 23	150	3 12	236
18	A^1 Cancri ...	5·5	7 4	77	7 55	316
19	*h* Leonis ...	5·2	2 1	106	3 13	294
21	76 Leonis ...	6·0	0 2	54	2 36	345
1922						
Jan.						
2	θ Aquarii ...	4·3	20 13	88	...	...
3	...	5·8	...	...	16 25	218
11	130 Tauri ...	5·6	17 49	145	18 21	205
14	α Cancri ...	4·3	20 47	146	21 31	239
15	π Leonis ...	4·9	21 41	81	22 36	312
21	μ Librae ...	5·4	5 22	53	6 4	344

The above list contains the names of all the stars of the 6th magnitude and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year, with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The times of the occultations if seen from other places will be different—earlier in general, if the place is West, later if it is East. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left-hand side of the Moon, reappearances on the West; but the exact position is shown by the figures in the fourth and sixth columns, which give the angle from the North Point or point of the Moon's disc nearest the North Pole of the heavens (as in last year's issue of this Almanack), counting towards the East from 0° to 360°.

Illuminated Portions of the Discs of Mercury and Venus, 1921.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 6	0·986	0·666	April 6	0·609	0·092	July 5	0·014	0·517	Oct. 3	0·681	0·850
Feb. 5	0·854	0·538	May 6	0·983	0·064	Aug. 4	0·620	0·655	Nov. 2	0·917	0·916
Mar. 7	0·045	0·355	June 5	0·494	0·327	Sept. 3	0·952	0·764	Dec. 2	0·917	0·961

When the fraction in the above table is less than 0·500 the planet is *horned*, when greater it is *gibbous*.

Apparent Dimensions of Saturn's Outer Ring, 1921.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
	″	″		″	″		″	″		″	″
Jan. 12	42·11	+0·76	April 18	43·43	−1·42	July 23	37·25	−0·33	Oct. 27	36·35	+2·96
Feb. 13	43·95	+0·24	May 20	41·36	−1·58	Aug. 24	36·11	+0·71	Nov. 28	37·73	+3·95
Mar. 17	44·49	−0·67	June 21	39·10	−1·16	Sept. 25	35·79	+1·85	Dec. 30	39·76	+4·64

This table give the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The signs show the changes in the side of the Ring presented to the Earth. Before April 10 the South (−) side is presented to the Sun; the North (+) after that date (*see* pages 39 and 89).

Fixed Stars.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1921. [See Note p. 83.]

Name of Star. (See p. 83.)	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precess.	Declination.	An. Precess.
		H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″
α Andromedæ	2·2	0 4 18·0	3·09	+28 39 16	20·0
γ Pegasi	2·9	0 9 5·9	3·09	+14 44 40	20·0
β Ceti	2·2	0 39 37·5	3·00	−18 25 12	19·7
θ Ceti	3·8	1 20 4·4	3·00	− 8 35 26	18·8
η Piscium	3·7	1 27 15·2	3·20	+14 56 21	18·6
Polaris	2·1	1 32 11·3	2·90	+88 52 57	18·4
β Arietis	2·7	1 50 16·3	3·30	+20 25 21	17·8
α Arietis	2·2	2 2 42·9	3·36	+23 5 22	17·2
γ Ceti	3·7	2 39 12·3	3·12	+ 2 54 13	15·4
α Ceti	2·8	2 58 8·9	3·13	+ 3 46 50	14·3
α Persei	1·9	3 18 40·4	4·27	+49 34 52	13·0
δ Persei	3·1	3 37 17·6	4·26	+47 32 10	11·7
η Tauri	3·0	3 42 47·1	3·56	+23 51 43	11·3
ζ Persei	2·9	3 49 9·7	3·77	+31 39 1	10·8
Aldebaran	1·1	4 31 23·1	3·44	+16 21 6	7·6
α Aurigæ	2·9	4 51 50·8	3·90	+33 2 32	5·9
Rigel	0·3	5 10 44·4	2·88	− 8 17 31	4·3
Capella	0·2	5 10 51·0	4·42	+45 55 9	4·3
γ Orionis	1·7	5 20 53·6	3·22	+ 6 16 45	3·4
β Tauri	1·8	5 21 17·8	3·79	+28 32 31	3·4
δ Orionis	2·5	5 27 58·2	3·06	− 0 21 23	2·8
α Leporis	2·7	5 29 14·7	2·65	−17 52 41	2·7
ε Orionis	1·7	5 32 12·3	3·04	− 1 15 4	2·4
ζ Orionis	2·0	5 36 46·3	3·03	− 1 59 0	2·0
Betelgeuse	var.	5 50 53·7	3·25	+ 7 23 37	0·8
μ Geminorum	3·2	6 18 10·9	3·63	+22 33 20	1·6
γ Geminorum	1·9	6 33 8·9	3·46	+16 28 4	2·9
Sirius	−1·6	6 41 40·0	2·68	−16 36 25	3·6
51 H Cephei	5·3	7 4 0·5	2·91	+87 10 33	5·5
δ Geminorum	3·5	7 15 24·4	3·59	+22 7 44	6·5
Castor	2·0	7 29 33·7	3·85	+32 3 48	7·6
Procyon	0·5	7 35 10·0	3·19	+ 5 25 42	8·1
Pollux	1·2	7 40 29·1	3·72	+28 13 5	8·5
ε Hydræ	3·5	8 42 35·7	3·19	+ 6 42 34	13·1
ι Urs. Maj.	3·1	8 53 48·4	4·16	+48 21 10	13·8
α Hydræ	2·2	9 23 42·3	2·95	− 8 18 56	15·6
θ Urs. Maj.	3·3	9 27 35·0	4·13	+52 2 18	15·8
ε Leonis	3·1	9 41 22·2	3·41	+24 8 19	16·5
Regulus	1·3	10 4 10·0	3·21	+12 21 14	17·5
γ¹ Leonis	2·6	10 15 37·2	3·29	+20 14 30	18·0
β Urs. Maj.	2·4	10 57 5·1	3·63	+56 48 22	19·3
α Urs. Maj.	2·0	10 58 52·1	3·74	+62 10 40	19·3
δ Leonis	2·6	11 9 54·6	3·18	+20 57 24	19·6
β Leonis	2·2	11 45 1·9	3·10	+15 0 49	20·0
γ Urs. Maj.	2·5	11 49 41·0	3·16	+54 8 2	20·0
γ Corvi	2·8	12 11 44·4	3·09	−17 6 12	20·0
η Virginis	4·0	12 15 51·8	3·07	− 0 13 40	20·0
γ Virg. (mean)	3·0	12 37 39·4	3·08	− 1 0 59	19·8
ε Urs. Maj.	1·7	12 50 33·5	2·63	+56 23 18	19·6
12 Can. Ven.	2·9	12 52 20·1	2·83	+38 44 41	19·5

Name of Star. (See p. 83.)	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precess.	Declination.	An. Precess.
		H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″
ζ¹ Urs. Maj.	2·4	13 20 44·9	2·41	+55 20 15	18·8
Spica	1·2	13 21 1·7	3·16	−10 44 58	18·8
ζ Virginis	3·4	13 30 40·0	3·07	− 0 11 33	18·5
η Urs. Maj.	1·9	13 44 25·8	2·38	+49 42 25	18·0
η Boötis	2·8	13 50 55·4	2·86	+18 47 36	17·7
Arcturus	0	14 12 3·4	2·81	+19 35 35	16·8
ε Boötis	2·7	14 41 32·2	2·62	+27 24 24	15·3
α Libræ	2·9	14 46 30·3	3 32	−15 42 51	15·0
β Urs. Min.	2·2	14 50 55·3	0·19	+74 28 42	14·7
β Libræ	2·7	15 12 45·2	3 23	− 9 5 32	13·4
γ² Urs. Min.	3·1	15 20 50·6	0·11	+72 6 54	12·8
α Coronæ	2·3	15 31 20·6	2 53	+26 58 47	12·1
α Serpentis	2·8	15 40 22·5	2 94	+ 6 40 24	11·5
β Scorpii	2·9	16 0 50·4	3 49	−19 35 25	10·0
δ Ophiuchi	3·0	16 10 12·2	3 14	− 3 29 31	9·2
η Draconis	2·9	16 22 55·1	0 81	+61 41 34	8·2
Antares	1·2	16 24 33·6	3 68	−26 15 28	8·1
β Herculis	2·8	16 26 49·3	2 59	+21 39 39	7·9
ε Herculis	3·0	16 38 18·5	2 30	+31 44 42	7·0
κ Ophiuchi	3·4	16 53 55·7	2 86	+ 9 29 49	5·7
α Herculis	var.	17 11 2·7	2 74	+14 28 46	4·2
β Draconis	3·0	17 28 38·8	1 36	+52 21 34	2·7
ζ Ophiuchi	2·1	17 31 16·0	2 78	+12 36 59	2·5
β Ophiuchi	2·9	17 39 34·2	2 97	+ 4 35 57	1·8
α Herculis	3·5	17 43 22·0	2 37	+27 45 58	1·5
ν Draconis	4·2	17 54 46·3	1 39	+55 29 51	0·5
δ Urs. Min.	4·4	17 57 43·3	0·5	+86 36 51	0·2
Vega	0·1	18 34 15·8	2 01	+38 42 34	3·0
Lyræ	var.	18 47 9·8	2 21	+33 16 12	4·1
λ Urs. Min.	6·6	18 57 49·7	7·2	+89 1 23	5·0
ζ Aquilæ	3·0	19 1 46·7	2 76	+13 44 42	5·3
δ Aquilæ	3·4	19 21 30·9	3 01	+ 2 57 22	7·0
β Cygni	3·2	19 27 32·1	2 42	+27 47 34	7·5
γ Aquilæ	2·8	19 42 30·2	2 85	+10 25 11	8·7
β Aquilæ	0·9	19 46 55·7	2 89	+ 8 39 31	9·0
β Aquilæ	3·9	19 51 26·0	2 94	+ 6 12 31	9·4
θ Aquilæ	3·4	20 7 13·8	3 09	− 1 3 24	10·6
α² Capricorni	3·8	20 13 40·4	3 33	−12 47 26	11·1
γ Cygni	2·3	20 19 23·6	2 15	+40 0 11	11·5
ε Cygni	1·3	20 38 44·3	2 04	+44 59 51	12·8
ε Cygni	2·6	20 43 0·9	2 40	+33 40 25	13·1
α Cygni	1·3	20 38 44·3	2 04	+44 59 51	12·8
ζ Cygni	3·4	21 9 34·4	2 55	+29 54 8	14·7
α Cephei	2·6	21 16 41·8	1 41	+62 15 2	15·2
β Pegasi	2·5	21 40 18·3	2 94	+ 9 30 44	16·4
α Aquarii	3·2	22 1 43·6	3 08	− 0 42 15	17·4
Pegasi	3·1	22 39 17·8	2 81	+29 48 27	18·8
Fomalhaut	1·3	22 53 17·3	3 29	−30 2 29	19·2
Markab	2·6	23 0 49·4	2 98	+14 46 48	19·4
Piscium	3·9	23 13 4·2	3 06	+ 2 51 1	19·6
Piscium	4·0	23 55 15·2	3 07	+ 6 25 34	20·0

Some Fundamental Stars Visible in the Southern Hemisphere.

β Hydri	2·9	0	21	37·4	2·50	−77	41	57	20·0	α	Crucis	1·6	12	22	11·4	3·32	−62	39	41	20·0
Achernar	0·6	1	34	46·4	2·23	−57	38	16	18·3	β	Centauri	0·9	13	58	14·1	4·21	−59	59	33	17·4
γ Hydri	3·2	3	48	26·7	−0·07	−74	28	53	10·9	α	Centauri	0·3	14	34	13·3	4·54	−60	30	37	15·7
										α	Tri Aust.	1·9	16	40	17·1	6·33	−68	53	5·6	8·8
Canopus	−0·9	6	22	11·9	1·33	−52	39	8	1·9												
Argûs	2·3	9	14	58·5	1·61	−58	56	36	15·1	ι	Octantis	5·5	19	33	57·3	9·2	−89	12	58	8·0
Argûs	var.	10	41	59·5	2·32	−59	16	8	18·9	η	Pavonis	2·1	20	19	24·4	4·76	−56	59	22	11·4
Chamæl	4·4	12	13	40·6	3·48	−78	52	25	20·0	α	Gruis	2·2	22	3	15·6	3·78	−47	20	40	17·5

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF STARS AT INTERVALS OF 90 DAYS.

	γ Pegasi.	β Androm.	Achernar.	α Arietis.	Aldebaran.	Rigel.	Betelgeuse	Sirius.
	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °
	0 9, 14 N.	1 5, 35 N.	1 34, 57 S.	2 2, 23 N.	4 31, 16 N.	5 10. 8 S.	5 50, 7 N	6 41, 16 S.
	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′
Jan. 1 ...	10·5 44·8	19·4 12·3	46·7 38·6	44·4 5·5	25·1 21·0	46·3 17·7	55·7 23·5	41·9 36·6
April 1 ...	10·0 44·7	18·4 12·1	44·3 38·3	43·2 5·3	23·8 21·0	45·1 17·8	54·7 23·4	40 9 36·8
June 30 ...	12·2 44·8	20·4 12·1	46·2 37·9	44·7 5 4	24·1 21·0	44·9 17·6	54·4 23·5	40·2 36·6
Sept. 28 ...	14·0 45·1	22·9 12·4	49·7 37·9	47·2 5·6	26·7 21·1	47·2 17·4	56·6 23·6	42·0 36·4
Dec. 27 ...	13·4 45·1	22·6 12·6	48·8 38·3	47·5 5·7	28·2 21·1	48 8 17·6	58·5 23·5	44·2 36·7

	Procyon.	Pollux.	β Argus.	Regulus.	β Leonis.	γ Virginis.	Spica.	Arcturus.
	h. m. °	h. m. °	h.m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °
	7 35, 5 N.	7 40, 28 N.	9 12, 69 S.	10 4, 12 N.	11 45 15 N.	12 37, 1 S.	13 21, 10 S.	14 12. 19 N.
	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′
Jan. 1 ...	11·9 25·5	31·2 12·9	24·6 23·5	11·4 21·0	2·7 0·6	40·0 1·0	2·2 44·9	3·3 35·5
April 1 ...	11·5 25·4	30·8 12·9	23·8 24·0	12·2 21·0	4·3 0·6	41·9 1·2	4·4 45·2	5·7 35·4
June 30 ...	10·7 25·5	29·8 12·9	19·1 24·0	11·1 21·0	3·4 0·7	41·4 1·2	4·2 45·2	5·7 35·6
Sept. 28 ...	12·2 25·6	31·5 12·8	19·5 23·5	11·5 21·0	3·1 0·7	40·7 1·1	3·3 45·1	4·4 35·6
Dec. 27 ...	14·6 25·4	34·3 12·7	25·1 23·7	14·1 20·8	5·2 0·4	42·5 1·3	4·8 45·2	5·5 35·2

	αCentauri	Antares.	αOphinchi	Vega.	Altair.	α Cygni.	ε Pegasi.	α Gruis.
	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °	h. m. °
	14 34, 60 S.	16 24, 26 S.	17 31, 12 N	18 34, 38 N.	19 46, 8 N.	20 38, 44 N.	21 40, 9 N.	22 3, 47 S.
	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′	s. ′
Jan. 1 ...	14·3 30·2	33·2 15·3	15·2 37·1	14·5 42·7	55·0 39·7	43·4 60·1	18·0 30·9	14·6 20·8
April 1 ...	18·6 30·5	36·0 15·4	17·5 36·9	16·8 42·4	56·6 39·5	44·6 59·7	18·7 30·7	15·3 20·4
June 30 ...	18·7 30·8	37·4 15·5	19·1 37·1	18·9 42·8	58·9 39·8	47·6 60·0	21·2 31·0	18 7 20·2
Sept. 28 ...	15·9 30·7	36·2 15·5	18·1 37·3	17·7 43·0	58·7 40·0	47·4 60·4	21·9 31·2	19·9 20·4
Dec. 27 ...	17·6 30·5	36·3 15·4	17·6 37·1	16·3 42·8	57·6 39·8	45·3 60·3	20·7 31·1	18·0 20·5

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination which have for basis the plane of the Earth's Equator and a certain direction in that plane. Because of certain movements of the Earth these co-ordinates are continually changing. These changes are called Precession and Nutation. A star *actually* changes its position by Proper Motion (see p. 84), and *apparently* by Aberration, which has a periodic effect of one year. The position of a star as seen in the sky is affected by these causes and is called the Apparent place. The Mean place on January 1, 1921, given in the Table on the opposite page is the Apparent place referred to the Equator of date with these effects eliminated. For purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that should be used, and on this page the Apparent places of some stars are given. The Apparent place of Polaris is given on p. 4 of each month.

(*See* page 82.) Polaris = α Ursæ Minoris ; Aldebaran = α Tauri ; Rigel = β Orionis ; Capella = α Aurigæ ; Betelgeuse = α Orionis ; Sirius = α Canis Majoris ; Castor = α Geminorum ; Procyon = α Canis Minoris ; Pollux = β Geminorum ; Regulus = α Leonis ; Spica = α Virginis ; Arcturus = α Bootis ; Antares = α Scorpii ; Vega = α Lyræ ; Fomalhaut = α Piscis Australis ; α Aquilæ = Altair ; α Pegasi = Markab ; Achernar = α Eridani ; Canopus = α Argûs.

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Light Received.	Spectrum.	Distance in Light Years.	Luminosity.
Sirius	−1·6	100	A	8·7	48
Canopus ...	−0·9	52	F	466	55,000
α Centauri	0·1	21	G, K	4·3	3
Vega.....	0·1	21	A	35	160
Capella	0·2	19	G	50	300
Arcturus...	0·2	19	K	43	230
Rigel	0·3	18	A	466	22,000
Procyon....	0·5	15	F	10	10
Achernar .	0·6	13	B	64	·350
Altair.....	0·9	10	A	14	12
Betelgeuse	0·9	10	Ma	109	1,400
β Centauri	0·9	10	B	88	280
α Crucis ...	1·1	8	B	59	210
Aldebaran	1·1	8	K	45	110
Spica	1·2	8	B	326	5,800

FIFTEEN NEAR STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Spectrum.	Distance in Light Years.	Luminosity.
α Centauri	0·1	G, K	4·3	2·6
Barnard's	10·0	M	6·0	·0003
Lalande 21185...	7·6	M	8·2	·01
Sirius	−1·6	A	8·6	48·0
τ Ceti.....	3·6	K	10·0	0·5
Cape Z. 5*h*. 243...	8·3	G–K	10·2	·01
Procyon.....	0·5	F	10·2	9·7
61 Cygni	5·6	K	10·5	0·1
ε Eridani.....	3·3	K	10·5	0·8
Lacaille 9352	7·4	M	11·2	·02
Struve 2164	8·8	K	11·2	·006
Groombridge 34	8·2	M	11·6	·01
ε Indi.....	4·7	K	11·6	0·25
O. A. (*n*) 17415 ...	9·3	F	12 1	·004
Kruger 60.....	9·2	—	12·5	·005

The last columns show the intrinsic brightness compared with that of our Sun, which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude −26·1 on the Stellar scale. α Centauri.—The components of this binary are combined. There is a small star near which is probably a member of the same system. Recently a star of the 12th magnitude has been found with a large proper motion and a large parallax, which may be added to this list.

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. The stars are the farthest away, and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is one of the aims of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, and their possible movements. There are about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the number including the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible. The number naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if stars to magnitude 6·0 and no fainter are included, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

THE MILKY WAY.

It is believed that the great mass of the stars that we are considering are arranged in space in a form which may be likened to a watch or lens. In other words, our stellar Universe is considerably flattened on both sides, and the median plane is marked out in the sky by the band of star cloud of irregular shape which is seen crossing the sky on a clear night, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Our Sun is not precisely at the centre of the lens, but is probably not far distant from that point. Any estimate of the size of this Universe of stars can at present be little more than conjecture, but 3,000 light years (*see* p. 85) may be taken as a minimum estimate of the length of the radius of the section in the median plane. This Universe is more densely populated in the region of its central plane, called the Galactic plane, than elsewhere. On either side of it the stars lie thick, but the number becomes progressively less as the distance from that plane increases, until at the poles they are relatively few. Around the circumference of the lens is a huge ring or girdle made up of stars, generally very faint, because of their distance, clusters of stars which appear like stellar clouds, and nebulæ. These agglomerations of celestial matter make up the appearance we recognise as the Milky Way. It is suggested that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which is the immediate cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them. The spectral types are marked by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, and the order as written is supposed to indicate in some way the order of evolution or growth of stars, but there are divergent theories on this point. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen, and have some affinity to planetary nebulæ. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra the absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls within the group F to G. The spectra of the remaining classes, K to M, indicate a lowering of temperature, and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars of this type.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, but the precise position of this point is not yet known. This movement of 19·5 kilometres per second being established, if by any means it is possible to find out the mean parallactic movement of a group of stars, the mean parallax, or distance of this group from us, follows from a simple computation. In other words, the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base line with which to measure the distances of the stars.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The direct method of determination of a star's distance or stellar parallax, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star, as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit, and though the process is difficult and slow, several useful lists of newly found parallaxes have lately been published. It is possible, however, to make inferences from other information. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1921.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
2 0	2 13	3 5	3 18	1 15	2 4	2 17	1 9	1 22	3 11
4 20	5 9	6 2	6 15	4 12	5 1	5 14	4 6	4 19	6 8
7 17	8 6	8 22	9 11	7 9	7 22	8 11	7 3	7 16	9 5
10 14	11 3	11 19	12 8	10 5	10 18	11 7	10 0	10 13	12 1
13 11	14 0	14 16	15 5	13 2	13 15	14 4	12 20	13 9	14 22
16 8	16 21	17 13	18 2	15 23	16 12	17 1	15 17	16 6	17 19
19 5	19 18	20 10	20 23	18 20	19 9	19 22	18 14	19 3	20 16
22 1	22 14	23 6	23 19	21 17	22 6	22 19	21 11	22 0	23 13
24 22	25 11	26 3	26 16	24 14	25 3	25 16	24 8	24 21	26 10
27 19	28 8	29 0	29 13	27 10	27 23	28 12	27 4	27 17	29 6
30 16	...	31 21	...	30 7	30 20	...	30 1	30 14	...

The times given are *approximately* those of the middle of minimum phase

already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type. A method has been evolved for finding the absolute intrinsic brightness of a star by examination of its spectrum. Comparison of this brightness with the star's apparent magnitude gives a measure of its distance, which is the most recent way of finding stellar parallax. If a sphere be assumed round the Sun as centre with a radius of a hundred billion miles, there are within it, so far as is known, about 20 stars. The nearest of these is the bright star α Centauri and its companion. The immense distances of the stars are measured in terms of the space that light moves through in one year as unit, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros, or the parsec is taken as unit, which is 3¼ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros. A short list of some of the nearest stars is given on p. 83. It will be seen that this comprises some of the faint stars which are therefore of small intrinsic luminosity (Dwarf). On the other hand in the list of bright stars on the same page there are some which are very distant, and these must therefore be intrinsically of great magnitude (Giant).

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of nearly the second magnitude, but at stated intervals of something less than three days it fades away to nearly the fourth magnitude, remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains its light. The whole eclipse occupies about 9 hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3*h.* 3*m.*, Declination 40° 39′ N.

There are variable stars of types other than the Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. Stars of the β Lyræ type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars of long period (about 330 days) of which Mira Ceti is the most famous and others more capricious in their variation whose peculiarities can scarcely be summarized.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude, already catalogued or photographed, which blazes out into conflagration in the space of a few days or hours. The great brilliancy is almost as short-lived as the increase in light, and then follows a fall, more or less steady, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent. of its light, whilst in a decade it has fallen to its original condition and luminosity. As these changes go on the spectrum undergoes equally remarkable variations. The few observations that have been made during the increase of brightness show a spectrum of the ordinary type crossed by dark lines which are much displaced from their normal position. Just as the maximum light is reached the spectrum is full of bright bands flanked by dark lines on the side of the shorter wave length towards the violet. The lines of hydrogen are most conspicuous, but helium is present, and other bands can be identified with enhanced lines or lines which are produced in the laboratory when metallic vapour is very strongly excited to luminosity by a powerful electric spark. Later on as the light begins to fall the characteristic nebular lines in the green and violet make their appearance and become the most conspicuous feature of the spectrum while the other lines fade away. At a still later stage the spectrum resembles that of the nucleus of a planetary nebula or of one of the Wolf-Rayet stars which are found here and there in the Milky Way. A Nova found in Aquila early in June, 1918, went through the course above detailed and according to observations made at Stonyhurst arrived at the planetary nebula stage early in August of that year. A new star was discovered in Cygnus on Aug. 20, 1920, which was then of magnitude 3½, but increased to magnitude brighter than 2·0 four nights later. It then declined quickly, and on August 30 was only of magnitude 4. A more gradual loss of light then occurred and the star disappeared as a naked eye object on September 22, having remained visible for 34 nights. A list of recent bright Novae which have appeared and been detected is given, and Novae which have not been of naked eye visibility are not infrequently found on photographs. There are records of appearance of these temporary stars as early as 134 B.C. There were none between 1600 and 1848, but, since the latter date there

have been 12 visible to the naked eye as under. With the exception of the second, all have been in the region of the Milky Way.

Discoverer.	Date.	Mag. at Max.	Constellation.
1. Hind	1848, April 28	5·0	Serpentarius.
2. Birmingham	1866, May 12	2·0	Corona Borealis.
3. Schmidt.....	1876, Nov. 24	3·0	Cygnus.
4. Anderson ...	1892, Jan. 24	4·0	Auriga.
5. Fleming.....	1898, March	4·7	Sagittarius.
6. Anderson ...	1901, Feb. 21	−0·8	Perseus.
7. Turner	1903, Mar. 16	5·1	Gemini.
8. Espin	1910, Dec. 30	5·0	Lacerta.
9. Enebo.....	1912, Mar. 13	3·9	Gemini.
10. Wolf	1918, Jan. 1	5·4	Monoceros.
11. Luizet.....	1918, June 8	−1·6	Aquila.
12. Denning. ...	1920, Aug. 20	1·8	Cygnus.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulæ, and appear to consist, in some instances, of an incandescent gas according to the evidence of the spectroscope. A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

Some Astronomical Constants.

	° ′ ″
Solar Parallax	8·80
Constant of Precession	50·26
Constant of Nutation	9·21
Constant of Aberration	20·47
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1921)	23 26 58·4
Moon's Parallax (Mean)	57 2·63
Earth's Orbital Speed	29·76 km. per sec. / 18·49 miles ,,
Velocity of Light	299,860 km. per sec. / 186,330 miles ,,
	H. M.
Pole of the Milky Way	R.A. 12 48. Dec. +27°
Solar Apex	,, 18 2. ,, +34°
Vertex of Star Streaming	,, 6 16. ,, +12°
Solar Motion	19·5 km. per sec.
Light Year	$5·9 \times 10^{12}$ miles.
Parsec	$19·2 \times 10^{12}$,,

No. in New General Catalogue.	Messier's or Herschel's Number.	R.A. 1920.	Declination 1920.	Constellation.	Appearance.
		° ′	° ′		
224	M 31	0 38	+40 50	Andromeda ...	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye.
598	M 33	1 29	+29 38	Andromeda	A large nebula.
869 & 884	H VI. 33, 34	2 15	+56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	5 30	+22 0	Taurus	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse.
1976	M 42	5 31	− 5 27	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye.
2099	M 37	5 47	+32 30	Auriga	A fine cluster of stars.
2070	.....	5 39	−69 19	Dorado.....	Great "Looped" nebula – visible to naked eye.
2168	M 35	6 4	+24 20	Gemini.....	Magnificent cluster of stars.
2632	M 44	8 35	+20 15	Cancer	Called "Præsepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.
3372	.....	10 42	−59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argûs.
5194	M 51	13 26	+47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38	+28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.
6205	M 13	16 39	+36 35	Hercules.....	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye.
6494	M 23	17 52	−19 0	Ophiuchus.....	Fine cluster of stars.
6543	H IV. 37	17 59	+66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula.
6720	M 57	18 51	+32 55	Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.
6853	M 27	19 56	+22 30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."
7089	M 2	21 29	− 1 10	Aquarius.....	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26	+11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon is more terrestrial than celestial, and this paragraph, with that which follows, would have been more suitably placed in a later section. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations, and it is desirable to record the varying phases and times of these features. It chiefly manifests itself at pretty regular intervals of about eleven years, and seems to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun-spots, which have similar periods. The aurora is sometimes regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined. The general result is that the elevation of an aurora is between 50 and 200 miles. The great majority are about 60 miles high, and there are few above 100 miles. There is some suggestion that, with magnetic storms, the period of their appearance follows that of the Sun's synodic rotation (27¼ days). On March 22, 1920, there was a very extended group of spots at the middle of the Sun's disc, a magnetic storm, and splendid display of aurora during the night. Such coincidences are not unusual (*see* p. 87).

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance which is little understood, and therefore deserves the attention of observers. It shows as a band of faint light which stretches up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and in the evenings in March. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not clearly distinguishable on the evidence before us.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, is not unlike many of the stars we see in magnitude and constitution. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets and a thousand minor planets, or asteroids, circulating round him at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus, are also members of the Solar system, but shine partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (*see* p. 101) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move, at varying distances from the Sun, in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added where this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun presents a mottled appearance, and on it black spots appear sporadically. The nature of these is not known with certainty, but it was formerly supposed that they are at a lower level than the surrounding surface, the photosphere, though some modern views assert that spots are due to a central uprush. They are evidently signs of some solar activity which influences the magnetism of the Earth, for the coincidence in time between certain variations of terrestrial magnetism and of magnetic storms on the earth with the appearance of sun-spots is too marked to be fortuitous. It is suggested that the connection is made by stream-like emanations of corpuscles from the Sun which envelop the earth. The spots vary in size and number, and their total area reaches a maximum about every eleven years. They seldom appear more than 30° of latitude from the solar equator, north or south, and the spotted regions converge towards that equator as the time of minimum approaches. A record is kept of the appearance and positions of the spots on the solar disc, and from these positions the latitude and longitude of the spots on the Sun's surface (Heliographic) can be computed. Elements necessary for this computation are given on page 2 of each month. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 8 hours, which is shown by the apparent movement of the spots. They cross the visible disc from the eastern to the western edge in 13 or 14 days, the average period of the Sun's rotation with *respect to the Earth* being 27¼ days, because of the orbital movement of the Earth in the interval. Like Jupiter, the Sun appears not to rotate as a whole, the period of rotation being different in different latitudes. The Equator makes a complete rotation in less than 25 days, whereas the period for latitude 35° is nearly 27 days. The number and size of the spots in 1920 showed a marked decline, though there were occasional notable outbursts.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805·2	1870·6	1810·6	1867·2
1816·4	1883·9	1823·3	1878·9
1829·9	1894·1	1833·9	1889·6
1837·2	1906·1	1843·5	1901·7
1848·1	1917·7	1856·0	1913·1
1860·1			

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere, sometimes of a remarkable shape and extending to enormous heights, occasionally being actually detached from the body of the Sun. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere is called the Corona, and can only be seen during total eclipses of the Sun. The lower portion consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. The corona does not retain a constant form, but appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are only total at a certain region on the globe, this being the place or places where the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is partial at localities off the line of totality, because the change in the observer's position puts the Moon out of the direct line joining her to the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun are rare in this country. There will be an eclipse in June 1927 which will be momentarily total from a track running across North Wales and North-West Yorkshire. Sometimes on the occasion of a central eclipse the Moon is at such a distance from the Earth that the Sun's disc is not quite covered, and a ring of light is seen round the eclipsing Moon. An annular eclipse of this kind will be seen from a region in the North of Ireland and Scotland in April of this year (*see* pp. 38 and 80) and preparations are being made for observation of a Total Solar Eclipse from the Indian Ocean in September 1922.

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and the times and distances

measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 29°. The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, or in about 25 hours. Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West.

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbours, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus, or, in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she appears as a beautiful crescent like the Moon when about 5 days from New. Such epochs will occur in the current year in March and May (*see* p. 42). The brightness is not the same at all the maxima, but this varies periodically, and the evening maximum in March of this year is a specially bright one.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth, and it will not be at opposition, and therefore not very conspicuous in the year 1921, at least until the end of the year. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained; there are, besides, white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely, which it does rarely. The remainder of the disc is divided into greyish and ruddy areas, which have been called seas and lands. The Maria are not now generally considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded as marshes or areas covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine, dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered, and every year a considerable number are added to the list. At present the total number known is about a thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. It has been estimated in a recent Memoir that there are perhaps 80,000 minor planets brighter than the 20th magnitude, but that comparatively few brighter than the 12th magnitude remain undiscovered. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, amounting on an average to about 1,600 days, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Some of the orbits are very oval and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic varies considerably: in the case of Pallas it amounts to 35°, that of Juno being only 13°. One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and thus affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax. Oppositions happen at intervals of about $2\frac{1}{3}$ years, the circumstances being very different at the different occasions. There will be one towards the end of year 1921, another and a more favourable one in 1924, and there will be a very close approach at the opposition in 1931.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest planet in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth, but the density is only $\frac{1}{4}$th of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter about the Sun, and in consequence eclipses of the three inner moons, which shine by the light of the Sun, occur every Jovian lunation, their distance from Jupiter not being large enough to permit them to escape the shadow, as is the case with Satellite IV. in some circumstances. A period of about three years begins at the end of this year when the fourth satellite will not be eclipsed.

The Great Red Spot on Jupiter.

This may be considered the most remarkable and the best observed planetary feature of modern times. There is record of an observation of a spot by Hook in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this, but the first modern observation was by the Rev. W. R. Dawes when he figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857. It came again into prominence in 1878 and the following years. A curious bay or hollow on this belt has been visible since 1831; and if we accept this as identical with the one now visible (which includes the red spot), then the rotation of this object during the 84 years from 1831 to 1914 was $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 36^s.98$. from 74,170 rotations.

In the early months of 1919 the great red spot and its immediate surroundings underwent some surprising changes. The bay or hollow in the S. side of the southern equatorial belt disappeared, and the red spot seemed almost obliterated. The south tropical disturbance, visible since 1901, consisting of an extensive dusky marking reaching halfway round the circumference of Jupiter, and situated in the usually bright zone between the southern side of the south equatorial belt and the south temperate belt, apparently disappeared. The apparition of 1919-20 was again remarkable. The features mentioned above, the Bay, the Red Spot Hollow, and the S. Tropical disturbance, had all reappeared, and the Red Spot, though without its colour, was well defined and of abnormal length.

At the opening of the year 1921 the position of the latter object will be approximately 85°, or 140 minutes, preceding the zero meridian (System II.) of Jupiter, and if the previous motion is continued, the values above given will increase at the rate of about 4°, or 6·7 minutes per month. There is much to repay a careful study of the portion of Jupiter's surface referred to through adequately powerful telescopes. The transits of the zero meridian (II.) of the planet on various dates in 1921 will be as under:—

1921.		H.	M.	1921.		H.	M.
Jan.	18	21	35	June	20	22	53
,,	20	23	13	July	19	22	1
Feb.	16	20	26	Oct.	24	7	48
,,	18	22	4	Nov.	20	5	14
Mar.	17	19	18	,,	22	6	52
,,	21	22	34	Dec.	19	4	15
Apr.	19	21	30	,,	21	5	54
May	20	22	9	,,	23	7	32

The times for other dates may be found by adding periods of $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 40^s$.

Note.—Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I., which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9^h.\ 50^m.\ 30^s$. System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 40^s.63^s$

Saturn.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of three bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Of the three bright rings the middle is the brightest. Twice during Saturn's period of revolution of 29½ years, the plane of the Ring will pass through the Sun's centre, at intervals of about 13½ and 16 years. Such an occurrence will happen this year—the last was on July 27, 1907—and will give rise to the circumstances mentioned in the note on page 38. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 14 to 15.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings, some of which are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

Uranus.

Discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, this planet is only just visible to the naked eye. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than 4″ in diameter, and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. Very little is known about his surface markings, but a rotation period of 10 hours 49 minutes has been inferred from the observed variability of his light, which has been supposed to be due to some specially reflective spot coming into the Sun's rays. A determination of the rotation period by the spectroscopic method agrees with this. Uranus will be favourably situated for observation in the autumn months in 1921.

Neptune.

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. He will occupy nearly a stationary position in Cancer, and may be observed with best effect in the early months of this year.

The Moon.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. When viewed through a telescope, charts of very great accuracy can be made of her surface, as she has no appreciable atmosphere to obscure the more delicate markings. Only one side of the Moon is seen, and from this fact we infer that she must turn on her axis in the same time that she moves round the Earth. As there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament 13° 10′ 35″ per day and 32′ 56″ per hour. Thus she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The actual time she takes to move around the Earth is $27d.\ 7h.\ 43m.\ 11^s.5^s$., but

the time from one New Moon to another is 29*d.* 12*h.* 44*m.* 3*s.* When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The phases of the Moon occur because only a half of the lunar sphere is bright at any one time, and we on the Earth may, or may not, be in a position to see the whole of that bright hemisphere.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is this difference—that a lunar eclipse is visible to all observers where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a dark copper-coloured disc. From what has been said above, it will be understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

In a note on page 58 it is stated that the small daily retardation of moonrise, which is the essential characteristic of the Harvest Moon, occurs each month, though not always at the Full Moon. The retardation depends essentially on the inclination of the lunar orbit to the horizon at time of moonrise, therefore in some degree it is a question of latitude, and in Northern latitudes, when the longitude of the Ascending node of the Moon's orbit is 0°, this minimum daily retardation is small. In the year 1913 the longitude of the node in September was 354°, and the difference between time of rising on consecutive days at Full Moon was 8 or 9 minutes only. The present position of the node does not give such a small retardation, but the minimum has almost its greatest value. Though there are differences in the details of the phenomenon, the expression "Harvest Moon" is held to apply in all cases to the Full Moon which happens nearest the Autumn Equinox, whilst that which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 3½-5¾ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huygens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

COMETS.

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system, called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits, and the periodic times of those whose return has been observed range from 3½ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses (and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from 3½ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

	Mean Distance from Sun.		Sidereal Period.	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
	Radii of Earth's Orbit.	Millions of Miles.						
			Yrs. Days.	Days.	° ′	Miles.		d. h. m.
Sun	—	—	—	—	—	864,367	332,000	25 7 48
Mercury ☿	0·39	36·0	0 88	116	7 0	3,008	0·05	25 42
Venus ♀ ...	0·72	67·2	0 225	584	3 24	7,701	0·82	23 21
Earth ⊕ ...	1·00	92·9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927	1·00	23 56
Mars ♂.....	1·52	141·5	1 322	780	1 51	4,216	0·11	24 37
Jupiter ♃ .	5·20	483·3	11 314	399	1 19	90,254eq. 84,778 *p.*	318	9 50 9 56
Saturn ♄ ...	9·54	886·0	29 167	378	2 30	76,455eq. 69,780 *p.*	95	10 14 10 38
Uranus ♅...	19·19	1,782·8	84 7	370	0 46	30,193	15	10 49
Neptune ♆	30·07	2,793·4	164 280	367½	1 47	34,823	17	?

The following are the approximate months when some of the members of this family may be expected to return to perihelion in 1921 and 1922:—

Expected Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet and Year of Discovery.
1921. July	3·299...	Encke 1786
July	5·893...	Pons-Winnecke 1819
December	7·588...	Metcalf 1906
1922. January ...	6·366...	Taylor 1915
April	5·398...	Barnard 1884
September	5·499...	Neujmin 1916
September	6·453...	Perrine 1896
October ...	6·480...	Daniel 1909
November	6·420...	Spitaler 1890
November	5·456...	Brorsen 1846

The comets of this class move in elliptic orbits not much inclined to the Ecliptic. Without exception they travel in *direct* courses, and in these respects present an analogy to the planets, but of those that move in very long ellipses, or parabolas, about two-thirds have a retrograde (westerly) motion.

There are other families of comets, none so large as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for reasons similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family.

The most probable date for the return of Di Vico's comet of 1846 is November 1921, but as the period is uncertain by 2 or 3 years a later return is possible.

In 1920 Tempel-Swift's comet, first discovered in 1869, was reobserved.

In the life of a comet the tail sometimes appears to undergo very rapid and curious changes. From examination of the spectrum of the head, comets appear to consist of carbon in various forms, and cyanogen has also been detected. Secondly, there are bright metallic lines due to sodium, magnesium and iron which appear only when the comet is near perihelion, and in some cases have become very strong upon close approach to the Sun. The spectrum of the tail shows certain characteristic bands that are due to carbon monoxide of very low density. Generally a continuous spectrum is shown as a background to the bright lines, from which we infer that a part of the comet's light is due to reflected sunlight. Comets' tails are generally directed away from the Sun, as if acted upon by some repulsive action—perhaps light.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, which are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. The year

No.	Epoch 1921.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
		° °	
1	January 2—4 ...	230+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25	331+56	ζ Cepheids.
3	Feb. 19—Mar. 1	155+14	α Leonids.
4	March 1—4	166+ 4	τ Leonids.
5	March 13—24 ...	161+58	β Ursids.
6	April 20—22.....	271+33	Lyrids.
7	May 1—6	338− 2	γ Aquarids.
8	May 18—26	246+29	ζ Herculids.
9	May 30—June 4	330+28	η Pegasids.
10	June 27—28	213+53	θ Bootids.
11	July 19—Aug. 6	303−10	α Capricornids.
12	July 25—30	339−11	δ Aquarids.
13	August 10—12...	45+57	Perseids.
14	August 20—25...	291+60	o Draconids.
15	Aug. 21—Sept. 2	262+63	ζ Draconids.
16	September 4—14	348+2	Piscids.
17	September 27 ...	4+28	α Andromedids.
18	October 11—24...	40+20	ε Arietids.
19	October 17—24...	92+15	Orionids.
20	November 5.....	61+35	ε Perseids.
21	Nov. 13—15	150+23	Leonids.
22	Nov. 14—25	64+22	ε Taurids.
23	Nov. 17—23	25+43	Andromedids.
24	Dec. 1—12	119+31	β Geminids.
25	Dec. 1—14.....	108+33	Geminids.
26	Dec. 18—21	161+58	αUrsaeMajorids.
27	Dec. 18—28	194+68	κ Draconids.

1916 was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on June 28, which had a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. This comet will return again to perihelion in the summer of 1921 and may produce an abundant and brilliant meteoric shower at the end of June. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion.

THE SATELLITES.

Name.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary.	Period of Sidereal Revolution.		
		Miles.	D.	H.	M.
The Earth.					
Luna	...	238,840	27	7	43
Mars.					
Phobos	14	5,850	0	7	39
Deimos	13	14,650	1	6	18
Jupiter.					
V. Unnamed ...	13	112,500	0	11	57½
I. Io	6½	261,000	1	18	27½
II. Europa	6½	415,000	3	13	13½
III. Ganymede...	6	664,000	7	3	42½
IV. Callisto	7	1,167,000	16	16	32
VI. Unnamed ...	14	7,110,000	250	14	24
VII. Unnamed ...	17½	7,390,000	260	2	24
VIII. Unnamed ...	18	14,940,000	738	21	36
IX. Unnamed	18½	14,940,000	745	0	0

Name.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary.	Period of Sidereal Revolution.		
		Miles.	D.	H.	M.
Saturn.					
Mimas	15	117,000	0	22	37
Enceladus	14	157,000	1	8	53
Tethys	11	186,000	1	21	18
Dione	11	238,000	2	17	41
Rhea	10	332,000	4	12	25
Titan	9	771,000	15	22	41
Themis	17	906,000	20	20	24
Hyperion	16	934,000	21	6	39
Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79	7	54
Phœbe	17	8,000,000	546	12	0
Uranus.					
Ariel	15	120.000	2	12	29
Umbriel	16	167,000	4	3	27
Titania	13	273,000	8	16	56
Oberon	14	365,000	13	11	7
Neptune.					
Unnamed	13	221,500	5	21	3

Greenwich Mean Time.

Time, in the abstract, is measured by the distance described by a moving body, or machine, when the velocity of the same is sustained with perfect uniformity. Our rotating Earth is the moving body used to measure time, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with respect to the Sun. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but as it is here estimated with reference to the Sun, the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, which is not always at the same rate because of the ellipticity of the orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of that orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent diurnal journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. The meridian chosen being that which passes through some particular place, the time is called the Local Mean Time of that place. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time arises (see Zone Standard Time, p. 93).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. This is called Apparent Solar Time, and differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, and is to be used according to the precept in the heading.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day begins at noon, and the hours following noon are numbered successively from 0 to 23. There is therefore no use of the letters A.M. and P.M. in astronomical tables, but January 1*d.* 22*h.* is the equivalent of January 2*d.* 10*h.* a.m. in ordinary parlance, and January 2*d.* 9*h.* in astronomy is recognised as being January 2*d.* 9*h.* p.m. of ordinary life. In its early years the calculations of the Nautical Almanac were made for Apparent Noon, or the moment when the True Sun is on the meridian of Greenwich, and this is still done in some special cases, but at present the abbreviation G.M.T. always indicates the time of a day which begins at Mean Noon.

The use of a day of 24 hours beginning at noon for astronomical purposes is of great antiquity, but proposals have frequently been made for the unification of the astronomical and civil days. In 1919 the Lords of the Admiralty, after consultation with the Royal Astronomical Society, decided to take this step, and directed that a day beginning at midnight should be substituted for the Astronomical Day in the *Nautical Almanac*, beginning with the edition for 1925. A similar alteration had already been decided on by the French authorities, to take effect from January 1, 1920, and the system has been brought into use in some French official publications. A similar day has been adopted for the first time in this issue of Whitaker's Almanack (*see* p. 26).

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars. This is of uniform length, and is divided, like the mean solar day, into 24 equal hours, which are shorter than a solar hour by about 9·83 seconds of mean time. As the sidereal day is about 4 minutes shorter than the mean solar day (*see* page 79), it begins earlier day by day by about that amount. The instant of the beginning of the sidereal day in G.M.T. is given on p. 2 of each month. In actual observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation (*see* below). The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian or are due south, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian.

Ex.—To find the Mean Time which corresponds to 12*h.* 5*m.* 53*s.* Sidereal Time on Aug. 15:

	H.	M.	S.
	12	5	53
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on August 15 (from page 53)	9	33	24
(Interval from Noon in Sid. Time	2	32	29
Retardation for 2*h.* .....19·668 }			
(page 79) ,, 32*m.*..... 5·248 }			25
,, 29*s.* ..... ·083 }			
Corresponding Mean Time ...	2	32	4

"Summer" Time.

In the spring of 1916 the Government adopted as an advantage during the war the principle of a scheme proposed by Mr. William Willett about the year 1907 and an Act was passed, known as the Summer Time Act (1916), the first clause of which runs: "During the prescribed period in each year in which this Act is in force the time for general purposes in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time." A committee appointed to consider the working of the Act in 1916 reported in its favour, and Summer Time has been used in the following periods:—

1916.	May 21*d.* 2*h.* to Oct.	1*d.* 2*h.*
1917.	April 8*d.* 2*h.* to Sept.	17*d.* 2*h.*
1918.	Mar. 24*d.* 2*h.* to Sept.	30*d.* 2*h.*
1919.	Mar. 30*d.* 2*h.* to Sept.	29*d.* 2*h.*
1920.	Mar. 28*d* 2*h.* to Oct.	25*d.* 2*h.*

The hour being Greenwich Mean in each case. (In 1920 the ending of the period was postponed for four weeks for special reasons.)

The largest telescope in the world is the Hooker reflector with objective mirror 100 inches in diameter, which has lately been brought into use at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California.

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian. There are other examples of the adoption by nations of the time of their own capital as the Standard Time of the country, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard the Time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

The countries in which Standard Time has been adopted according to this scheme are given in the accompanying table. In the large territories of the United States and Canada it has been found expedient to adopt five different standard times, the territories being divided into five by meridians, 7½° on either side of the five central meridians. This arrangement is not strictly adhered to, because towns and cities near the dividing lines adopt which of the two times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. The same plan is followed in Brazil, which is divided into three zones, and in these the time, 3 hours, 4 hours, or 5 hours slow on Greenwich, is adopted as standard respectively.

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.			
12	hrs.	F.	Fiji Islands.
11½	,,	F.	New Zealand.*
11	,,	F.	New Caledonia and dependencies.
10	,,	F.	Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Caroline Is., Marianne Is.
9½	,,	F.	South Australia, Guam I.
9	,,	F.	Japan, Corea.
8	,,	F.	West Australia, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa Is., North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor.
7	,,	F.	French Indo-China, Siam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements.
6½	,,	F.	Burma.
5½	,,	F.	India (except Calcutta).
5	,,	F.	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
4	,,	F.	Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
3	,,	F.	French Somaliland, Madagascar. Italian Somaliland, Aden.
2½	,,	F.	British East Africa.
2	,,	F.	Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia (time of Pulkovo 2 hours 1 minute fast on Greenwich), Egypt, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa.
1	hr.	F.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Bosnia, Servia, Malta, Czecho-Slovakia, Tunis, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, South-West Africa.
Greenwich Time			...Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Faroe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco.
1	hr.	S.	...Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone.
2	hrs.	S.	...Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad I. (Brazil).
3	,,	S.	...Eastern Brazil.
4	,,	S.	...Eastern Canada, New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia, Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Central Brazil, The Argentine Republic. Uruguay, French Guiana, Grenada.
4½	,,	S.	...Venezuela.
5	,,	S.	...Western Labrador, Quebec, Ontario to 82° 30′ W., New Brunswick (West), Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Is., Peru, Panama, Western Brazil.
6	,,	S.	...Central Zones of Canada and United States, Honduras.
7	,,	S.	...Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States.
8	,,	S.	...British Columbia, and Pacific Coast Zone of United States.
9	,,	S.	...Yukon, Alaska.
10	,,	S.	...Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Australand and Society Is.
10½	,,	S.	...Sandwich Is.
11½	,,	S.	...Samoa.

* It is proposed that the time of New Zealand shall be altered to 12 hours fast on Greenwich.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European. The time appropriate to Eastern Canada, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called alternatively Maritime, Inter-Colonial, and Atlantic Time. The standard times in use in the other four zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

It will be inferred from the above table that when it is noon at Greenwich on any day of the week, it will be midnight of that day in the Fiji Islands but half-past twelve in the morning of that same day in Samoa. In other words, at half an hour after midnight of Wednesday in Samoa, it is midnight of Thursday in Fiji, though these two places are separated by a comparatively short distance. In a vessel which is travelling westward this fact necessitates the omission of a day from the week, and in the case supposed, Thursday would be omitted from the log and the record would pass directly from Wednesday to Friday.

ZONE TIME AT SEA.

A scheme analogous to the Zone-time system was arranged and adopted by the Admiralty for the use of ships of H.M. Navy in 1919. The clocks used for ordinary life on board a vessel now show the time of the zone in which she then is, an adjustment being made when the ship enters each zone. A zone extending from 7½° longitude east of Greenwich to 7½° long. W. is the zero-zone, and zones each 15° of longitude wide westward of this are numbered + 1, + 2, + 3, . . . up to + 12 for that part of zone 12 lying east of the date line (180th meridian approximately). Similarly zones eastward are numbered − 1, − 2, − 3, up to − 12 for that part of the zone lying west of the date line. This "zone description" is given in any record of time by a clock, and from this the Greenwich Time of the event recorded may be inferred by addition or subtraction as shown by the sign.

SCIENTIFIC CHRONOLOGY is not yet a hundred years old, and in so far as it deals with the age of the world in which we live, it may be said to have its origin in the researches of geologists and ethnologists in the nineteenth century. These researches led to the discovery of extinct mammals buried under a surface which was calculated by geologists to have required many thousands of years in formation. The geological measure of time is the period occupied in the stratification of rocks, with allowances for intervals between the periods. By this measure the conjectural age of the World varies from 40 to 100 million years.

Geological Chronology.—The periods of stratification of the Earth's crust are classified by geologists as shown in the following list, each period having sub-divisions :—

I. EOZOIC.
II. PALÆOZOIC or PRIMARY.
  i. *Cambrian.*
  ii. *Silurian.*
  iii. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone.*
  iv. *Carboniferous.*
  v. *Permian.*
III. MEZOZOIC or SECONDARY.
  i. *Triassic.*
  ii. *Jurassic.*
  iii. *Lower Cretaceous.*
  iv. *Upper Cretaceous.*
IV. CAINOZOIC or TERTIARY.
  i. *Eocene.*
  ii. *Oligocene.*
  iii. *Miocene.*
  iv. *Pliocene.*
V. QUATERNARY or POST-TERTIARY.
  i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial.*
  ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial.*

No dates are assigned to these periods, as they are too indefinite and remote for comprehension. Traces of human life are found in V. i. and ii., which correspond with the Eolithic, Palæolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages of our next paragraph.

Ethnological Periods.—The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only. The terms in use are :—

1. Eolithic, or Dawn of the Stone Age.
2. Palæolithic, or Older Stone Age.
3. Neolithic, or Later Stone Age.
4. Bronze Age.
5. Early Iron Age.

Of these periods the last three can be dated for Europe as follows :—

Neolithic ends about 2000 B.C.
Bronze Age ends about 1000 to 500 B.C.
Early Iron Age from about 500 B.C.

Various systems of Chronology are dealt with in alphabetical sequence in the following list —

Abyssinian. — The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D.

Armenian. — The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 20th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, adopted the system, and *Ussher's Notation* was thenceforward printed in marginal notes to the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian.—The Christian year was first adopted in Italy in the sixth and was accepted by England in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The Christian Era commenced originally on 25th March, but in England Christmas Day was adopted as the beginning of the year from the seventh to twelfth centuries, after which time the Annunciation (25th March) prevailed until January 1 was adopted at the reform of the calendar in 1752. The reform of 1752 (*see also* "Roman Chronology," p. 95) omitted 11 days from the year in order to connect the civil and astronomical years, and thenceforward the *New Style* was adopted, the previous period being known as the *Old Style*. Through the omission of the extra day in 1800 and 1900 (which were not leap years) the difference between the Old and New Styles is now 13 days. The Eastern Church employs the Old Style.

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyu-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1921 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1978 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1921 A.D. is 1843 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Japanese and Chinese.—Japan in 1872 and the Chinese Republic in 1912 adopted the calendar of Western Europe.

Jewish. — In the fifteenth century the Jews adopted as their epoch the Creation of the World, which was placed in a year called in the Christian chronology 3760 B.C. Thus the year 1921 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5682–3 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5681–5682 will be found opposite.

Julian Period.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting

of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$)."—*New English Dictionary.*

Macedonian.—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C., and this system of chronology prevailed in all Greek countries until the Middle Ages, and was adopted by the Jews until the fifteenth century. It is extant among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is the Hejira, or Flight of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The first day of the first month of the Muhammadan Era corresponds to 16th July, 622 A.D. The year 1921 is therefore 1339–1340 of the Hejira, a calendar for which year will be found on p. 100.

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1921 is, therefore, 1290 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., *Ab* (anno) *Urbis Conditæ* (From the year of the founded city). This epoch is believed to fall in the year 753 B.C. The Calendar as we know it was a Roman institution; it was revised and reformed in 46 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, and remained unchanged in Western Europe until the year 1752 A.D. The Julian year contained 365¼ days, so that of every four years three were *Common Years* of 365 days and the fourth a *Leap Year* of 366 days. But this system made the civil year longer than the astronomical year, the difference being 3 days in 400 years, so that in the year 1752 A.D. there was an error of 11 days. Under the reformed scheme 3 leap years are omitted in each 400 years, and the years 1800 and 1900 each consisted of 365 days only. The year 2000 will be a leap year, the next subsequent end-century leap year being 2400.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS EXPLAINED.

Golden Number, so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter, is the number of any year in a lunar cycle of nineteen years. It contains (approximately) 235 lunations, in which period the Moon returns to the same apparent position with regard to the Sun, so that new and full Moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the *Paschal Full Moon* (i.e., the full moon which happens upon, or next after, March 21; if that full moon occurs on a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after).

Epact.—The age of the Moon at the commencement of the year, thus indicating the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A–G, which are used in succession to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

(A.M. 5681 and part of A.M. 5682.)

		A.D. 1920.		
A.M. 5681.				
Tishri	1	Sept.	13	Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
,,	2	,,	14	,, ,, 2nd day.
,,	3	,,	15	Fast of Gedaliah. [ment).
,,	10	,,	22	Yom Kippur (Day of Atone-
,,	15	,,	27	Feast of Tabernacles.
,,	16	,,	28	,, ,, 2nd day.
,,	21	Oct.	3	Hoshana Rabba.
,,	22	,,	4	Feast of the 8th day.
,,	23	,,	5	Rejoicing of the Law.
Marheshvan	1	,,	13	New Moon.
Kislev	1	Nov.	12	New Moon.
,,	25	Dec.	6	Hanuca, Dedication of the
Tebet	1	,,	12	New Moon. [Temple.
,,	10	Dec.	21	Fast of Tebet.
		A.D. 1921.		
Sebat	1	Jan.	10	New Moon.
Adar	1	Feb.	9	New Moon.
Veadar	1	Mar.	11	New Moon.
,,	13	,,	23	Fast of Esther.
,,	14	,,	24	Purim.
,,	15	,,	25	Shushan Purim.
Nisan	1	April	9	New Moon.
,,	15	,,	23	Festival of the Passover.
,,	16	,,	24	,, ,, 2nd day.
,,	21	,,	29	,, ,, 7th day.
,,	22	,,	30	,, ,, ends.

		A.D. 1921.		
Iyar	1	May	9	New Moon.
Sivan	1	June	7	New Moon.
,,	6	,,	12	Pentecost. Feast of Weeks.
,,	7	,,	13	,, ,, 2nd day.
Tammuz	1	July	7	New Moon.
,,	18	,,	24	Fast of Tammuz (deferred).
Ab	1	Aug.	5	New Moon.
,,	10	,,	14	Fast of Ab (deferred).
Ellul	1	Sept.	4	New Moon.
A.M. 5682.				
Tishri	1	Oct.	3	Rosh Hashanah (New Year).
,,	2	,,	4	,, ,, 2nd day.
,,	3	,,	5	Fast of Gedaliah.
,,	10	,,	12	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
,,	15	,,	17	Feast of Tabernacles.
,,	16	,,	18	,, ,, 2nd day.
,,	21	,,	23	Hoshana Rabba.
,,	22	,,	24	Feast of the 8th day.
,,	23	,,	25	Rejoicing of the Law.
Marhesvan	1	Nov.	2	New Moon.
Kislev	1	Dec.	2	New Moon.
,,	25	,,	26	Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet	1	Jan.	1	New Moon.

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous Evening at Sunset.

Calendar of Church Lessons, 1921,

APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		Morning Prayer. First Lesson.	Morning Prayer. Second Lesson.	Evening Prayer. First Lesson.		Evening Prayer. Second Lesson.
Jan.	1 *Circumcision*	Genesis .. 17, v. 9	Romans .. 2, v. 17	Deuteron. 10, v. 12	.....	Coloss. 2, v. 8 to v. 16
,,	2 II. S. after Xmas	Isaiah 42	Matthew 1, v. 18	Isaiah 43	*Or* Isaiah.....44	Acts.....1
,,	6 **Epiphany*	Isaiah 60	Luke 3, v. 15 to v. 23	Isa. 49, v. 13 to v. 24	.....	John ..2, to v. 12
,,	9 I. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 51	Matthew 5, v. 33	Isaiah 52, v. 13, & 53	*Or* Isaiah.....54	Acts .....5, v. 17
,,	16 II. S. after Epiph	Isaiah 55	Matthew 9, v. 18	Isaiah 57	*Or* Isaiah.....61	Acts .....9 v. 23
,,	23 Septuagesima ..	Gen. 1, & 2, to v. 4	Rev. ..21, to v. 9	*Or* Job 38		Rev. 21, v. 9 to 22, v. 6
,,	25 *Conv. of St. Paul*	Isaiah 49, to v. 13	Galatians 1, v. 11	Jerem. 1, to v. 11	.....	Acts ..26, to v. 21
,,	30 Sexagesima	Genesis 5	Matt. 16, v. 24 to 17, v. 14	Genesis 6	*Or* Genesis 8	Acts ..18, to v. 24
Feb.	2 *Purification*	Exodus 13, to v. 17	Mat. 18, v. 21 to 19, v. 3	Haggai 2, to v. 10	.....	Acts ..20, to v. 17
,,	6 Quinquagesima .	Genesis 9, to v. 20	Matt. 21, to v. 23	Genesis.....12	*Or* Genesis 13	Acts 21, v. 37 to 22, v. 23
,,	9 *Ash Wednesday* *Proper Psalms*	Isaiah 58, to v. 13 Psalms 6, 32, 38	Mark 2, v. 13 to v. 23	Jonah 3	.....	Heb. 12, v. 3 to v. 8
,,	13 I. Sun. in Lent..	Gen. 19, v. 12 to v. 30	Matt. ...24, v. 29	Ps. 102, 130, 143 Genesis 22, to v. 20	*Or* Genesis 23	Matthew 27, v. 18
,,	20 II. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 27, to v. 41	Matt. 27, v. 27 to 57	Genesis 28	*Or* Genesis 32	Romans 4
,,	24 **St. Matthias*...	1 Sam. 2, v. 27 to v. 36	Mark .....1, v. 21	Isaiah ...22, v. 15	.....	Romans 8, to v. 18
,,	27 III. Sun. in Lent	Genesis.....37	Mark .....3, v. 13	Genesis.....39	*Or* Genesis 40	Romans ..9, v. 19
Mar.	6 IV. Sun. in Lent	Genesis.....42	Mark ..7, to v. 24	Genesis.....43	*Or* Genesis 45	Romans ..15, v. 8
,,	13 V. Sun. in Lent..	Exodus 3	Mark ..11, to v. 27	Exodus 5	*Or* Exod. 6, to v. 14	1 Corinthian ..6
,,	20 Palm Sunday.....	Exodus 9	Matthew 26	Exodus.....10	*Or* Exodus 11	Luke 19, v. 28, *or* Luke 20, v. 9 to v. 21
,,	21 Mon. before Fast.	Lam. ..1, to v. 15	John ..14, to v. 15	Lam. ....2, v. 13	.....	John ....14, v. 15
,,	22 Tues. before Fast.	Lam. ..3, to v. 34	John ..15, to v. 14	Lam. .....3, v. 34	.....	John ....15, v. 14
,,	23 Wed. before Fast.	Lam. ..4, to v. 21	John ..16, to v. 16	Daniel....9, v. 20	.....	John ....16, v. 16
,,	24 Thur. before Fast.	Hosea 13, to v. 15	John 17	Hosea 14	.....	John ..13, to v. 36
,,	25 *Good Friday* .... *Proper Psalms*	Genesis 22, to v. 20 Psalms 22, 40, 54	John 18	Isa. 52, v. 13, & 53 Psalms ..69, 88	.....	1 Peter 2
,,	25 *Annunciation* ..	Genesis 3, to v. 16	Luke ....1, v. 46	Isaiah 52, v. 7 to v. 13	.....	1 Cor. 15, to v. 35
,,	26 Easter Eve....	Zechariah 9	Luke ....23, v. 50	Hos 5, v. 8, to 6, v. 4	.....	John 19, to v. 39
,,	27 **Easter Day*....	Exodus 12, to v. 29	Rev. 1, v. 10 to v. 19	Exodus..12, v. 29	*Or* Exodus 14	John 20, v. 11 to v. 19, *or* Rev. 5
,,	*Proper Psalms*	Psalms 2, 57, 111		Ps. 113, 114, 118	.....	
,,	27 Mon. in East. Wk.	Exodus 15, to v. 22	Luke 24, to v. 13	Canticles 2, v. 10	.....	Matt. 28, to v. 10
,,	28 Tues. in East. Wk.	2 Kgs. 13, v. 14 to v. 22	John ..21, to v. 15	Ezek. 37, to v. 15	.....	John ....21, v. 15
April	3 Low Sunday	Num. 16, to v. 36	1 Cor. 15, to v. 29	Num. ....16, v. 36	*Or* Num. 17, to v. 12	John 20, v. 24 to v. 30
,,	10 II. S. aft. Easter	Num. 20, to v. 14	Luke 9, v. 51 to 10, v. 17	Num. 20, v. 14, to 21, v. 10	*Or* Num. 21, v. 10	Galatians 1
,,	17 III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers.....22	Luke ....13, v. 18	Numbers 23	*Or* Numbers....24	Ephesians.....1
,,	24 IV. S. aft. Easter	Deut. ..4, to v. 23	Luke ..18, to v. 31	Deut. 4, v. 23 to 41	*Or* Deuteron. ..5	Philippians 1
,,	25 *St. Mark*	Isaiah ....62, v. 6	Luke 18, v. 31, to 19, v. 11	Ezekiel 1, to v. 15	.....	Philippians 2
May	1 Rogation Sunday	Deuteronomy ..6	.....	Deuteronomy ..9	*Or* Deuteron.. 10	Coloss. 3, to v. 18
,,	2 *SS. Philip & Jas.*	Isaiah 63	John .....1, v. 43	Zechariah.....4	.....	.....
,,	5 **Ascension Day* *Proper Psalms*	Dan. 7, v. 9 to v. 15 Psalms 8, 15, 21	Luke ....24, v. 44	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	.....	Hebrews 4
,,	6 King's Accession	The following may be used in morning and evening :—		Ps. ..24, 47, 108		
,,	8 S. aft. Ascension	Deuteronomy 30	Luke ....24, v. 13	Joshua 1, to v. 10 *Proper Psalms*	*Or* Prov. 8, to v. 17 Ps. 20, 101, 121	Rom. 13, to v. 11, *or* Rev. 21, v. 22 to 22, v. 4
,,	15 **Whit Sunday* .. *Proper Psalms*	Deut. 16, to v. 18 Psalms 48, 68	Romans 8, to v. 18	Deuteronomy 34	*Or* Joshua 1	Thessalonians 5
,,	16 M. in Whit. Week	Gen. ...11, to v. 10	1 Cor. 12, to v. 14	Isaiah 11	*Or* Ezek. 36, v. 25	Gal. 5, v. 16, *or* Acts 18, v. 24, to v. 19, v. 21
,,	17 T. in Whit. Week	Joel .....2, v. 21	1 Thess. 5, v. 12, to 24	Ps. 104, 145		
,,	22 **Trinity Sunday*	Isaiah ..6, to v. 11 [4, v. 15	Rev. ....1, to v. 9	Num. 11, v. 16 to v. 31	.....	1 Cor. 12, v. 27 & 13
,,	29 I. S. after Trinity	Joshua 3, v. 7 to v. 18	1 Cor. 11, v. 17, to 14	Micah ..4, to v. 8	.....	1 John ..4, to v. 14
June	5 II. S. after Trin.	Judges 4	John ..16, to v. 16	Genesis..... 18	*Or* Gen. 1, & 2 to v. 4	Eph. 4, to v. 17, *or* Matt. 3
,,	12 *St. Barnabas*....	Deut. 33, to v. 12	Acts .....4, v. 31	Josh. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21	*Or* Joshua 24	Heb. ..4, v. 14 & 5
,,	12 III. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. ..2, to v. 27	John ....19, v. 25	Judges 5	*Or* Judges..6, v. 11	Heb. ..11, to v. 17
,,	19 IV. S. after Trin.	1 Samuel 12	Acts.....3	Nahum 1	.....	Acts .....14, v. 8
,,	24 **St. John Baptist*	Malachi 3, to v. 7	Matthew 3	1 Samuel 3	*Or* 1 Sam. 4, to v. 19	James 3
,,	26 V. S. after Trin. .	1 Sam. 15, to v. 24 [v. 5	Acts 7, v. 35, to 8,	1 Samuel 13	*Or* Ruth 1	1 Peter .... 4, v. 7
,,	29 *St. Peter*	Ezek. 3, v. 4 to v. 15	John 21, v. 15 to v. 23	Malachi 4	.....	Matt. 14, to v. 13
July	3 VI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Samuel 1	Acts .....10, v. 24	1 Samuel 16	*Or* 1 Samuel ..17	1 John ..2, to v. 15
,,	10 VII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chronicles ..21 [v. 16	Acts 15, v. 30 to 16,	Zechariah 3	.....	Acts 4, v. 8 to v. 23
,,	17 VIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chr. 29, v. 9 to v. 20	Acts ..20, to v. 17	2 Chronicles.....1	*Or* 1 Kings 3	Matt. ..8, to v. 18
,,	24 IX. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 10, to v. 25	Acts 24	1 Kings 11, to v. 15	*Or* 1 Kings 11, v. 26	Matt. ....12, v. 22
,,	25 **St. James*	2 Kings 1, to v. 16	Luke 9, v. 51 to 57	Jer. 26, v. 8 to v. 16	.....	Matt. 13, to v. 24
,,	31 X. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings.....	12 Romans	1 Kings.....13	*Or* 1 Kings 17	Matt. ..16, to v. 24
Aug.	7 XI. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings.....	18 Romans	1 Kings 19	*Or* 1 Kings 21	Matthew 20, to v. 17
,,	14 XII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 22, to v. 41	Romans ..11, v. 25	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	*Or* 2 Kgs. 4, v. 8, to v. 38	Matt. 24, to v. 29
,,	21 XIII. S. af. Trin.	2 Kings 5	1 Cor. 1, v. 26 & 2	2 Kings 6, to v. 24	*Or* 2 Kings 7	Matt. 27, to v. 27
,,	24 **St. Bartholomew*	Gen. 28, v. 10 to v. 18	1 Cor. 4, v. 18, & 5	Deuteron. 18, v. 15	.....	Matthew 28
,,	28 XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 9	1 Cor. 8	2 Kings 10, to v. 32	*Or* 2 Kings 13	Mk. 2, v. 23, to 3, v. 13
Sept.	4 XV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings.....18	1 Cor. ..14, to v. 20	2 Kings 19	*Or* 2 Kgs. 23, to v. 31	Mark .....6, v. 30
,,	11 XVI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Chronicles ..36	2 Cor. ..2, v. 14 & 3	Neh. 1, & 2, to v. 9	*Or* Nehemiah ..8	Mark .....10, v. 32
,,	18 XVII. S. af. Trin.	Jeremiah 5	2 Cor. 7	Jeremiah.....22	*Or* Jeremiah ..35	Mark 14, v. 27 to v. 53
,,	21 **St. Matthew*	1 Kings.. 19, v. 15	2 Cor. 12, v. 14, & 13	1 Chron. 29, to v. 20	.....	Mark 15, v. 42, & 16
,,	25 XVIII. S. af. Trin.	Jeremiah.....36	Gal. ....4, to v. 21	Ezekiel	2 *Or* Ezek. 13, to v. 17	Luke ...2, to v. 21
,,	29 *S. Mich. & All An.*	Genesis.....32	Acts 12, v. 5 to v. 18	Daniel ....10, v. 4	.....	Revelation 14, v. 14
Oct.	2 XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel.....14	Ephesians.....3	Ezekiel 18	*Or* Ezek. 24, v. 15	Luke ....5, v. 17
,,	9 XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel.....34	Philippians 3	Ezekiel 37	*Or* Daniel 1	Luke ...9, to v. 28
,,	16 XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 3	1 Thessalonians 1	Daniel 4	*Or* Daniel 5	Luke .... 12, v. 35

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.		
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*
Oct. 18	*St. Luke*	Isaiah 55	1 Thessalonians 3	Ecclus. 38, to *v.* 15	.....	Luke . . .13, *v.* 18
,, 23	XXII. S. af. Trin.	Daniel 6	2 Thessalonians 3	Daniel . . .7, *v.* 9	*Or* Daniel 12	Luke .17, to *v.* 20
,, 28	**SS. Simon & Jude*	Isa. 28, *v.* 9 to *v.* 17	1 Timothy.....5	Jer. 3, *v.* 12 to *v.* 19	.....	Luke ....19, *v.* 28
,, 30	XXIII. S. af. Trin.	Hosea 14	2 Timothy.....1	Joel .....2, *v.* 21	*Or* Joel ....3, *v.* 9	Luke 20, *v.* 27, to 21, *v.* 5
Nov. 1	*All Saints*.....	Wisdom 3, to *v.* 10	Heb. 11, *v.* 33, &12, to *v.* 7	Wisdom 5, to *v.* 17	.....	Rev. ..19, to *v.* 17
,, 6	XXIV. S. af. Trin.	Amos 3	Titus 3	Amos.....5	*Or* Amos 9	Luke 23, *v.* 26 to 50
,, 13	XXV. S. af. Trin.	Micah 4, & 5 to *v.* 8	Hebrews 7	Micah.....6	*Or* Micah.....7	John ....3, *v.* 22
,, 20	XXVI. S. af. Trin.	Eccles. ...11 & 12	Hebrews 12	Haggai 2, to *v.* 10	*Or* Malachi 3 & 4	John .....6, *v.* 41
,, 27	Advent Sunday..	Isaiah 1	1 Pet. ...1, to *v.* 22	Isaiah 2	*Or* Isaiah..4, *v.* 2	John ....10, *v.* 22
,, 30	**St. Andrew*	Isaiah 54	John 1, *v.* 35 to *v.* 43	Isaiah .65, to *v.* 17	.....	John 12, *v.* 20 to *v.* 42
Dec. 4	II. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 5	2 Peter 1	Isaiah 11, to *v.* 11	*Or* Isaiah.....24	John ....13, *v.* 21
,, 11	III. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 25	1 John 3, *v.* 16, to 4, *v.* 7	Isaiah 26	*Or* Isa. 28, *v.* 5 to *v.* 19	John ....18, *v.* 28
,, 18	IV. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to *v.* 27	Rev. 2, *v.* 18, to 3, *v.* 7	Isaiah 32	*Or* Isa. 33, *v.* 2 to *v.* 23	Revelation 3, *v.* 7
,, 21	*St. Thomas*.....	Job ... 43, to *v.* 7	John 20, *v.* 19 to *v.* 24	Isaiah 35	.....	John ..24, to *v.* 8
,, 25	*CHRISTMAS DAY *Proper Psalms*	Isaiah ..9, to *v.* 8 Psalms 19, 45, 85	Luke ..2, to *v.* 15	Isaiah 7, *v.* 10 to *v.* 17 Ps. 89, 110, 132	....	Titus 3, *v.* 4 to *v.* 9 .....
,, 26	*St. Stephen*.....	Genesis 4, to *v.* 11	Acts 6	2 Chr. 24, *v.* 15 to *v.* 23	.....	Acts ..8, to *v.* 9
,, 27	*St. John*	Exodus....23, *v.* 9	John 13, *v.* 23 to *v.* 36	Isaiah 6	.....	Revelation 1
,, 28	*Holy Innocents*..	Jer. ..31, to *v.* 18	Revelation 16	Baruch 4, *v.* 21 to *v.* 31	.....	Revelation 18

A Table of Dominical Letters and Easter Days

FOR THE YEARS 1761 TO 2000 A.D.

1761	D. Mar. 22	1809	A. Apr. 2	1857	D. Apr. 12	1905	A. Apr. 23	1953	D. Apr. 5
1762	C. Apr. 11	1810	G. Apr. 22	1858	C. Apr. 4	1906	G. Apr. 15	1954	C. Apr. 18
1763	B. Apr. 3	1811	F. Apr. 14	1859	B. Apr. 24	1907	F. Mar. 31	1955	B. Apr. 10
1764	AG. Apr. 22	1812	ED. Mar. 29	1860	AG. Apr. 8	1908	ED. Apr. 19	1956	AG. Apr. 1
1765	F. Apr. 7	1813	C. Apr. 18	1861	F. Mar. 31	1909	C. Apr. 11	1957	F. Apr. 21
1766	E. Mar. 30	1814	B. Apr. 10	1862	E. Apr. 20	1910	B. Mar. 27	1958	E. Apr. 6
1767	D. Apr. 19	1815	A. Mar. 26	1863	D. Apr. 5	1911	A. Apr. 16	1959	D. Mar. 29
1768	CB. Apr. 3	1816	GF. Apr. 14	1864	CB. Mar. 27	1912	GF. Apr. 7	1960	CB. Apr. 17
1769	A. Mar. 26	1817	E. Apr. 6	1865	A. Apr. 16	1913	E. Mar. 23	1961	A. Apr. 2
1770	G. Apr. 15	1818	D. Mar. 22	1866	G. Apr. 1	1914	D. Apr. 12	1962	G. Apr. 22
1771	F. Mar. 31	1819	C. Apr. 11	1867	F. Apr. 21	1915	C. Apr. 4	1963	F. Apr. 14
1772	ED. Apr. 19	1820	BA. Apr. 2	1868	ED. Apr. 12	1916	BA. Apr. 23	1964	ED. Mar. 29
1773	C. Apr. 11	1821	G. Apr. 22	1869	C. Mar. 28	1917	G. Apr. 8	1965	C. Apr. 18
1774	B. Apr. 3	1822	F. Apr. 7	1870	B. Apr. 17	1918	F. Mar. 31	1966	B. Apr. 10
1775	A. Apr. 16	1823	E. Mar. 30	1871	A. Apr. 9	1919	E. Apr. 20	1967	A. Mar. 26
1776	GF. Apr. 7	1824	DC. Apr. 18	1872	GF. Mar. 31	1920	DC. Apr. 4	1968	GF. Apr. 14
1777	E. Mar. 30	1825	B. Apr. 3	1873	E. Apr. 13	1921	B. Mar. 27	1969	E. Apr. 6
1778	D. Apr. 19	1826	A. Mar. 26	1874	D. Apr. 5	1922	A. Apr. 16	1970	D. Mar. 29
1779	C. Apr. 4	1827	G. Apr. 15	1875	C. Mar. 28	1923	G. Apr. 1	1971	C. Apr. 11
1780	BA. Mar. 26	1828	FE. Apr. 6	1876	BA. Apr. 16	1924	FE. Apr. 20	1972	BA. Apr. 2
1781	G. Apr. 15	1829	D. Apr. 19	1877	G. Apr. 1	1925	D. Apr. 12	1973	G. Apr. 22
1782	F. Mar. 31	1830	C. Apr. 11	1878	F. Apr. 21	1926	C. Apr. 4	1974	F. Apr. 14
1783	E. Apr. 20	1831	B. Apr. 3	1879	E. Apr. 13	1927	B. Apr. 17	1975	E. Mar. 30
1784	DC. Apr. 11	1832	AG. Apr. 22	1880	DC. Mar. 28	1928	AG. Apr. 8	1976	DC. Apr. 18
1785	B. Mar. 27	1833	F. Apr. 7	1881	B. Apr. 17	1929	F. Mar. 31	1977	B. Apr. 10
1786	A. Apr. 16	1834	E. Mar. 30	1882	A. Apr. 9	1930	E. Apr. 20	1978	A. Mar. 26
1789	G. Apr. 8	1835	D. Apr. 19	1883	G. Mar. 25	1931	D. Apr. 5	1979	G. Apr. 15
1788	FE. Mar. 23	1836	CB. Apr. 3	1884	FE. Apr. 13	1932	CB. Mar. 27	1980	FE. Apr. 6
1789	D. Apr. 12	1837	A. Mar. 26	1885	D. Apr. 5	1933	A. Apr. 16	1981	D. Apr. 19
1790	C. Apr. 4	1838	G. Apr. 15	1886	C. Apr. 25	1934	G. Apr. 1	1982	C. Apr. 11
1791	B. Apr. 24	1839	F. Mar. 31	1887	B. Apr. 10	1935	F. Apr. 21	1983	B. Apr. 3
1792	AG. Apr. 8	1840	ED. Apr. 19	1888	AG. Apr. 1	1936	ED. Apr. 12	1984	AG. Apr. 22
1793	F. Mar. 31	1841	C. Apr. 11	1889	F. Apr. 21	1937	C. Mar. 28	1985	F. Apr. 7
1794	E. Apr. 20	1842	B. Mar. 27	1890	E. Apr. 6	1938	B. Apr. 17	1986	E. Mar. 30
1795	D. Apr. 5	1843	A. Apr. 16	1891	D. Mar. 29	1939	A. Apr. 9	1987	D. Apr. 19
1796	CB. Mar. 27	1844	GF. Apr. 7	1892	CB. Apr. 17	1940	GF. Mar. 24	1988	CB. Apr. 3
1797	A. Apr. 16	1845	E. Mar. 23	1893	A. Apr. 2	1941	E. Apr. 13	1989	A. Mar. 26
1798	G. Apr. 8	1846	D. Apr. 12	1894	G. Mar. 25	1942	D. Apr. 5	1990	G. Apr 15
1799	F. Mar. 24	1847	C. Apr. 4	1895	F. Apr. 14	1943	C. Apr. 25	1991	F. Mar. 31
1800	E. Apr. 13	1848	BA. Apr. 23	1896	ED. Apr. 5	1944	BA. Apr. 9	1992	ED. Apr. 19
1801	D. Apr. 5	1849	G. Apr. 8	1897	C. Apr. 18	1945	G. Apr. 1	1993	C. Apr. 11
1802	C. Apr. 18	1850	F. Mar. 31	1898	B. Apr. 10	1946	F. Apr. 21	1994	B. Apr. 3
1803	B. Apr. 10	1851	E. Apr. 20	1899	A. Apr. 2	1947	E. Apr. 6	1995	A. Apr. 16
1804	AG. Apr. 1	1852	DC. Apr. 11	1900	G. Apr. 15	1948	DC. Mar. 28	1996	GF. Apr. 7
1805	F. Apr. 14	1853	B. Mar. 27	1901	F. Apr. 7	1949	B. Apr. 17	1997	E. Mar. 30
1806	E. Apr. 6	1854	A. Apr. 16	1902	E. Mar. 30	1950	A. Apr. 9	1998	D. Apr. 12
1807	D. Mar. 29	1855	G. Apr. 8	1903	D. Apr. 12	1951	G. Mar. 25	1999	C. Apr. 4
1808	CB. Apr. 17	1856	FE. Mar. 23	1904	CB. Apr. 3	1952	FE. Apr. 13	2000	BA. Apr. 23

The Christian Era Calendar.

Giving the week days of any year in the Christian Era.

KEY.—The Dominical Letter or Letters for any one year will be found in the square under that year's "Century Numerals," and in alignment with its "Yearly Numerals."

EXAMPLES.—(1) Find the Dominical Letter and also the Calendar for the year 1751, Old Style:—Under 17, Old Style,

CENTURY NUMERALS.

OLD STYLE.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	—	—
NEW STYLE.						
—	—	—	15	16	—	17
—	18	—	19	20	—	21
—	22	—	23	24	—	25

YEARLY NUMERALS.				
C	D	E	F	G	A	B
B	C	D	E	F	G	A
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE
E	F	G	A	B	C	D
D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C	D	E	F	G	A	B
BA	CB	DC	ED	EE	GF	AG
G	A	B	C	D	E	F
F	G	A	B	C	D	E
E	F	G	A	B	C	D
DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB
B	C	D	E	F	G	A
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
G	A	B	C	D	E	F
FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED
D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C	D	E	F	G	A	B
B	C	D	E	F	G	A
AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF
F	G	A	B	C	D	E
E	F	G	A	B	C	D
D	E	F	G	A	B	C
CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
G	A	B	C	D	E	F
F	G	A	B	C	D	E
ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC
—	E	—	G	BA	—	C

01	29	57	85
02	30	58	86
03	31	59	87
04	32	60	88
05	33	61	89
06	34	62	90
07	35	63	91
08	36	64	92
09	37	65	93
10	38	66	94
11	39	67	95
12	40	68	96
13	41	69	97
14	42	70	98
15	43	71	99
16	44	72	—
17	45	73	
18	46	74	
19	47	75	
20	48	76	
21	49	77	
22	50	78	
23	51	79	
24	52	80	
25	53	81	
26	54	82	
27	55	83	
28	56	84	00
New Style			00

Century Find Ciphers for Old Style

TABLE D.

JAN.			FEB.			MAR.		
S	...	4 11 18 25	S	1	8 15 22(29)	S	1	8 15 22 29
M	...	5 12 19 26	M	2	9 16 23 ...	M	2	9 16 23 30
T	...	6 13 20 27	T	3	10 17 24 ...	T	3	10 17 24 31
W	...	7 14 21 28	W	4	11 18 25 ...	W	4	11 18 25 ...
T	1	8 15 22 29	T	5	12 19 26 ...	T	5	12 19 26 ...
F	2	9 16 23 30	F	6	13 20 27 ...	F	6	13 20 27 ...
S	3	10 17 24 31	S	7	14 21 28 ...	S	7	14 21 28 ...

APR.			MAY.			JUNE.		
S	...	5 12 19 26	S	3	10 17 24 31	S	...	7 14 21 28
M	...	6 13 20 27	M	4	11 18 25 ...	M	1	8 15 22 29
T	...	7 14 21 28	T	5	12 19 26 ...	T	2	9 16 23 30
W	1	8 15 22 29	W	6	13 20 27 ...	W	3	10 17 24 ...
T	2	9 16 23 30	T	7	14 21 28 ...	T	4	11 18 25 ...
F	3	10 17 24 ...	F	1	8 15 22 29 ...	F	5	12 19 26 ...
S	4	11 18 25 ...	S	2	9 16 23 30 ...	S	6	13 20 27 ...

JULY.			AUG.			SEP.		
S	...	5 12 19 26	S	2	9 16 23 30	S	...	6 13 20 27
M	...	6 13 20 27	M	3	10 17 24 31	M	...	7 14 21 28
T	...	7 14 21 28	T	4	11 18 25 ...	T	1	8 15 22 29
W	1	8 15 22 29	W	5	12 19 26 ...	W	2	9 16 23 30
T	2	9 16 23 30	T	6	13 20 27 ...	T	3	10 17 24 ...
F	3	10 17 24 31	F	7	14 21 28 ...	F	4	11 18 25 ...
S	4	11 18 25 ...	S	1	8 15 22 29 ...	S	5	12 19 26 ...

OCT.			NOV.			DEC.		
S	...	4 11 18 25	S	1	8 15 22 29	S	...	6 13 20 27
M	...	5 12 19 26	M	2	9 16 23 30	M	...	7 14 21 28
T	...	6 13 20 27	T	3	10 17 24 ...	T	1	8 15 22 29
W	...	7 14 21 28	W	4	11 18 25 ...	W	2	9 16 23 30
T	1	8 15 22 29	T	5	12 19 26 ...	T	3	10 17 24 31
F	2	9 16 23 30	F	6	13 20 27 ...	F	4	11 18 25 ...
S	3	10 17 24 31	S	7	14 21 28 ...	S	5	12 19 26 ...

TABLE A.

JAN.			FEB.			MAR.		
S	...	5 12 19 26	S	...	5 12 19 26	S	...	5 12 19 26
M	...	6 13 20 27	M	...	6 13 20 27	M	...	6 13 20 27
T	...	7 14 21 28	T	...	7 14 21 28	T	...	7 14 21 28
W	1	8 15 22 29	W	1	8 15 22(29)	W	1	8 15 22 29
T	2	9 16 23 30	T	2	9 16 23 ...	T	2	9 16 23 30
F	3	10 17 24 31	F	3	10 17 24 ...	F	3	10 17 24 31
S	4	11 18 25 ...	S	4	11 18 25 ...	S	4	11 18 25 ...

APR.			MAY.			JUNE.		
S	1	8 15 22 29	S	...	7 14 21 28	S	...	4 11 18 25
M	2	9 16 23 30	M	1	8 15 22 29	M	...	5 12 19 26
T	3	10 17 24 ...	T	2	9 16 23 30	T	...	6 13 20 27
W	4	11 18 25 ...	W	3	10 17 24 31	W	...	7 14 21 28
T	5	12 19 26 ...	T	4	11 18 25 ...	T	1	8 15 22 29
F	6	13 20 27 ...	F	5	12 19 26 ...	F	2	9 16 23 30
S	7	14 21 28 ...	S	6	13 20 27 ...	S	3	10 17 24 ...

JULY.			AUG.			SEP.		
S	...	6 13 20 27	S	...	3 10 17 24 31	S	...	4 11 18 25
M	...	7 14 21 28	M	1	8 15 22 29	M	...	5 12 19 26
T	1	8 15 22 29	T	2	9 16 23 30	T	...	6 13 20 27
W	2	9 16 23 30	W	3	10 17 24 31	W	...	7 14 21 28
T	3	10 17 24 31	T	4	11 18 25 ...	T	1	8 15 22 29
F	4	11 18 25 ...	F	5	12 19 26 ...	F	2	9 16 23 30
S	5	12 19 26 ...	S	6	13 20 27 ...	S	3	10 17 24 ...

OCT.			NOV.			DEC.		
S	...	5 12 19 26	S	2	9 16 23 30	S	...	7 14 21 28
M	...	6 13 20 27	M	3	10 17 24 ...	M	1	8 15 22 29
T	...	7 14 21 28	T	4	11 18 25 ...	T	2	9 16 23 30
W	1	8 15 22 29	W	5	12 19 26 ...	W	3	10 17 24 31
T	2	9 16 23 30	T	6	13 20 27 ...	T	4	11 18 25 ...
F	3	10 17 24 31	F	7	14 21 28 ...	F	5	12 19 26 ...
S	4	11 18 25 ...	S	1	8 15 22 29 ...	S	6	13 20 27 ...

TABLE B.

JAN.			FEB.			MAR.		
S	...	4 11 18 25	S	1	8 15 22 29	S	...	4 11 18 25
M	...	5 12 19 26	M	2	9 16 23 30	M	...	5 12 19 26
T	...	6 13 20 27	T	3	10 17 24 31	T	...	6 13 20 27
W	...	7 14 21 28	W	4	11 18 25 ...	W	...	7 14 21 28
T	1	8 15 22 29	T	5	12 19 26 ...	T	1	8 15 22 29
F	2	9 16 23 30	F	6	13 20 27 ...	F	2	9 16 23 30
S	3	10 17 24 31	S	7	14 21 28 ...	S	3	10 17 24 ...

APR.			MAY.			JUNE.		
S	...	4 11 18 25	S	2	9 16 23 30	S	...	7 14 21 28
M	...	5 12 19 26	M	3	10 17 24 31	M	1	8 15 22 29
T	...	6 13 20 27	T	4	11 18 25 ...	T	2	9 16 23 30
W	...	7 14 21 28	W	5	12 19 26 ...	W	3	10 17 24 ...
T	1	8 15 22 29	T	6	13 20 27 ...	T	4	11 18 25 ...
F	2	9 16 23 30	F	7	14 21 28 ...	F	5	12 19 26 ...
S	3	10 17 24 ...	S	1	8 15 22 29 ...	S	6	13 20 27 ...

JULY.			AUG.			SEP.		
S	...	6 13 20 27	S	...	3 10 17 24 31	S	...	7 14 21 28
M	...	7 14 21 28	M	1	8 15 22 29	M	1	8 15 22 29
T	1	8 15 22 29	T	2	9 16 23 30	T	2	9 16 23 30
W	2	9 16 23 30	W	3	10 17 24 ...	W	3	10 17 24 ...
T	3	10 17 24 ...	T	4	11 18 25 ...	T	4	11 18 25 ...
F	4	11 18 25 ...	F	5	12 19 26 ...	F	5	12 19 26 ...
S	5	12 19 26 ...	S	6	13 20 27 ...	S	6	13 20 27 ...

OCT.			NOV.			DEC.		
S	...	5 12 19 26	S	2	9 16 23 30	S	...	7 14 21 28
M	...	6 13 20 27	M	3	10 17 24 ...	M	1	8 15 22 29
T	...	7 14 21 28	T	4	11 18 25 ...	T	2	9 16 23 30
W	1	8 15 22 29	W	5	12 19 26 ...	W	3	10 17 24 31
T	2	9 16 23 30	T	6	13 20 27 ...	T	4	11 18 25 ...
F	3	10 17 24 31	F	7	14 21 28 ...	F	5	12 19 26 ...
S	4	11 18 25 ...	S	1	8 15 22 29 ...	S	6	13 20 27 ...

TABLE C.

JAN.			FEB.			MAR.		
S	...	5 12 19 26	S	...	5 12 19 26	S	...	5 12 19 26
M	...	6 13 20 27	M	...	6 13 20 27	M	...	6 13 20 27
T	...	7 14 21 28	T	...	7 14 21 28	T	...	7 14 21 28
W	1	8 15 22 29	W	1	8 15 22(29)	W	1	8 15 22 29
T	2	9 16 23 30	T	2	9 16 23 ...	T	2	9 16 23 30
F	3	10 17 24 31	F	3	10 17 24 ...	F	3	10 17 24 31
S	4	11 18 25 ...	S	4	11 18 25 ...	S	4	11 18 25 ...

APR.			MAY.			JUNE.		
S	1	8 15 22 29	S	...	6 13 20 27	S	...	4 11 18 25
M	2	9 16 23 30	M	...	7 14 21 28	M	...	5 12 19 26
T	3	10 17 24 31	T	1	8 15 22 29	T	...	6 13 20 27
W	4	11 18 25 ...	W	2	9 16 23 30	W	...	7 14 21 28
T	5	12 19 26 ...	T	3	10 17 24 31	T	1	8 15 22 29
F	6	13 20 27 ...	F	4	11 18 25 ...	F	2	9 16 23 30
S	7	14 21 28 ...	S	5	12 19 26 ...	S	3	10 17 24 ...

JULY.			AUG.			SEP.		
S	...	6 13 20 27	S	...	4 11 18 25	S	...	1 8 15 22 29
M	...	7 14 21 28	M	...	5 12 19 26	M	1	2 9 16 23 30
T	1	8 15 22 29	T	1	6 13 20 27	T	2	3 10 17 24 ...
W	2	9 16 23 30	W	2	7 14 21 28	W	3	4 11 18 25 ...
T	3	10 17 24 ...	T	3	8 15 22 29	T	4	5 12 19 26 ...
F	4	11 18 25 ...	F	4	9 16 23 30	F	5	6 13 20 27 ...
S	5	12 19 26 ...	S	5	10 17 24 31	S	6	7 14 21 28 ...

OCT.			NOV.			DEC.		
S	...	6 13 20 27	S	...	3 10 17 24 31	S	...	1 8 15 22 29
M	...	7 14 21 28	M	...	4 11 18 25 ...	M	1	2 9 16 23 30
T	1	8 15 22 29	T	...	5 12 19 26 ...	T	2	3 10 17 24 ...
W	2	9 16 23 30	W	...	6 13 20 27 ...	W	3	4 11 18 25 ...
T	3	10 17 24 31	T	1	7 14 21 28 ...	T	4	5 12 19 26 ...
F	4	11 18 25 ...	F	2	8 15 22 29 ...	F	5	6 13 20 27 ...
S	5	12 19 26 ...	S	3	9 16 23 30 ...	S	6	7 14 21 28 ...

TABLE E.

JAN.			FEB.			MAR.		
S	...	5 12 19 26	S	2	9 16 23	S	2	9 16 23 30
M	...	6 13 20 27	M	3	10 17 24	M	3	10 17 24 31
T	...	7 14 21 28	T	4	11 18 25	T	4	11 18 25 ...
W	1	8 15 22 29	W	5	12 19 26	W	5	12 19 26 ...
T	2	9 16 23 30	T	6	13 20 27	T	6	13 20 27 ...
F	3	10 17 24 31	F	7	14 21 28	F	7	14 21 28 ...
S	4	11 18 25 ...	S	1	8 15 22(29)	S	1	8 15 22 29 ...

APR.			MAY.			JUNE.		
S	...	6 13 20 27	S	...	4 11 18 25	S	1	8 15 22 29
M	...	7 14 21 28	M	...	5 12 19 26	M	2	9 16 23 30
T	1	8 15 22 29	T	...	6 13 20 27	T	3	10 17 24 ...
W	2	9 16 23 30	W	...	7 14 21 28	W	4	11 18 25 ...
T	3	10 17 24 ...	T	1	8 15 22 29	T	5	12 19 26 ...
F	4	11 18 25 ...	F	2	9 16 23 30	F	6	13 20 27 ...
S	5	12 19 26 ...	S	3	10 17 24 31	S	7	14 21 28 ...

JULY.			AUG.			SEP.		
S	...	4 11 18 25	S	3	10 17 24 31	S	...	7 14 21 28
M	...	5 12 19 26	M	4	11 18 25 ...	M	1	8 15 22 29
T	...	6 13 20 27	T	5	12 19 26 ...	T	2	9 16 23 30
W	...	7 14 21 28	W	6	13 20 27 ...	W	3	10 17 24 ...
T	1	8 15 22 29	T	7	14 21 28 ...	T	4	11 18 25 ...
F	2	9 16 23 30	F	1	8 15 22 29 ...	F	5	12 19 26 ...
S	3	10 17 24 31	S	2	9 16 23 30 ...	S	6	13 20 27 ...

OCT.			NOV.			DEC.		
S	...	5 12 19 26	S	2	9 16 23 30	S	...	7 14 21 28
M	...	6 13 20 27	M	3	10 17 24 ...	M	1	8 15 22 29
T	...	7 14 21 28	T	4	11 18 25 ...	T	2	9 16 23 30
W	1	8 15 22 29	W	5	12 19 26 ...	W	3	10 17 24 31
T	2	9 16 23 30	T	6	13 20 27 ...	T	4	11 18 25 ...
F	3	10 17 24 31	F	7	14 21 28 ...	F	5	12 19 26 ...
S	4	11 18 25 ...	S	1	8 15 22 29 ...	S	6	13 20 27 ...

and in alignment with 51 we find "**F**," which is the Dominical Letter for 1751, Old Style, and the Calendar for that year is Table **F**. (2) Find the Calendar for 1914:—Under 19, New Style, and in line with 14 we find "**D**." Therefore Table **D** is the Calendar required. (3) Find the Calendar for 1920:—This is a Leap Year, and has two Dominical Letters. Under 19, New Style, and in line with 20 we find "**DC**." Use Table **D** from Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, and Table **C** from March 1 to Dec. 31.

NOTE.—Old Style changed to New Style Sept. 14, 1752. For 1752 use Table **E** from Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, Table **D** from March 1 to Sept. 2 (11 days omitted), and Table **A** from Sept. 14 to Dec. 31. This Calendar, arranged by Mr. John C. Robertson, of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, is *copyright*.

TABLE B.

JAN.

S	2	9	16	23	30	
M	3	10	17	24	31	
T	4	11	18	25	...	
W	5	12	19	26	...	
T	6	13	20	27	...	
	7	14	21	28	...	
1	8	15	22	29	...	

FEB.

S	...	6	13	20	27	
M	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22(29)		
W	2	9	16	23	...	
T	3	10	17	24	...	
F	4	11	18	25	...	
S	5	12	19	26	...	

MAR.

S	...	6	13	20	27	
M	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
W	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	31	
F	4	11	18	25	...	
S	5	12	19	26	...	

APR.

S	...	3	10	17	24	
M	...	4	11	18	25	
T	...	5	12	19	26	
W	...	6	13	20	27	
T	...	7	14	21	28	
F	1	8	15	22	29	
S	2	9	16	23	30	

MAY.

S	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	31	
W	4	11	18	25	...	
T	5	12	19	26	...	
F	6	13	20	27	...	
S	7	14	21	28	...	

JUNE.

S	...	5	12	19	26	
M	...	6	13	20	27	
T	...	7	14	21	28	
W	1	8	15	22	29	
T	2	9	16	23	30	
F	3	10	17	24	...	
S	4	11	18	25	...	

JULY.

S	3	10	17	24	31	
M	4	11	18	25	...	
T	5	12	19	26	...	
W	6	13	20	27	...	
T	7	14	21	28	...	
F	1	8	15	22	29	
S	2	9	16	23	30	

AUG.

S	...	7	14	21	28	
M	1	8	15	22	29	
T	2	9	16	23	30	
W	3	10	17	24	31	
T	4	11	18	25	...	
F	5	12	19	26	...	
S	6	13	20	27	...	

SEP.

S	...	4	11	18	25	
M	...	5	12	19	26	
T	...	6	13	20	27	
W	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	...	

OCT.

S	2	9	16	23	30	
M	3	10	17	24	31	
T	4	11	18	25	...	
W	5	12	19	26	...	
T	6	13	20	27	...	
	7	14	21	28	...	
1	8	15	22	29	...	

NOV.

S	...	6	13	20	27	
M	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
W	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	...	
F	4	11	18	25	...	
S	5	12	19	26	...	

DEC.

S	...	4	11	18	25	
M	...	5	12	19	26	
T	...	6	13	20	27	
W	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	31	

TABLE C.

JAN.

S	3	10	17	24	31	
M	4	11	18	25	...	
T	5	12	19	26	...	
W	6	13	20	27	...	
	7	14	21	28	...	
1	8	15	22	29	...	
2	9	16	23	30	...	

FEB.

S	...	7	14	21	28	
M	1	8	15	22(29)		
T	2	9	16	23	...	
W	3	10	17	24	...	
T	4	11	18	25	...	
F	5	12	19	26	...	
S	6	13	20	27	...	

MAR.

S	...	7	14	21	28	
M	1	8	15	22	29	
T	2	9	16	23	30	
W	3	10	17	24	31	
T	4	11	18	25	...	
F	5	12	19	26	...	
S	6	13	20	27	...	

APR.

S	...	4	11	18	25	
M	...	5	12	19	26	
T	...	6	13	20	27	
W	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	...	

MAY.

S	2	9	16	23	30	
M	3	10	17	24	31	
T	4	11	18	25	...	
W	5	12	19	26	...	
T	6	13	20	27	...	
F	7	14	21	28	...	
S	1	8	15	22	29	

JUNE.

S	...	6	13	20	27	
M	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
W	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	...	
F	4	11	18	25	...	
S	5	12	19	26	...	

JULY.

S	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	31	
W	4	11	18	25	...	
T	5	12	19	26	...	
F	6	13	20	27	...	
S	7	14	21	28	...	

AUG.

S	...	4	11	18	25	
M	...	5	12	19	26	
T	...	6	13	20	27	
W	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	31	

SEP.

S	...	1	8	15	22	
M	...	2	9	16	23	
T	...	3	10	17	24	
W	...	4	11	18	25	
T	...	5	12	19	26	
F	...	6	13	20	27	
S	...	7	14	21	28	

OCT.

S	...	6	13	20	27	
M	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
W	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	31	
F	4	11	18	25	...	
S	5	12	19	26	...	

NOV.

S	...	3	10	17	24	
M	...	4	11	18	25	
T	...	5	12	19	26	
W	...	6	13	20	27	
T	...	7	14	21	28	
F	1	8	15	22	29	
S	2	9	16	23	30	

DEC.

S	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	31	
W	4	11	18	25	...	
T	5	12	19	26	...	
F	6	13	20	27	...	
S	7	14	21	28	...	

TABLE F.

JAN.

S	...	6	13	20	27	
M	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
W	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	31	
F	4	11	18	25	...	
S	5	12	19	26	...	

FEB.

S	...	3	10	17	24	
M	...	4	11	18	25	
T	...	5	12	19	26	
W	...	6	13	20	27	
T	...	7	14	21	28	
F	1	8	15	22	29)	
S	2	9	16	23	...	

MAR.

S	3	10	17	24	31	
M	4	11	18	25	...	
T	5	12	19	26	...	
W	6	13	20	27	...	
T	7	14	21	28	...	
F	8	15	22	29	...	
S	9	16	23	30	...	

APR.

S	...	7	14	21	28	
M	1	8	15	22	29	
T	2	9	16	23	30	
W	3	10	17	24	...	
T	4	11	18	25	...	
F	5	12	19	26	...	
S	6	13	20	27	...	

MAY.

S	...	5	12	19	26	
M	...	6	13	20	27	
T	...	7	14	21	28	
W	1	8	15	22	29	
T	2	9	16	23	30	
F	3	10	17	24	31	
S	4	11	18	25	...	

JUNE.

S	2	9	16	23	30	
M	3	10	17	24	...	
T	4	11	18	25	...	
W	5	12	19	26	...	
T	6	13	20	27	...	
F	7	14	21	28	...	
S	1	8	15	22	29	

JULY.

S	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	31	
W	4	11	18	25	...	
T	5	12	19	26	...	
F	6	13	20	27	...	
S	7	14	21	28	...	

AUG.

S	...	4	11	18	25	
M	...	5	12	19	26	
T	...	6	13	20	27	
W	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	31	

SEP.

S	...	1	8	15	22	29
M	...	2	9	16	23	30
T	...	3	10	17	24	...
W	...	4	11	18	25	...
T	...	5	12	19	26	...
F	...	6	13	20	27	...
S	...	7	14	21	28	...

OCT.

S	...	6	13	20	27	
M	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
W	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	31	
F	4	11	18	25	...	
S	5	12	19	26	...	

NOV.

S	...	3	10	17	24	
M	...	4	11	18	25	
T	...	5	12	19	26	
W	...	6	13	20	27	
T	...	7	14	21	28	
F	1	8	15	22	29	
S	2	9	16	23	30	

DEC.

S	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	31	
W	4	11	18	25	...	
T	5	12	19	26	...	
F	6	13	20	27	...	
S	7	14	21	28	...	

TABLE G.

JAN.

S	...	7	14	21	28	
M	1	8	15	22	29	
T	2	9	16	23	30	
W	3	10	17	24	31	
T	4	11	18	25	...	
F	5	12	19	26	...	
S	6	13	20	27	...	

FEB.

S	...	4	11	18	25	
M	...	5	12	19	26	
T	...	6	13	20	27	
W	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22(29)		
F	2	9	16	23	...	
S	3	10	17	24	...	

MAR.

S	...	4	11	18	25	
M	...	5	12	19	26	
T	...	6	13	20	27	
W	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	31	

APR.

S	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	...	
W	4	11	18	25	...	
T	5	12	19	26	...	
F	6	13	20	27	...	
S	7	14	21	28	...	

MAY.

S	...	6	13	20	27	
M	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
W	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	31	
F	4	11	18	25	...	
S	5	12	19	26	...	

JUNE.

S	...	3	10	17	24	
M	...	4	11	18	25	
T	...	5	12	19	26	
W	...	6	13	20	27	
T	...	7	14	21	28	
F	1	8	15	22	29	
S	2	9	16	23	30	

JULY.

S	...	5	12	19	26	
M	...	6	13	20	27	
T	...	7	14	21	28	
W	1	8	15	22	29	
T	2	9	16	23	30	
F	3	10	17	24	31	
S	4	11	18	25	...	

AUG.

S	2	9	16	23	30	
M	3	10	17	24	...	
T	4	11	18	25	...	
W	5	12	19	26	...	
T	6	13	20	27	...	
F	7	14	21	28	...	
S	1	8	15	22	29	

SEP.

S	2	9	16	23	30	
M	3	10	17	24	...	
T	4	11	18	25	...	
W	5	12	19	26	...	
T	6	13	20	27	...	
F	7	14	21	28	...	
S	8	15	22	29	...	

OCT.

S	...	7	14	21	28	
M	1	8	15	22	29	
T	...	6	13	20	27	
W	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	...	

NOV.

S	...	4	11	18	25	
M	...	5	12	19	26	
T	...	6	13	20	27	
W	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	...	

DEC.

S	...	4	11	18	25	
M	...	5	12	19	26	
T	...	6	13	20	27	
W	...	7	14	21	28	
T	1	8	15	22	29	
F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	3	10	17	24	...	

Right Ascension, Declination.—The heavenly bodies appear to be affixed to the inner surface of a sphere of which the observer is the centre, and this celestial sphere is supposed to be marked with meridians and parallel circles just as is the terrestrial globe. The central of these circles is the extension of the Earth's Equator. On the celestial sphere Right Ascension is the counterpart of longitude on the Earth. Declination is the counterpart of terrestrial latitude.

The Ecliptic.—The extension of the plane of the Ecliptic (*see* p. 99) marks a circle round the celestial sphere called the Ecliptic. The position of the Ecliptic in the sky may be traced approximately by the positions of the moon and planets which always lie near it. The Sun is always in the Ecliptic.

The First Point of Aries.—The Ecliptic and Equator intersect in two points, the Sun being at one of these at the Spring Equinox. This point is called the First Point of Aries, and this is taken as the zero point from which Right Ascension is measured.

A similar system of circles parallel to the Ecliptic, with meridians at right-angles to them, is imagined, and the position of a heavenly body with reference to these is called its celestial latitude and longitude. Celestial longitude is also measured from the First Point of Aries, and does not differ greatly in amount from Right Ascension.

The R.A. and Dec. of a Star, except for changes mentioned on p. 83, are constant. The R.A. and Dec. of a Planet change because of the movement of the Earth and Planet round the Sun. The Right Ascension of the Sun continually increases because of the Earth's movement.

Opposition.—Since the Earth and planets move round the Sun at different rates, the Earth will at certain times pass between the Sun and an exterior planet, and the latter is then said to be in Opposition. The longitude of the planet measured from the Earth differs then from that of the Sun by 180°, and the planet is in the South at midnight.

Conjunction.—When the Earth and an Exterior Planet are in line with the Sun, the latter being between the two other bodies, the Planet is in Conjunction, and the Sun and the Planet have the same longitude. For Mercury and Venus, this configuration is called Superior Conjuction. When either of these planets is in line with the Sun and Earth and between these two bodies, it is said to be in Inferior Conjunction. A planet in either kind of Conjunction has the same longitude as the Sun, and therefore approximately the same Right Ascension.

In the course of its movement round the Earth, the Moon in every month is brought in line with each of the planets in turn; or it sometimes happens that two of the planets are brought by their orbital motion into line with the Earth (or nearly so). In such cases the two objects are seen near together in the sky, and are then said to be in Conjunction. Technically, the word is here used in a somewhat different sense from that of the preceding paragraph, the definition being that the two objects are in conjunction when they have the same Right Ascension.

Elongation of Mercury and Venus (*see* p. 85).

Stationary Points.—A line being supposed joining the Earth and a planet, at certain epochs on either side of Opposition, or of Inferior Conjunction in the case of Mercury and Venus, this line remains parallel to itself for some days, and the planet does not change its position among the stars.

Heliocentric Position.—For some purposes it is convenient to consider the position of a celestial body supposed to be seen from the centre of the Sun. In this convention the position is given in latitude and longitude, but the longitude is not the same in amount as that referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

Occultations (*see* p. 50).

MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR. (1339th Year of Hejira, A.D. 1920–1921.)

Year of Hejira 1339.	A.D. 1920.	Year of Hejira 1339.	A.D. 1921.	Year of Hejira 1339.	A.D. 1921.
Muharram	September 15	Jomada II.	February 10	Dulheggia	August 6
Saphar	October 15	Rajab	March 11	1340.	
Rabia I.	November 13	Shaaban	April 10	Muharram	September 4
Rabia II.	December 13	Ramadan	May 9	Saphar	October 4
	A.D. 1921.	Shawall	June 8	Rabia I.	November 2
Jomada I.	January 11	Dulkaada	July 7	Rabia II.	December 2
				Jomada I	December 31

ROMAN CALENDAR.

In the ancient Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

The first day of a month being called its "Kalends," the last day of the preceding month is called *the day before the Kalends* (pridie Kalendas). Thus December 31 would have been written "pridie Kal. Jan." The day before that, December 30, is the third day of the Kalends, both the beginning and ending days of the interval being taken in the reckoning, and so on back to the Ides, and from thence again to the Nones.

THE COPTIC CALENDAR.

Year 1637.	A.D. 1921.	Year 1637.	A.D. 1921.
Tubah	Jan. 9	Masrī	August 7
Amshīr	Feb. 8	Intercalary	Sept. 6–10
Barmahāt	March 10	Year 1638.	
Barmūdah	April 9	Tūt	Sept. 11
Bashuns	May 9	Bābah	Oct. 11
Būnah	June 8	Hātur	Nov. 10
Abīb	July 8	Kīhak	Dec. 10

In the Coptic Calendar, used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is composed of 12 months of 30 days each, followed by 6 or 5 Intercalary days according as the year is or is not a Leap-year. The Era of this Calendar is that of Diocletian, A.D. 284.

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900·0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926·7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5·5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Sun and Moon moves in this plane, and the Earth revolves round this centre not remaining precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°, and it is this tilt which causes the Seasons, for the inclination is always in the same direction, and is such that the Northern end of the axis about which the Earth rotates points towards the Sun in the Summer of the Northern hemisphere, and away from it in the Winter. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the Sun appears to change its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter, the Sun being between the Earth and the Winter stars in summer and *vice-versa*. Because of the inclination of the Equator to the Ecliptic, the Sun is high in the sky in Summer and low in Winter. The dates when the Sun is at the exact mean or intermediate positions—*i.e.*, when it is at the points in the sky defined by the line of intersection of the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic—are called the Equinoxes, and on these dates day and night are of equal duration all over the globe. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time. Because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis, the length of a solar day is more than the length of a rotation by about four minutes (*see* p. 92). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity circles about the pole of figure at a distance of a few feet.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun but of less amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it might be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and when these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, high water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations, is known as Earth magnetism. Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle, except in particular cases, is not the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a parallel line through Dover the West declination is at present about a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about 1½° greater; whilst at Dublin the declination West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. The position of the North Magnetic Pole is about latitude 73°, longitude 100° W.; the South is in latitude 72°, longitude 150° E., but these positions apparently undergo secular change. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p. 102. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south,

but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.	°	′	
1580	11	15	East.
1665	1	30	West.
1765	20	0	West.
1800	24	6	West.

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about 24° 25′, which was probably its maximum. Since then it has been moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1920 are approximate.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
	° ′		° ′
1900	16 29·0	·1846	67 8·5
1910	15 41·2	·1855	66 52·6
1915	14 56·5	·1851	66 51·8
1916	14 46·9	·1849	66 52·8
1917	14 37·0	·1848	66 53·7
1918	14 27·7	·1846	66 54·2
1919	14 18·2	·1845	66 53·6
1920	14 9·0	·1844	66 54

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10*h*., and again about 18*h*., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14*h*., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning according to season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are in some way dependent on solar radiation, and it is suggested that the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting, may produce the effect.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which, if unusually violent, cause hindrance to the working of cable and telegraph systems. These storms begin suddenly, and practically simultaneously all over the Earth. The occurrence of a magnetic storm on March 22, 1920, which lasted for several days, at a time when a long train of spots was crossing the Sun's visible disc, helps to make plausible the hypothesis that these storms are caused by the direct action of streams of electrified particles driven into space by solar action (*see* p. 87). But the theory has not passed without criticism, and is not finally accepted. Dates of previous magnetic storms of some violence are: August 11, 1919; Sept. 25, 1909; Oct. 31, 1903; Nov. 17, 1882.

GRAVITY.

The law of attraction or universal gravitation affirms that two bodies exert on one another an attraction directly proportional to their masses and in inverse ratio to the square of the distance between them, and since this is so the terrestrial mass exerts an attraction upon all the bodies at its surface. The combination of this attraction with the (so-called) centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth produces a resultant force which is known as gravity. The direction of this force is the vertical.

It is found by experiment that the force of gravity (generally indicated by the letter g) is different in different latitudes. At the Pole the force exceeds that at the Equator by rather more than a two-hundredth part, or, in other words, a person who weighs 200 lbs. at the Equator by a spring balance would weigh by the same balance 201 lbs. at the Pole.

The experiments consist in finding the time of oscillation of the same pendulum in different latitudes, the time being smaller as g is larger. A pendulum which makes a swing in exactly one second is longer at places where g is large.

The following table gives the relative values of the force of gravity and the length of the seconds pendulum at various places—g is the acceleration due to gravity in centimetre-seconds, l is given in centimetres.

	g.	*l.*
Equator	978·05	99·097
Latitude 45°	980·63	99·359
Greenwich	981·21	99·418
Edinburgh	981·60	99·457
Pole	983·23	99·622

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point. This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands, of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded. The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path. From the length of the interval between the appearance of the P and the S waves the distance of the earthquake is inferred.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,872·4 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·09 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	400,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	910,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	180,000,000
North America...	8,000,000	120,000,000
South America ...	6,800,000	38,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,000,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,646,000,000

The British Empire extends over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest country (8,400,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian ...	Asia	655,000,000
Caucasian ...	Europe & Orient	645,000,000
Negro.....	Africa	190,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	81,000,000
Malayan	Australasia	52,000,000
Red Indian ...	America	23,000,000
		1,646,000,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is called the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*. The study of the Races of Mankind is *Ethnology*, and of their location *Ethnography*. The study of extinct organic life is *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,872·4 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,000 miles an hour (580,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

The following cities have a population exceeding half a million:—

London (Greater), England (1918) ...	7,432,929
New York (Greater), U.S.A. (1919) ...	6,141,445
Paris, France (1911)	2,888,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1919)	2,700,000
Petrograd, Russia (1915)	2,318,000
Tokyo, Japan (1913)	2,225,000
Vienna, Austria (1914).....	2,150,000
Berlin, Prussia 1910)	2,071,000
Moscow, Russia (1913)	1,818,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1919)	1,825,000
Buenos Aires, Argentina (1916)	1,597,000
Osaka, Japan (1916).....	1,460,000
Canton, China	1,250,000
Calcutta, India (1911)	1,222,000
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1910)	1,130,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1911)	1,008,000
Peking, China	1,000,000
Constantinople, Turkey	1,000,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1919)	1,000,000
Bombay, India (1911).....	980,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1919)	950,000
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
Warsaw, Poland (1913)	909,000
Budapest, Hungary (1910)	880,000
Birmingham, England (1911)	840,000
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1919).....	810,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1919).....	807,000
Liverpool, England (1911).....	746,000
Manchester, England (1911)	716,000
Montreal, Canada (1914)	700,000
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1919)	700,000
Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
Cairo, Egypt (1907)	654,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1918).....	644,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
Sydney, New South Wales (1911).....	637,000
Bangkok, Siam (1909)	630,000
Copenhagen, Denmark (1916)	605,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1919).....	604,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1919)	600,000
Madrid, Spain (1910).....	600,000
Munich, Bavaria (1910).....	596,000
Melbourne, Victoria (1911)	592,000
Rome, Italy (1915)	591,000
Leipsic, Saxony (1910)	590,090
Barcelona, Spain (1910).....	587,000
San Francisco, U.S.A. (1919)	580,000
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
Prague, Czechoslovakia	550,000
Dresden, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Madras, India (1911)	520,000
Cologne, Prussia (1910).....	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Milwaukee, U.S.A. (1919).....	505,000
Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918).....	501,281
Toronto, Canada (1919).....	500,000
Buffalo, U.S.A. (1919).....	500,000
Newark, U.S.A. (1919)	500,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each :—

Name.	Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Oceans.		
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Seas.		
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	,,	28,146
,, II.	,,	27,803
Makalu	,,	27,790
Tengri Khan	Thian Shan	24,000
Chumalhari	Himalayas	23,944
Aconagua	Andes	22,868
*Sahama	Bolivia	22,349
Illampa (Sorata)	Andes	21,490
Illimani	,,	21,031
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Lullialluco	,,	20,243
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	German E. Africa	19,720
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Licancaur	Andes	19,521
*Mount Elias	Rockies	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	,,	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
El Potra	Andes	18,045
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Maipo	Andes	17,421
Citlaltepetl	Mexico	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Brit. E. Africa	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* *Volcanoes.* In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Tomboro in Japan, and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	,,	280,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	,,	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celébes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Danish)	,,	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland (U.K.)	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitsbergen (Norway)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,, ,,	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,800
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,725
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,700
Zambesi	Moçambique	1,680
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,600
		1,500

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; and the series of falls on the Merced River in the *Yosemite Valley* in California.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Religion.	Continental Distribution						
	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. America.	S. America.	Oceania.	Total.
CHRISTIANS :—							
Roman Catholics ...	183,760,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	36,700,000	36,200,000	8,200,000	272,860,000
Orthodox Catholics.	98,000,000	17,200,000	3,800,000	1,000,000	...	...	120,000,000
Protestant Churches	93,000,000	6,000,000	2,750,000	65,000,000	400,000	4,500,000	171,650,000
Total Christians.....	374,760,000	28,700,000	9,050,000	102,700,000	36,600,000	12,700,000	564,510,000
NON-CHRISTIANS :—							
Jews	9,250,000	500,000	400,000	2,000,000	30,000	25,000	12,205,000
Muhammadans	3,800,000	142,000,000	51,000,000	15,000	10,000	25,000,000	221,825,000
Buddhists.....	...	138,000,000	11,000	...	...	20,000	138,031,000
Hindus	...	210,000,000	300,000	100,000	110,000	30,000	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists	...	300,000,000	30,000	100,000	...	700,000	300,830,000
Shintoists	...	25,000,000	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
Animists	...	42,000,000	98,000,000	20,000	1,250,000	17,000,000	158,270,000
Unclassified	1,000,000	6,000,000	130,000	8,000,000	...	150,000	15,280,000
Total Non-Christian	14,050,000	863,500,000	149,871,000	10,235,000	1,400,000	42,925,000	1,081,981,000
TOTAL	388,810,000	892,200,000	158,921,000	112,935,000	38,000,000	55,625,000	1,646,491,000

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

Of the 1,646,000,000 inhabitants of the globe about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues, of which English has the largest number of adherents through the predominance of that tongue in the United States of America and in the British Dominions.

Language.	People.
English.....	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

Name.	Country.	Length. Miles.	Yds.
Tay	Scotland	2	73
Ohio	United States	2	—
Sone (Dehri)	India	1	1,591
Victoria	Canada	1	1,320
Godavari	India	1	1,272
Forth	Scotland	1	1,005
Missouri	United States	1	784
Queensborough...	United States	1	740
Williamsburgh ...	United States	1	676
Mohanadi.....	India	1	544
Manhattan	United States	1	520
Susquehanna	United States	1	345
Brooklyn	United States	1	245
Izat (Ganges)	India	1	367
Hardinge (Ganges)	India	1	207
Quebec	Canada	—	1,080

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.	Trade £
New York ...	10,943,000	10,548,000	772,800,000
Liverpool.....	7,159,000	6,658,000	*835,849,867
London	7,745,000	5,335,000	*819,875,330
Hamburg	12,997,000	13,192,000	380,320,000
Antwerp	13,757,000	13,722,000	242,269,000
Marseilles.....	5,299,000	3,402,000	164,610,000
Montreal	1,898,000	1,961,000	145,840,000
Washington...	3,350,000	3,296,000	116,998,000
Bremen.....	1,511,000	1,506,000	116,460,000
Philadelphia	1,965,000	2,118,000	108,750,000
Havre	2,642,000	1,112,000	108,324,000
Genoa	5,336,000	5,119,000	101,707,000
Kobé	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
New Orleans	3,153,000	3,068,000	99,749,200
Calcutta	1,390,000	1,715,000	96,262,000
San Francisco	1,173,000	1,364,000	96,156,000
Yokohama ...	3,456,000	3,359,000	95,052,000
Singapore.....	6,602,000	6,612,000	91,839,200
Buenos Aires	3,909,000	...	90,956,000
Manchester ...	1,240,000	839,606	*146,890,745
Bordeaux	2,824,000	1,014,000	86,145,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,906,000	83,009,800
Hull	1,979,052	1,474,034	*148,023 115
Bombay.....	1,698,000	1,451,000	79,733,000
Sydney, N.S.W.	1,079,000	1,102,000	78,910,000
Glasgow	1,927,780	2,961,790	*110,248,762
Alexandria ...	967,000	1,344,000	56,840,000
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Cardiff	5,599,000	6,163,000	30,981,600
Monte Video	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000

* 1919 figures, others 1918 or latest available.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,* feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20·50	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	90	31	108	20,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26·75	14	100	5,000,000

* At the bottom. † Reconstructed.

Area and Population of the Principal Countries.

Country.	Sq. Miles.	Population. Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Vital Statistics. Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
British Empire ...	13,123,712	435,000,000	32	...	...	} London (Greater)	7,432,929
U.K.	121,377	45,407,037	374	21·1	14·6		
India	1,803,000	315,000,000	158	...	30·9	Delhi	233,000
Canada	3,730,000	7,300,000	2	27·82	15·12	Ottawa	88.000
Newfoundland .	162,750	250,000	2	28·8	10·6	St. John's	33.000
Australia	3,153,041	5,500,000	2	27·7	10·5	Canberra.....	...
New Zealand ...	105,000	1,200,000	11	26·3	9·5	Wellington.....	95.000
South Africa ...	795,300	6,000,000	8	26·97	11·9	Pretoria	42,000
Egypt.....	363,181	12,600,000	31	...	...	Cairo	785,000
Sudan	984,520	3,000,000	3	...	...	Khartoum	30.000
United States	3,027,000	95,000,000	31	...	...	} Washington	440.000
Extra U.S.	717,100	10,000,000	14	...	...		
Abyssinia	350,000	7,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa	50.000
Afghanistan.....	246,000	5,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul	180,000
Argentina..... ...	1,132,000	8,250,000	7	42·1	21·6	Buenos Aires.....	1.250.000
Armenia	20,600	2,000,000	9	...	...	Erivan	...
Austria	31,600	7,140,000	226	31·4	21·9	Vienna	1.850.000
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	23·7	15·2	Brussels	760.000
Bolivia	570,000	2,800,000	4	...	...	La Paz	95,000
Brazil	3,300,000	24,500,000	7	...	...	Rio de Janeiro ...	1.000.000
Bulgaria	71,450	5,000,000	69	40·3	26·4	Sofia.....	200.000
Chile	290,000	4,200,000	14	37·2	31·1	Santiago	420,000
China.....	4,300,000	420,000,000	97	...	...	Peking.....	1.000,000
Colombia	462,000	5,500,000	12	...	...	Bogotá.....	130,000
Costa Rica	23,000	460,000	20	43·8	26·1	San José	39.000
Cuba	44,178	2,600,000	49	34·4	11·2	Havana	635,000
Czecho-Slovakia...	54,450	13,000,000	238	...	...	Prague.....	550,000
Denmark	15,500	3,000,000	180	26·7	13·4	Copenhagen	510,000
Dominica	18,750	700,000	37	...	...	San Domingo.....	25,000
Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	7	...	...	Quito	55.000
Finland.....	145,600	3,300,000	20	...	...	Helsingfors	130,000
France	213,000	42,000,000	197	18·7	19·6	Paris	2,850,000
Georgia	45,000	3,200,000	71	...	...	Tiflis.....	356.000
Germany	208,780	60,000,000	311	29·8	16·2	Berlin	2,071,000
Greece	56,000	6,000,000	107	...	...	Athens.....	300.000
Guatemala	42,500	2,200,000	51	...	...	Guatemala	90,000
Haiti	10,200	2,000,000	196	...	...	Port-au-Prince ...	100,000
Honduras.....	44,275	650,000	13	35·3	17·8	Tegucigalpa	35,000
Hungary	32,800	7,500,000	227	...	...	Budapest	1,100,000
Italy	120,000	38,000,000	316	31·5	21·4	Rome	650.000
Japan.....	236,000	77,000,000	320	34·2	21·9	Tokyo	2,400,000
Latvia	10,000	900,000	90	...	...	Riga.....	570,000
Liberia	40,000	2,000,000	50	...	...	Monrovia	6,000
Lithuania	40,000	5,000,000	125	...	...	Vilna	210,000
Luxemburg	1,000	260,000	260	...	...	Luxemburg	21,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico	470,000
Netherlands	12,761	6,850,000	536	27·8	14·5	The Hague	360,000
Nicaragua	51,700	800,000	15	...	...	Managua.....	40,000
Norway.....	124,400	2,600,000	20	25·9	13·2	Christiania.....	260.000
Panama.....	31,890	400,000	13	...	...	Panama	37,000
Paraguay	65,000	800,000	12	...	...	Asuncion	80,000
Persia.....	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran	210,000
Peru	532,000	3,500,000	6	...	...	Lima.....	151,000
Poland	300,000	30,000,000	100	...	...	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30·7	19·4	Lisbon	340,000
Rumania	122,300	17,000,000	139	46·2	23·4	Bucharest	400,000
§Russia	4,850,000	108,000,000	22	...	...	Moscow	750,000
Salvador	7,225	1,300,000	165	...	...	San Salvador.....	60,000
Siam	200,000	8,000,000	40	...	...	Bangkok	550,000
Spain	196,700	21,000,000	103	31·8	23·7	Madrid	600,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	23·8	13·8	Stockholm	342,000
Switzerland.....	15,950	4,000,000	236	25·0	15·1	Berne	96,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	142,000	9,300,000	65	...	...	Constantinople...	1,200,000
Ukraine.....	174,000	30,000,000	172	...	...	Kieff.....	600,000
Uruguay	72,200	1,400,000	15	31·7	14·5	Monte Video.....	380,000
Venezuela	363,728	3,000,000	6	32·8	22·1	Caracas	91,000
*Yugo-Slavia	87,000	12,000,000	137	...	...	Belgrade.....	100,000

* Montenegro and Serbia are included in Yugo-Slavia.

§ Particulars for *Soviet* Russia.

Finances and Special Trade of the Nations.

Figures for United Kingdom 1919-1920; Other Countries (mainly) 1918-1919.

Country.	Population	Revenue. Total.	Revenue. Per Head.	Debt. Total.	Debt. Per Head.	*Special Trade. Total.	*Special Trade. Per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
U. Kingdom ...	45,000,000	1,200,000,000	26 13 4	8,000,000,000	177 15 6	2,000,000,000	44 8 10
India	315,000,000	85,000,000	0 10 9	316,000,000	1 0 0	250,000,000	0 15 9
Canada	7,300,000	60,000,000	8 4 4	280,000,000	38 7 1	560,000,000	76 14 2
Newfoundland	250,000	1,860,000	7 13 1	7,200,000	29 12 7	15,000,000	61 14 7
Australia	5,500,000	...	...	...	...	150,000,000	27 5 4
New Zealand ...	1,200,000	...	...	160,000,000	133 6 8	60,000,000	50 0 0
South Africa ...	6,000,000	20,000,000	3 6 8	150,000,000	25 0 0	103,000,000	17 3 4
Egypt	12,620,000	25,000,000	1 19 8	...	...	50,000,000	3 17 0
United States	105,000,000	1,050,000,000	10 0 0	2,500,000,000	23 16 2	2,400,000,000	22 17 1
Argentina	8,000,000	35,000,000	4 7 6	120,000,000	15 0 0	260,000,000	32 10 0
Austria	7,140,000	...	...	2,280,000,000	319 6 6	...	...
Belgium	7,700,000	32,000,000	4 3 2	720,000,000	93 10 1	308,000,000	40 0 0
Bolivia	2,800,000	2,800,000	1 0 0	5,600,000	2 0 0	20,000,000	7 2 10
Brazil	24,500,000	38,000,000	1 2 10	180,000,000	7 6 11	208,000,000	8 1 7
Bulgaria	5,000,000	20,000,000	4 0 0	114,000,000	22 16 0	†15,000,000	3 0 0
Chile	4,200,000	24,000,000	5 14 3	56,000,000	13 6 8	†94,000,000	22 7 7
China	420,000,000	60,000,000	0 3 0	275,000,000	0 10 2	250,000,000	0 11 10
Colombia	5 500,000	3,400,000	0 12 4	5,500,000	1 0 0	†12,000,000	2 3 7
Costa Rica	460,000	800,000	1 14 9	5,300,000	11 10 0	.	...
Cuba	2,600,000	13,000,000	5 0 0	15,500,000	5 19 2	†186,000,000	71 10 9
Czecho-Slovakia	13,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	3,000,000	19,500,000	6 10 0	30,000,000	10 0 0	150,000,000	50 0 0
Dominica	700,000	1,400,000	2 0 0	3,500,000	5 0 0	†14,000,000	20 0 0
Ecuador	2,000,000	1,700,000	0 17 0	5,300,000	2 13 0	11,000,000	5 10 0
Finland	3,300,000	13,000,000	3 12 8	7,700,000	2 6 8	...	...
France	42,000,000	840,000,000	20 0 0	6,300,000,000	150 0 0	1,500,000,000	35 14 3
Germany	60,000,000	650,000,000	10 16 8	8,000,000,000	133 6 8	...	...
Greece	6,000,000	46,000,000	7 12 6	120,000,000	20 0 0	13,000,000	2 3 4
Guatemala	2,200,000	...	...	...	...	†3,500,000	1 11 9
Haiti	2,000,000	800,000	0 8 0	5,000,000	2 10 0	...	...
Honduras	650,000	540,000	0 16 8	...	...	†2,300,000	3 10 9
Hungary	7,500,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	38,000,000	204,000,000	5 7 4	3,360,000,000	88 8 5	310,000,000	8 3 2
Japan	77,000,000	85,000,000	1 2 1	330,000,000	4 5 8	400,000,000	5 4 0
Liberia	2,000,000	54,000	0 0 6	400,000	0 4 0	400,000	0 4 0
Luxemburg	260,000	1,750,000	6 14 7	1,840,000	7 1 6	...	...
Mexico	16,000,000	16,000,000	1 0 0	67,000,000	4 3 9	50,000,000	3 15 0
§Montenegro ...	400,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands ...	6,850,000	50,000,000	7 6 0	168,000,000	24 10 6	454,000,000	66 5 6
Nicaragua	800,000	400,000	0 10 0	3,000,000	3 15 0	2,400,000	3 0 0
Norway	2,600,000	35,000,000	13 1 6	55,000,000	21 2 11	133,000,000	51 3 0
Panama	400,000	600,000	1 10 0	...	...	†2,000,000	5 0 0
Paraguay	800,000	500,000	0 12 6	1,000,000	1 5 0	2,000,000	2 10 0
Persia	10,000,000	1,500,000	0 3 0	7,000,000	0 14 0	27,000,000	2 14 0
Peru	3,500,000	5,000,000	1 8 7	6,000,000	1 14 3	†31,500,000	9 0 0
Poland	30,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	6,000,000	13,000,000	2 3 4	160,000,000	25 16 8	34,000,000	5 13 4
Rumania	17,000,000	26,000,000	1 10 0	360,000,000	21 3 6	45,000,000	2 12 10
‡Russia	108,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salvador	1,300,000	1,000,000	0 15 4	2,600,000	2 0 0	3,600,000	2 15 4
§Serbia	4,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	8,000,000	6,000,000	0 15 0	7,000,000	0 17 6	†20,000,000	2 10 0
Spain	21,000,000	73,000,000	3 9 6	496,000,000	43 12 4	†95,000,000	4 10 5
Sweden	6,000,000	33,000,000	5 10 0	85,000,000	14 3 4	†238,000,000	39 13 4
Switzerland ...	4,000,000	9,000,000	2 5 0	57,000,000	14 5 0	†192,000,000	48 0 0
Turkey	9,300,000	32,000,000	3 8 9	437,100,000	47 0 0	†70,000,000	7 12 9
Uruguay	1,400,000	7,000,000	5 0 0	34,000,000	24 5 8	†30,000,000	21 8 6
Venezuela	3,000,000	3,000,000	1 0 0	6,000,000	2 0 0	†15,000,000	5 0 0
§Yugo-Slavia ...	12,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
The World (1918)	1,700,000,000	8,000,000,000	4 10 4	26,000,000,000	15 5 10	9,400,000,000	5 10 7

* Special Trade includes Imports retained for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce or Manufacture, and excludes Imports that are re-exported.

† General Trade includes the total value of Imports and the total value of Exports, and the combined total under these two headings is given where the value of the Special Trade cannot be definitely ascertained.

§ Montenegro and Serbia are included in Yugo-Slavia.

‡ Particulars for *Soviet* Russia.

The World's Production of Wheat.

(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1918. (Actual.)	Season 1919. (Estimated.)
U.S.A.	114	115
Russia (say)	50	(say) 40
India	47	35
Canada	29	22
Australasia	15	11
Hungary (say)	15	(say) 14
France	29	22
Spain	16·5	16·5
Italy	23	19
Germany (say)	15	(say) 13
Argentina	29	23
Rumania (say)	3	7
Austria (say)	7	(say) 7
United Kingdom	10.5	(say) 8·5
Other smaller Producers, abt.	50	abt. 50
	453	403

The figures for the Indian, Argentine, and Australasian crops are of those harvested in the early months of each calendar year; the other crops harvest June–September.

The World's Production of Barley.

(In millions of quarters of 400 lb.)

	Season 1918. (Actual.)	Season 1919. (Estimated.)
Russia (say)	50	(say) 40
U.S.A.	31	23
India	16	16
Germany (say)	15	(say) 13
Japan	9	11
Spain	11	11
Austria (say)	8	(say) 8
United Kingdom	7·5	...
Canada	9	8
Hungary (say)	8	(say) 8
France	3	3
Other smaller Producers, abt.	25·5	...
	193	.....

The World's Production of Oats.

(In millions of quarters of 304 lb.)

	Season 1918. (Actual.)	Season 1919. (Estimated.)
U.S.A.	163	130
Russia (say)	80	(say) 60
Germany (say)	50	(say) 40
Canada	48	43
France	20	18
Austria (say)	25	(say) 22
United Kingdom	32	...
Sweden	6	6
Denmark	4	4
Argentina	7	5
Other smaller Producers, abt.	31	...
	466	...

The World's Production of Rye.

(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1918. (Actual.)	Season 1919. (Estimated.)
Russia (say)	80	(say) 70
Germany (say)	40	(say) 35
Austria (say)	10	(say) 10
U.S.A.	10	9
Hungary (say)	5	(say) 4
France	3·5	4
Other smaller Producers, abt.	24·5	abt. 24
	173	156

The World's Production of Maize (Corn).

(In millions of quarters of 480 lb.)

	Season 1918. (Actual.)	Season 1919. (Estimated.)
U.S.A.	301	337
Hungary (say)	21	(say) 20
Argentina	20	...
Mexico	12	12
Rumania (say)	5	7
Italy	9	9
Egypt	7	7
Russia	5	(say) 5
Union of South Africa	4	5
Other smaller Producers, abt.	15	...
	399	.....

The Principal Exporters of Wheat and Wheat-Flour.

(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of Wheat.)

	Exports, Season 1915-16. Aug. 1–July 31.	Season 1916-17. Aug. 1–July 31.
U.S.A.	30	22
Canada	30	23
Argentina	8	7
Australasia	4	9
India	1	6·5
Russia (North)	1	·4
Other smaller Exporting Countries	1	1·1
	75	69

The Principal Importers (by Sea) of Wheat and Wheat-Flour.

(Expressed in millions of quarters of 480 lb. of Wheat.)

	Imports, Season 1915 16. Aug. 1–July 31.	Season 1916 17. Aug. 1 July 31.
United Kingdom	26·5	19
France	10	probably 15
Italy	10	7
Belgium	3	2
Holland	2	2
Smaller Importing European Countries	10	10
Extra-European Countries	12	12
	73·5	67

The United Kingdom's Imports of Foreign Grain and Flour.

(Calendar Year January 1 to December 31.)

	Wheat (qrs. 480 lb.).	Barley (qrs. 400 lb.).	Oats (qrs. 304 lb.).	Maize (qrs. 480 lb.).	Flour (sacks 280 lb.).
1913	24,704,700	6,283,000	6,691,500	11,469,500	4,791,200
1914	24,249,600	4,492,400	5,215,700	9,109,500	4,024,100
1915	20,689,000	3,447,000	5,762,000	11,333,000	4,192,000
1916	23,349,000	4,429,460	4,606,500	7,970,480	3,984,130
1917	21,668,000	2,559,000	4,650,000	5,835,000	5,735,000
1918	13,540,000	1,407,000	4,028,700	3,441,000	10,543,000

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1920–1921.)

FLAG.	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								SAILING VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS Grand Totals.	
	STEEL.		IRON.		WOOD & COMP.		TOTAL.		STEEL.		IRON.		WOOD AND COMP		TOTAL.			
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	7,232	17,798,671	717	276,498	164	35,484	8,113	18,110,653	239	158,847	60	31,466	149	29,458	448	219,771	8,561	18,330,424
*Dominions	1,090	1,769,441	180	119,659	396	143,127	1,666	2,032,227	33	27,541	35	22,561	536	169,899	604	220,001	2,270	2,252,228
Total British	8,322	19,568,112	897	396,157	560	178,611	9,779	20,142,880	272	186,388	95	54,027	685	199,357	1,052	439,772	10,831	20,582,652
U.S.A.:—Sea	2,620	10,992,189	118	197,236	835	1,216,698	3,573	12,406,123	89	160,619	39	54,751	1,188	1,168,381	1,316	1,383,761	1,889	13,789,874
*N'thern Lakes	450	2,099,184	10	10,988	6	8,396	466	2,118,568	26	88,861	...	...	...	...	26	88,861	492	2,207,429
Philippines	22	21,709	22	19,361	27	8,614	71	49,684	...	...	...	...	5	2,302	5	2,302	76	51,986
Total U.S.A.	3,092	13,113,082	150	227,585	868	1,233,708	4,110	14,574,375	115	249,480	39	54,751	1,193	1,170,683	1,347	1,474,914	5,457	16,049,289
Argentine	129	122,178	19	7,503	2	437	150	130,118	25	10,115	4	3,554	19	6,236	48	19,905	198	150,023
Belgian	191	390,467	7	6,930	10	13,026	208	410,423	2	2,915	1	1,423	2	351	5	4,689	213	415,112
Brazilian	312	438,999	31	33,805	5	2,420	348	475,224	8	3,564	5	7,263	39	11,809	52	22,636	400	497,860
Chilian	59	63,752	20	22,894	11	1,966	90	88,612	...	...	6	9,910	16	5,266	22	15,176	112	103,788
Chinese	68	115,116	13	15,359	21	12,359	102	142,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	142,834
Cuban	26	37,367	6	3,337	8	4,620	40	45,324	5	5,657	2	1,437	6	1,021	13	8,115	53	53,439
Danish	432	677,172	47	27,565	43	14,707	522	719,444	36	27,574	16	19,645	171	36,748	223	83,967	745	803,411
Dutch	869	1,757,120	46	15,222	7	1,050	922	1,773,392	51	14,720	2	2,427	12	2,857	65	20,004	987	1,793,396
Finnish	63	63,799	27	11,090	31	7,406	121	82,295	19	27,139	12	17,545	160	39,710	191	84,394	312	166,689
French	1,073	2,593,609	145	104,875	182	264,745	1,400	2,963,229	98	198,973	8	12,157	252	70,835	358	281,965	1,758	3,245,194
‡German	820	374,769	80	44,460	1	209	901	419,438	206	240,411	4	4,461	27	8,361	237	253,233	1,138	672,671
†Greek	174	413,264	105	71,976	15	11,756	294	496,996	...	...	2	1,323	109	31,924	111	33,265	405	530,261
Italian	582	1,898,065	140	150,377	67	69,987	789	2,118,429	20	14,554	30	37,212	276	72,158	326	123,964	1,115	2,242,393
**Japanese	1,090	2,612,721	87	123,657	763	259,500	1,940	2,995,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,940	2,995,878
Norwegian	1,197	1,798,066	144	89,893	255	91,601	1,596	1,979,560	73	124,999	68	93,905	40	20,924	181	239,828	1,777	2,219,388
Peruvian	22	62,667	1	624	4	2,847	27	66,138	1	2,528	3	4,179	38	16,117	42	22,824	69	88,962
Portuguese	122	220,053	16	13,734	5	1,911	143	235,698	5	5,327	1	814	100	33,826	106	39,967	249	275,665
Rumanian	34	71,041	4	3,076	...	...	38	74,117	...	...	...	...	1	432	1	432	39	74,549
*†‖Russian	373	473,116	139	70,261	12	2,187	524	509,564	4	5,507	2	2,060	83	17,416	89	24,983	613	534,547
Spanish	395	799,594	160	124,256	46	13,430	601	937,280	6	5,808	15	22,041	127	31,901	148	59,750	749	997,030
Swedish	618	784,717	273	168,384	181	43,322	1,072	996,423	19	16,984	11	14,265	195	45,253	225	76,502	1,297	1,072,925
Uruguayan	26	47,424	5	2,501	3	1,532	34	51,457	3	4,054	7	6,946	3	1,380	13	12,380	47	63,837
Other Countries	197	153,315	46	39,263	28	7,766	265	200,344	6	2,205	1	1,342	131	32,554	138	36,101	403	236,445
§Flag not Recorded	423	1,234,750	65	38,092	9	2,437	497	1,275,216	6	2,431	...	...	83	28,180	89	30,611	586	1,305,827
Grand Total	20,709	49,848,335	2,673	1,812,813	3,131	2,243,540	26,513	53,904,688	980	1,151,373	334	372,687	3,768	1,885,317	5,082	3,409,377	31,595	57,314,065

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor *wooden* vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. † In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, and Southern Russia) are omitted from the Register Book.
‡ The figures for steamers include only vessels of under 1,600 tons gross which have not been captured, requisitioned by, or allocated to, other countries.
§ Including all ex-Austro-Hungarian vessels and German steamers of 1,600 tons gross and upwards, the allocation of which is not yet known.
** Japanese sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book. ‖ The figures exclude vessels registered at Esthonian ports.

Country.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu, *Empress*	1876	Sept. 27, 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, *Amir*	June 1, 1892	Feb. 20, 1919
Albania	(Not yet appointed)	...	...
Argentine Republic	Hypolito Irigoyen, *President*	...	Oct. 12, 1916
Austria	Dr. M. Mayr, *State Chancellor*	...	Nov. 20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, *King*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Bhutan	Ugyen Wangchuk, *Maharaja*	...	1907
Bokhara	Said Mir Alim Khan, *Emir*	1880	1911
Bolivia	J. M. Escalin, B. Saaredra, J. M. Ramirez, *Council of Government*	...	July 12, 1920
Brazil	Epitacio da Silva Pessoa, *President*	1865	July 28, 1919
British Empire	George V., *King-Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Bulgaria	Boris III., *Tsar*	Jan. 30, 1894	Oct. 4, 1918
Chile	Arturo Alessandri, *President*	...	Dec. 23, 1920
China	Hsu Shi-chang, *President*	1853	Oct. 10, 1918
Colombia	Marco Fidel Suarez, *President*	...	Aug. 7, 1918
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), *Sovereign*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Costa Rica	Julio Acosta, *President*	...	1920
Cuba	Alfredo Zayas, *President*	...	May 20, 1920
Czecho-Slovakia	Tomas G. Masaryk, *President*	1850	Nov. 14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X., *King*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	*U.S. Naval Administration*	...	1917
Ecuador	Luis Tamajo, *President*	...	1920
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, *Sultan*	Mar. 26, 1868	Oct. 9, 1917
Finland	Kaarlo Julio Stahlberg, *President*	1865	July 25, 1919
France	Alexandre Millerand, *President*	1859	Sept. 23, 1920
Georgia	*President*	...	...
Germany	Friedrich Ebert, *President*	Feb. 4, 1870	Feb. 11, 1919
Great Britain and Ireland	George V., *King*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Greece	Dowager Queen Olga, *Regent*	Aug. 22, 1851	Nov. 1920
Guatemala	Carlos Herrera, *President*	...	April 20, 1920
Haiti	General Dartiguenave, *President*	...	Aug. 12, 1915
Hejaz	El Hussein ibn Ali, *King*	...	June 5, 1916
Honduras	Rafael Lopez Gutierez. *President*	...	1920
Hungary	Nicolas von Horthy, *Governor*	1867	Mar. 1, 1920
Iceland	Christian X., *King of Denmark & Iceland*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
India	George, *Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., *King*	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, *Emperor*	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Khiva	Said Asfendiar, *Khan*	1871	1910
Koweit	Salim ibn Mubarak, *Sultan*	...	...
Liberia	C. D. B. King, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1920
Liechtenstein	John II., *Prince*	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 22, 1858
Luxemburg	Charlotte, *Grand Duchess*	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 15, 1919
Mexico	Alvaro Obregon, *President*	...	Dec. 1, 1920
Monaco	Albert, *Prince*	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro, *see* Yugo-Slavia			
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, *Sultan*	...	Aug. 28, 1912
Nepal	Bir Bikram, *Maharaja*	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Emiliano Chamorro, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1917
Norway	Haakon VII., *King*	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, *Sultan*	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Belisario Porras, *President*	...	Oct. 1, 1920
Paraguay	Manuel Gondra, *President*	...	1920
Persia	Ahmed Mirza, *Shah*	Jan. 20, 1898	July 17, 1917
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, *President*	...	Aug. 9, 1919
Poland	Joseph Pilsudski, *President*	1867	Nov. 1918
Portugal	Antonio José d'Almeida, *President*	...	Oct. 6, 1919
Rome, See of	Benedict XV., *Pope*	Nov. 21, 1854	Sept. 3, 1914
Rumania	Ferdinand, *King*	Aug. 24, 1865	Oct. 10 1914
Russia	Vladimir I. U. Lenin, *Bolshevik President*	Apr. 23, 1870	Nov. 7, 1917
Salvador	Jorge Melendez, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1919
Serbia, *see* Yugo-Slavia			
Siam	Rama VI., *King*	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., *King*	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., *King*	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	E. Schulthess, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1921
Turkey	Muhammad VI., *Sultan*	Jan., 12, 1861	July 3, 1918
United States of America	Warren Gamaliel Harding, *President*	Nov. 2, 1865	Mar. 4, 1921
Uruguay	Baltazar Brum, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1919
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, *President*	...	1919
Yemen	Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed Din, *Imam*	...	...
Yugo-Slavia	Peter I., *King*	July 12, 1844	June 15, 1903

The League of Nations.

ONE of the results of the War of 1914–1918 was the formation of a League of Nations, with a Covenant, and a Charter of XXVI Articles. The principle underlying the formation of the League was adopted by the delegates to the Peace Congress at Versailles on Jan. 25, 1919, and its influence was shewn in the terms of the Treaties.

The High Contracting Parties agreed to the Covenant in order to promote International Co-operation and to achieve International Peace and Security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to War

"by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between Nations;

by the firm establishment of the understandings of International Law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments;

and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous regard for all Treaty Obligations in the dealings of Organized Peoples with one another."

The territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League is guaranteed by the League. In case of any dispute between members, likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter to arbitration or enquiry, and agree not resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrator or the report by the Council, such award to be made within a reasonable time, and such report to be made within six months of the submission of the matter in dispute. Any member resorting to war in disregard of these rules shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the remaining members of the League, who undertake to subject the aggressor to the severance of all intercourse and trade or financial relations, while the Council of the League shall recommend to the Governments concerned what effective force shall be contributed by each to protect the covenants of the League.

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a State which is not a member (or between States that are not members) invitation shall be made to the State or States that are not members to accept membership, with its privileges and obligations. If the invitation be refused, and the State that is not a member resort to war against a member of the League, such State shall be deemed to have made war on every member of the League and shall be so dealt with. If the invitation be refused by States that are not members, the Council shall take such steps as may be possible to avert hostilities and to settle the dispute.

Article XXIII provides for securing fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children in the countries of members, and in those in which members have commercial and industrial relations, and provides for the just treatment of natives; for the suppression of the "White Slave traffic;" for the supervision of the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs, and in arms and ammunition; for the freedom of communications and trade between members, and for the prevention and control of disease.

The formation of the League was very largely the work of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America 1913–21, but his action in committing the United States to participation in the League was repudiated by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of the U.S. and was not endorsed by the electors in the Presidential Election of 1920.

The Council of the League consists of representatives of the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League selected by the Assembly of Representatives of the members of the League. Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

The original members of the League were the Signatories of the Treaty of Peace at Versailles on behalf of the Allies, June 28, 1919:—

Belgium	Haiti
Bolivia	Hejaz
Brazil	Honduras
British Empire	Italy
Canada	Japan
Australia	Liberia
South Africa	Nicaragua
New Zealand	Panama
India	Peru
China	Poland
Cuba	Portugal
Czecho Slovakia	Rumania
Ecuador	Siam
France	*United States
Greece	Uruguay
Guatemala	Yugo-Slavia

The following States were invited to enter:—

Argentina	Persia
Chile	Salvador
Colombia	†Spain
†Denmark	†Sweden
†Netherlands	†Switzerland
†Norway	Venezuela
Paraguay	

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony, not named as an Original Member, may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations, and all its obligations under the Covenant, shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

SEAT OF THE LEAGUE, Geneva, Switzerland.

OFFICERS OF THE LEAGUE.

President (1921), M. Paul Hymans.
Secretary-General, Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (and allowance £500) ... £5,000
Organizing Secretary, Raymond B. Fosdick.
Financial Director, Sir Herbert B. Ames, LL.D.
High Commissioner for the Feeding of Europe, Herbert C. Hoover.
Director, Labour Section, Prof. Louis Varlez.
London Office, 117, Piccadilly, W.1.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*President*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.; *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett.

* The U.S. Senate has declined to participate in the League.
† Has since joined the League.

Embassies:	*Ambassadors.*	*Address of Embassy.*
Belgium	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, K.C.V.O. (1920)	2 Rue de Spa, *Brussels.*
Brazil	Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1918)	*Rio de Janeiro.*
France	Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1920)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré, *Paris.*
Germany	Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920)	70, Wilhelmstrasse, *Berlin.*
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir G. Buchanan, G.C.B. (1919)	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, *Rome.*
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919)	*Tokyo.*
Russia	(Vacant.)	4, Court Quay, *Petrograd.*
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1919)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, *Madrid.*
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1920)	*Constantinople.*
United States	Rt Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B. (1920)	1300, Connecticut Avenue. *Washington.*

Legations:	*Envoys, Ministers, &c.* E.-E., *Envoy-Extraordinary*; M.-P., *Minister-Plenipotentiary*; *Ch. d'Aff., Chargé d'Affaires*; C.-G., *Consul-General.*	*Address of Legation.*
Abyssinia	Hon. Ernest S. Scott, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919)	*Adis Ababa.*
Argentina	J. W. R. Macleay, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	314, Reconquista, *Buenos Aires.*
Austria	Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920)	57, Reisnerstrasse. *Vienna.*
Bolivia	William E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)	*La Paz.*
Bulgaria	Sir A. R. Peel, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920)	*Sofia.*
Chile	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919	*Santiago.*
China	Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.P.* 1920)	*Peking.*
Colombia	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919)	*Bogotá.*
Costa Rica	A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919)	*See* Panama.
Cuba	Hon. W. Erskine, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919)	*San Juan de Dios.*
Czecho-Slovakia	Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	*Prague.*
Denmark	Sir Charles Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	Bredgade, 26, *Copenhagen.*
Dominica	Hon. W. Erskine, M.V.O. (*M.-P.*, 1919)	*See* Cuba.
Ecuador	Arthur Grant Duff (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920)	*See* Peru.
Finland	George Jardine Kidston, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920)	*Helsingfors.*
Georgia	Comm. Luke, D.S.O., R.N. (*High Commissioner*, 1920)	*Tiflis.*
Greece	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1917)	*Athens.*
Guatemala	Hugh William Gaisford, (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)	*Guatemala.*
Haiti	Hon. W. Erskine, M.V.O. (*M.-P.*, 1919)	*See* Cuba.
Honduras	Hugh William Gaisford (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)	*See* Guatemala.
Hungary	Thomas B. Hohler, C.B., C.M.G. (*M.-P.*, 1920)	*Buda Pest.*
Liberia	R. C. F. Maugham (*Consul-General*, 1913)	*Monrovia.*
Luxemburg	Sir Ronald W. Graham, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E.*, 1920)	*See* Netherlands.
Mexico	H. Cummins, O.B.E. (*Ch. d'Aff.*, 1919)	3A, Calle de Lerma, *Mexico.*
Netherlands	Sir Ronald W. Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	12, Hooge, Westeinde, *The Hague.*
Nicaragua	Hugh William Gaisford (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)	*See* Guatemala.
Norway	Sir M. de C. Findlay, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1911)	*Christiania.*
Panama	A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919)	*Panama.*
Paraguay	J. W. R. Macleay, C.M.G. (*M.-P.*, 1920)	*See* Argentina.
Persia	Herman C. Norman, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P. C.-G.*, 1920)	*Tehran.*
Peru	Arthur C. Grant-Duff (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920)	*Limà.*
Poland	(Vacant) (*E.-E. & M.-P.*)	18, Nowy Swiat. *Warsaw.*
Portugal	Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.* 1913)	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, *Lisbon.*
Rumania	Sir H. G. Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920)	*Bucharest.*
Salvador	Hugh William Gaisford (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)	*See* Guatemala.
Siam	Richard S. Seymour, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920)	*Bangkok.*
Sweden	Colville A. de R. Barclay, C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	Strandvagen, 17, *Stockholm.*
Switzerland	Hon. Theo. Russell, C.B., C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	50, Thunstrasse, *Berne.*
Uruguay	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919)	Plaza Zabala, *Monte Video.*
Vatican	Count de Salis, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. Special Mission*)	*Rome.*
Venezuela	H. H. D. Beaumont (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	*Caràcas.*
Yugo-Slavia	Sir C. A. Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	*Belgrade.*

Embassies:	*Ambassadors and Embassies.*	*Consulate-General.*
American	Mr. John W. Davis, 4, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.	18, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Belgian	Baron Moncheur, 23, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Brazilian	Senhor Domicio da Gama, 19, Upper Brook Street, W. 1.	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
French	Count de Saint-Aulaire, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. 2.	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
German	Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9, Carlton House Ter- [race, S.W. 1.	9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Italian	Signor de Martino, 20, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	44, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.
Japanese	Baron G. Hayashi, 20, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Russian	(Vacant) *Chargé d'Aff.*, 44, Curzon St., W. 1.	30, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Spanish	Señor Don Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	40, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
Turkish	(Not yet appointed)	...
Legations:	*Ministers, &c., and Legations.*	
Argentine	(Vacant) 2, Palace Gate, W. 8.	121 Oxford Street, W. 1
Austrian	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Sq., S.W. 1.	(None).
Bolivian	Señor Don Adolfo Ballivian, 54, Holland Park W. 11.	20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.
Bulgarian	Monsieur D. Stancioff	(None).
Chilean	Señor Don A. Edwards, 22, GrosvenorSq., W. 1.	94, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
Chinese	ViKyuinWellingtonKoo, 49, PortlandPl., W. 1.	31, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.
Colombian	Señor Dr. Don Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42, Holland Road, Kensington, W. 14.	7, SicilianA venue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican	(W. J. Le Lacheur, *Consul-General*)	58, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
Cuban	Gen. C. Garcia-Velez, 30, York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. [S.W. 1.	46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Czecho-Slovak	Dr. Adalbert Mastny, 8, Grosvenor Place,	8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Danish	Monsieur de Grevenkop-Castenskiold, 29, Pont Street, S.W. 1.	8, Byward Street, E.C. 3.
Dominican	Señor Don E. Caseaux, *Cons.-Gen.*	19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Ecuadorian	Señor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alcua	23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Esthonian	Monsieur Antonius Piip, *Chargé d'Affaires*	167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Finnish	Monsieur O. Donner, 2, Moreton Gdns., S.W. 1.	29, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.
Georgian	D. Ghambashidze, 32, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	32, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Greek	Monsieur D. Caclamanos, 51, Upper Brook Street, W. 1.	40, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
Guatemalan	Señor Don Manuel Arroyo	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	76, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.	32, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Honduras	(A. B. Ryde, *Consul-General*)	4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
Hungarian	(Not yet appointed)	
Latvian	(Vacant)	4, Drapers Gardens, E.C. 2.
Liberian	Mr. J. P. Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	27, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Lithuanian	Monsieur A. Tyszkiewicz	14, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7.
Luxemburg	Mynheer H. S. J. Maas, *Consul-General*	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Mexican	Señor Miguel Covarrubias	2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Monaco	Mr. Theodore Lumley, *Cons.-Gen.*	37, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Netherlands	Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W. 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan	(Vacant)	65, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Norwegian	Monsieur Benj. Vogt, 25, The Boltons, S.W. 10.	22, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
Panama	Señor Don Guillermo Andreve	232, Finsbury Pavement H'se, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan	Señor Don Hector Velasquez	18, Eldon Street, E.C. 2.
Persian	H.H. Prince Ala-es-Saltaneh, 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.	82, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Peruvian	Señor Don Dr. Francisco Garcia Calderon, 104, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.	31, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
Polish	(Vacant) *Legation*, 45 Grosvenor Sq., S.W. 1.	2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.
Portuguese	Senhor M. Teixeiro-Gomes, 12, Gloucester Place, W. 1. [S.W. 7.	12, Taviton St., Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.
Rumanian	Monsieur M. Boerescu, 4, Cromwell Place,	3, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Salvadorian	Señor Dr. Don Arturo R. Avila, *Ch. d'Affaires*	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
Serbian	*See* Yugo-Slavian.	
Siamese	Phya Buri Navarasth, 23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.	5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Swedish	Baron E.K. Palmstierna, 73, Portland Pl., W. 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Swiss	Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne Street, W. 1. [S.W. 5.	10, Upper Wimpole Street, W. 1.
Ukranian	Dr. N. Stakhowsky, 8, Kensington Mansions,	3, Portland Place, W. 1.
Uruguayan	Señor Don Federico Vidiella, 3, Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W. 7	57–58, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.
Venezuelan	Señor Dr. Don Pedro Cesar Dominici, 7, Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W. 5.	10, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.
Yugo-Slavian	Dr. M. Gavrilovic, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.	195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

London Representatives of British Dominions.

Dominion.	*High Commissioner, etc.*	*Address in London.*
British India	Hon. Sir William S. Meyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *High Commissioner*	India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Australian Commonwealth	Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, *High Commr.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	Hon. Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	J. M. Hunter, *Agent-Gen.*	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	Hon. E. Lucas, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	Hon. A. H. Ashbolt, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C 2.
Victoria	Hon. Sir P. McBride, *Agent-Gen.*	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Hon. Sir J. D. Connolly, *Agent-Gen.*	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Dominion of Canada	Hon. Sir G. H. Perley, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.*	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Alberta	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
British Columbia	Hon. F. C. Wade, K.C., *Agent-Gen.*	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Manitoba	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria St., S.W. 1. [W.C. 2.
New Brunswick	(Vacant)	37 Southampton Street, Strand,
Nova Scotia	J. Howard, *Agent-Gen.*	57A Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Ontario	Dr. G. C. Croelman, *Agent-Gen.*	163 Strand, W.C. 2.
Prince Edward Island	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Quebec	Lt.-Col. J. P. Pelletier, *Agent-Gen.*	38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Saskatchewan	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Yukon	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Newfoundland	Hon. Sir E. R. Bowring, *Agent-Gen.*	58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
New Zealand	Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., *High Commr.*	413 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	(Vacant) *High Commr.*	32 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	37 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
Malay States	Malay States Agency	88 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Sarawak	Advisory Council	Millbank House, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	5 Northumberland Av., W.C. 2.
Ascension	H.M. Admiralty	Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Crown Colonies	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Protectorates	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Foreign Office, S.W. 1.

H.M. Trade Commissioners in British Dominions.

Dominion.	*Trade Commissioner.*	*Address.*
London Headquarters	G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500	35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.
Canada	Capt. E. J. Edwards £1,200 to £1,500	248 St. James Street, *Montreal.*
	F. W. Field £800 to £1,000	257–260 Confederation Life Buildings, *Toronto.*
	L. B. Beale £600 to £800	610 Electric Railway Chambers, *Winnipeg.*
Newfoundland	Capt. E. J. Edwards	(*See* Canada).
Australia	S. W. B. McGregor £1,200 to £1,500	Commerce House, Flinders Street, *Melbourne.*
	A. Simpson £600 to £800	56 Pitt Street, *Sydney.*
New Zealand	R. W. Dalton £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 369), 11 Grey Street, *Wellington.*
South Africa	W. G. Wickham £1,200 to £1,500	(P. O. Box 839) Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, *Johannesburg.*
	Maj. G. Fetherston, D.S.O., M.C. £600 to £800	(P.O. Box 1346) Norwich Union Buildings, *Cape Town.*
East Africa	Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O. £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 220) I.B.E.A. Bldgs., Govt. Rd., *Nairobi.*
India and Ceylon	T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E. £1,700	(P.O. Box 683) 6 Royal Exchange Place, *Calcutta.*
	J. L. Wilson-Goode £800 to £1000	*Bombay.*
British West Indies	A. J. Pavitt £800 to £1,000	The Red House, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad.
Straits Settlements	Maj. A. F. G. Anderson £800 to £1,000	*Singapore.*

NOTE.—There are also paid Imperial Trade Correspondents in CANADA (at *Calgary* and *Edmonton*, *Alberta*, *Vancouver*, B.C., *St. John*, N.B., *Halifax*, N.S., and *Quebec*); at *St John's*, Nfld.; in AUSTRALIA (at *Brisbane*, Q., *Adelaide*, S.A., *Hobart*, Tas., and *Perth*, W.A.); in NEW ZEALAND (at *Dunedin*); in SOUTH AFRICA (at *Port Elizabeth* and *East London*, Cape, at *Durban*, Natal, at *Bloemfontein*, O.F.S., and at *Bulawayo*, Rhodesia). There are, in addition, Honorary Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions or Protectorates not otherwise represented.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes.				
EGGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	—	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	—	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	—	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	—	0
	The House of Normandy.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

The Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-mōr	1057, Apr.
Donald (*Bane*)	1093, Nov.
Duncan	1094, May.
Donald Bàn...rest.	1095, Nov.
Edgar	1097, Sept.
Alexander I.	1107, Jan. 8
David I.	1124, April 27
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	1153, May 24
William (*The Lion*)	1165, Dec. 9
Alexander II.	1214, Dec. 4.
Alexander III.	1249, July 8
Margaret of Norway	1286, Mar. 19
John Baliol	1292, Nov. 17
Robert I. (Bruce)	1306, Mar. 27
David II.	1329, June 7
Robert II. (Stewart)	1371, Feb. 22
Robert III.	1390, April 12
James I.	1406, April 4
James II.	1437, Feb. 20
James III.	1460, Aug. 3
James IV.	1488, June 11
James V.	1513, Sept. 9
Mary	1542, Dec. 16
Francis and Mary	1558, Apr. 24
Mary	1560, Dec. 5
Henry and Mary	1565, July 29
Mary	1567, Feb. 10
James VI.	1567, July 29
(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., March 24, 1603.)	

The Sovereigns of Great Britain from 1603 to 1801.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653–8. *Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector,* 1658–9.				
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701) Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II.		1694	33	6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	...	...	...

The Sovereigns of the United Kingdom from 1801.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Hanover—continued.				
GEORGE III.	(Regency commenced February 5, 1811) ...	1801	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor.				
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The Presidents of the United States of America.

Name.	State.	Party.	Born.	Years of Office.	Died.	Age.
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va.	Fed.	1732	1789–1797	1799	67
2. John Adams	Mass.	,,	1735	1797–1801	1826	90
3. Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1743	1801–1809	1826	83
4. James Madison	Va.	,,	1751	1809–1817	1836	85
5. James Monroe	Va.	,,	1758	1817–1825	1831	73
6. John Quincy Adams	Mass.	,,	1767	1825–1829	1848	80
7. Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1767	1829–1837	1845	78
8. Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	,,	1782	1837–1841	1862	79
9. William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March-April, 1841	1841	68
10. John Tyler (*a*)	Va.	,,	1790	1841–1845	1862	71
11. James Knox Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1795	1845–1849	1849	53
12. Zachary Taylor†	La.	Whig	1784	1849–1850	1150	65
13. Millard Fillmore (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1800	1850–1853	1874	74
14. Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1804	1853–1857	1869	64
15. James Buchanan	Pa.	,,	1791	1857–1861	1868	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†	Ill.	Rep.	1809	1861–1865	1865	56
17. Andrew Johnson (*a*)	Tenn.	,,	1808	1865–1869	1875	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill.	,,	1822	1869–1877	1885	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Ohio	,,	1822	1877–1881	1893	70
20. James Abram Garfield†	Ohio	,,	1831	March–Sept., 1881	1881	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1830	1881–1885	1886	56
22. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1885–1889	1908	71
23. Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1833	1889–1893	1901	97
24. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1893–1897	1908	71
25. William McKinley†	Ohio	Rep.	1843	1897–1901	1901	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1858	1901–1909	1919	60
27. William Howard Taft	Ohio	,,	1857	1909–1913	...	...
28. Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1856	1913–1921	...	...
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding	Ohio	Rep.	1865	1921–1925	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. (*a*) Elected as Vice-President.

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha). His Majesty was *born* at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; *succeeded* to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; *married* Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was *crowned* with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. *died* at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1. GEORGE IV. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. WILLIAM IV. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Württemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan. 23, 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. KING OF HANOVER. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), died July 8, 1850.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 2, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810.

DESCENDANTS OF H.R.H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

1. H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856–1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz.

3. H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(1) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), born May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V. (*see* "House of Windsor," p. 119), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, their issue being (*a*) George Francis Hugh Cambridge, *Earl of Eltham*, born 1895; (*b*) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897; (*c*) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899; (*d*) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907.

(3) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1910.

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., born April 14, 1874, married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (*see* "Queen Victoria's Family," p. 118).

CHILDREN OF H.M. KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK, born April 8, 1818; died Jan. 29, 1906.

1. H.M. KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.

2. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902 (*see* p. 118).

3. H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec. 24, 1845, married Oct. 27, 1867, H.R. & I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.

4. H.R.H. PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III., *Emperor of All the Russias*.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 23, 1853, married Dec. 21, 1878, the *Duke of Cumberland*.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADEMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

The Family of Queen Victoria.

VICTORIA, the only daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—
(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral *the Marquess of Milford Haven*, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V; and has issue:—
(*a*) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885.
(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten, born July 13, 1889;
(*c*) George, *Earl of Medina*, K.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N.;
(*d*) Lord Louis Mountbatten, M.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Sub-Lieut., R.N.
(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864.
(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866.
(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868.
(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.
(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS HELENA, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H.R.H. *Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein*, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (died Oct. 28, 1917). Issue:—
(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.
(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869.
(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.
(iv) H.H. Princess Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872.
(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. the late Princess Louisa of Prussia, died March 14, 1917. Issue:—
(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret (born Jan. 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H.R.H. the *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., leaving issue.
(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., *Governor General of the Union of South Africa*, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife, having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug. 9, 1914.
(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Capt. Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., K.T., P.C., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck; died March 28, 1884. Issue:—
(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, born July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—
(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison.
(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN.
(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889.
(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

The Family of King Edward VII.

EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA, *see also* p. 117), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; *died* May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR Christian Edward, *Duke of Clarence* and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—
(i.) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., and has issue (*see* "Family of Queen Victoria" *above*).
(ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—
H.R.H. Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, Queen Mary, *born* May 26, 1867 (*see* "Family of King George III.," p. 117); *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., M.C., F.R.S., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welch Guards, Col.-in-Chief D.C.L.I., Col.-in-Chief Royal Wilts Yeo., Col.-in-Chief Cadet Corps of U.K., a Captain R.N., *born* June 23, 1894.
2. H.R.H. the Duke of York (Albert Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Lieut. R.N. and Wing Comm. R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, *born* Dec. 14, 1895.
3. H.R.H. Princess Mary (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, *born* April 25, 1897.
4. H.R.H. Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, 2nd Lieut. K.R.R., *born* March 31, 1900.
5. H.R.H. Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund, a Naval Cadet, *born* Dec. 20, 1902.
6. H.R.H. Prince John, *born* July 12, 1905, *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, The Viscount Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
The Lord Steward, The Viscount Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
The Master of the Horse, The Earl of Chesterfield, K.G., G.C.V.O.
The Treasurer of the Household, Commander B. M. Eyres Monsell, R.N., M.P.
The Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P.
The Vice-Chamberlain, W. Dudley Ward, M.P.

Department of Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Assistant Treasurer to the King and Secretary of the Privy Purse, Sir John H. G. Chapple, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. S. MacWilliam.
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Beck.
H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Capt. J. D. Ramsay.
Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept., F. J. Worledge.
Accountant, Ceremonial Dept., H. J. T. Joist.
Accountants, Crown Equerry's Dept., W. Cullen, M.V.O., W. A. Hastie.
Accountant, Pay Office, G. D. Field.

Royal Almonry,
7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.
Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells, D.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).
Secretary, T. T. Norgate, F.R.G.S., F.R.HIST.S.
Assistant do., E. E. Ratcliffe.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, The Rt. Hon. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Equerries in Waiting, Capt. Sir Charles Cust, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey Faussett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Maj. R. H. Seymour, M.V.O.; Capt. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, M.C. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Lt.-Col. A. E. Erskine, D.S.O.
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Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Milsom.
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The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, The Rt. Hon. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
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Secretary, F. S. Osgood, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster.

Lords in Waiting, The Lord Annaly, G.C.V.O. ; The Lord Stanmore ; Maj.-Gen. The Lord Ranksborough, C.B., C.V.O. ; The Lord Somerleyton, K.C.V.O ; The Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O. ; The Earl of Bradford ; Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B.

Extra Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Farquhar, G.C.V.O.

Grooms in Waiting, Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O. ; Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. ; H. L. Verney, C.V.O. ; Maj. P. Hunloke, M.V.O. ; Col. Hon. C. Willoughby ; Vice-Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O. ; Maj. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, M.V.O.

Gentlemen at Arms: Captain, The Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O. *Lieutenant.*, Col. Sir Henry H. Oldham, K.C.V.O. *Standard Bearer*, Lt-Col. Sir H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O. *Maj.-Gen.*, B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Brig.-Gens.*, Newton ; Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O. ; Carleton, D.S.O. ; Home, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Colonels*, C. C. Gore, M.V.O. ; Kelsey ; Keppel ; Lloyd, C.B., M.V.O. ; Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C. ; Burn, A.D.C., M.P. ; Durand, C.B., C.I.E. ; Paget ; Viscount Maitland ; Gore-Brown ; Agnew, D.S.O., M.V.O. ; Fergusson, C.M.G. ; *Lieut.-Colonels*, Davidson ; Hon. W. C. Rowley ; Spragge, D.S.O. ; MacRae-Gilstrap ; Villiers ; C. F. Campbell, C.I.E., O.B.E. ; Webber ; Schofield, *V.C.* ; Stewart ; Maxwell, O.B.E. ; Pollen, C.M.G. ; Crookshank ; Skeffington-Smyth. *Majors*, Richardo ; Milner ; Potter, O.B.E. *Captains*, Waller, M.V.O. ; Liddell, M.V.O. ; Towse, *V.C.*, C.B.E. *Clerk of Cheque & Adjt.*, Col. St. J. C. Gore, C.B., C.B.E. *Sub.-Officer*, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott.

Yeomen of the Guard : *Captain*, The Lord Hylton. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. *Ensign*, Maj. Sir E. H. Elliott, M.V.O. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Capt. H. French, C.V.O. *Exons*, Col. B. de Sales La Terrière ; Maj. Colin W. MacRae ; Brig.-Gen. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. ; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles.

Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Goschen, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, C. Hubert Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O.

Groom of the Robes, Montague C. Eliot, O.B.E.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Lionel Cust, C.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, C.V.O.

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Deputy do., The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.

Ecclesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.

Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A. ; Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A. ; Rev. Canon C. Smith, M.V.O., M.A. ; Rev. Canon Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O., M.A. ; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O., M.A. ; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A. ; Rev. H. S. Wood, D.D. ; Rev. Canon E. R. Bernard, M.A. ; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A. ; Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A. ; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A. ; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A. ; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D. ; Rev. G. F. Wilson, D.D. ; Ven. Archdeacon Armstrong Hall, C.B.E., B.D. ; Rev. J. Wickins, M.A. ; Rev. Lord Wenlock, M.A. ; Rev. E. M. Blackie, B.A. ; Rev. Canon P. Green, M.A. ; Rev. W. Temple, M.A. ; Rev. R. H. L. Sheppard, M.A. ; Rev. S. Bickersteth, D.D. ; Rev. Canon N. Lovett, M.A. ; Rev. Canon A. Burroughes, M.A. ; Rev. Canon A. E. Brook, D.D. ; Rev. T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D. ; Rev. B. O. F. Heywood, M.A. ; Rev. C. S. Woodward, M.A. ; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, M.A. ; Rev. Prebendary Cronshaw, M.A. ; Rev. Canon Newsom ; Rev. B. K. Cunningham, M.A. ; Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, M.C., M.A. ; Rev. W. H. Blackburne, M.C., M.A. ; Rev. E. H. Talbot, M.C., M.A. ; Rev. E. M. Walker, M.A. ; Rev. G. E. Raven, M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean & Chaplain, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A. ; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A. ; Rev. D. Aikin-Sneath, M.A. ; Rev. W. L. Nixon, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. W. P. Besley, M.A., Rev. G. H. O. McCheane.

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A. ; Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist and Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, Mus.D.

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, M.A., Dean of Windsor ; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.A.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Medical Household.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D. ; Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D. ; The Lord Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D. ; Sir A. R. Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Physician to Household, Herbert French, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D. ; Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.S. ; Sir A. A. Bowlby, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S. ; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S. ; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S. ; Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary, F. S. Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons Apothecaries to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, O.B.E., M.V.O., M.R.C.S. ; L. H. Martyn, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Do. at Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Surgeon Oculist Extraordinary, Richard R. Cruise, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Surgeon Dentist, Sir Hy. Baldwin, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.
Anæsthetist to the Household, H. Low, M.A., M.B.
Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills.

Master of the Household's Department.

(Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.)
Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Deputy Master of the Household, Hon. Henry Stonor, C.V.O.
Assistant Secretary to the Board, Maj. C. G. H. MacGill, M.V.O.
Clerk to the Master of the Household, F. J. Bailey.
Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Balerin.
Gentleman of the Cellars, Maj. E. T. Kingscote.
Clerk of the Cellars, C. Luxon.
Inspector, Buckingham Palace, W. S. Sands.
Inspector, Windsor Castle, G. E. Miles.
Consulting Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.
Chief Cook, H. Cédard; *and do.*, L. W. Gower.

Ceremonial Department.

St. James's Palace.

Comptroller, Col. Hon. George Crichton, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Clerks, Jocelyn Godefroi; Austin Hertslet (*Resident*); G. M. Critchett; A. S. Buchanan.
Gentlemen Ushers, Hon. Henry Stonor, C.V.O.; Horace West; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; Lionel Cust, C.V.O.; Percy Armytage, M.V.O.; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.; Montague C. Eliot; Lt.-Col. J.C. Brinton, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Capt. C.A.L. Irvine, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Rear-Adm. P. Nelson-Ward, M.V.O.; Capt. Lord Dormer, C.B.E., R.N.; Capt. E. M. C. Cooper-Key, M.V.O., R.N.; Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. M. G. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett; H. P. Hansell, C.V.O.
Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Sir David Erskine, K.C.V.O. (of Cardross); Brook Taylor; Thomas Kingscote, C.V.O.; Maj. Gerald Ellis.
Pages of Honour, J. A. Murray, G. C. Dugdale, H. P. Hunloke, G. B. Godfrey-Faussett.
Examiner of Plays, George S. Street.
Bargemaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.
Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt.
Caretaker, St. James's Palace, G. Grove.
Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour, Capt. H. Wells, R.F.A.
Sergeants-at-Arms, Richd. Edgcumbe; Maj. Evan Martin, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, *V.C.*; Sir Walter M. Gibson, C.V.O., I.S.O.
Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (*Kensington Palace*); Miss A. Symonds (*Hampton Court Palace*).

Crown Equerries Department.

Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.
Extra Equerries, Lord Marcus Beresford, K.C.V.O.; the Earl of Cromer, M.V.O.; Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Ewart, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Capt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Alwyne Greville, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Sir Edward Henry, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir George Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.; Col. Hon. Sir Harry Legge, G.C.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Adm. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, *V.C.*, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; the Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Capt. Hon. Sir John Ward, K.C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Lord Wester-Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow.
" " *Windsor*, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.
Storekeeper, William Shackleton.
Clerk, J. H. Ould.
Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, Major F. Hobday, C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.

Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. (*Registrar and Secretary*); Maj. H. H. F. Stockley; A. C. Michils; G. A. Titman; V. N. Peel, O.B.E.
Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss V. de Gaury.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Private Sec., Harry L. Verney, C.V.O.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Sutherland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Minto, C.I.; The Lady Ampthill, G.B.E., C.I.; The Countess Fortescue; The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G.B.E.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Bradford; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury; The Lady Desborough.
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Joan Verney; The Lady Elizabeth Dawson.
Maids of Honour, Hon. Mabel Gye; Hon. Ursula Lawley.
Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Assistant Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J. V. Thomas, Bart., M.V.O.
Equerries, Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Piers W. Legh, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Clerks, T. H. Carter; F. H. Evans.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Wing-Comdr. Louis Greig, M.V.O.
Equerry, Capt. Hon. James Gray Stuart, M.C.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Antrim; The Countess of Gosford; The Marchioness of Lincolnshire.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby.
Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.
Maids of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian; The Hon. Lucia White.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.
Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Private Sec., Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Equerries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Hubert Ward, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Extra Equerry, Maj.-Gen. The Lord Ranksborough, C.B., C.V.O.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.V.O., B.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Frederick Stanley Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.
Laryngologist, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.
Clerks, R. H. Short; A. G. Smalley.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Capt. A. F. Liddell, M.V.O.
Extra Equerries, Lt.-Col. Cyril Hankey, M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. C. Wray, C.M.G., M.V.O.; Hugo Wemyss.
Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch; Miss Enid Du Cane; Miss Dorothy Seymour.
Honorary Bedchamber Women, The Lady Edward Cavendish; The Lady Agneta Montagu; Mrs. George Grant Gordon.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Equerry, Col. J. W. Smith-Neill, C.B.E.
Extra Equerries, Maj. Hon. Murrough O'Brien. M.V.O., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. G. Probert.
Physician in Ordinary, F. S. Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Extra Equerry, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Physician in Ordinary, Col. Sir Edward S. Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Equerry & Comptroller, Maj. Eric Bonham, M.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Maj. Edward Seymour, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss E. Heron-Maxwell; The Lady Evelyn Moreton; The Lady Katharine Meade.
Hon. Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Lady Moreton.
Equerry, The Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn.
Hon. Equerries, Col. S. Waller, C.V.O.; Capt. A. H. Tarleton, M.V.O., R.N.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasurer, Victor S. Corkran, C.V.O.
Equerry in Waiting, Capt. A. W. Mackintosh.
Extra Equerry, Col. Hon. Francis L. L. Colborne, M.V.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*); Hon. Mrs. Victor S. Corkran (*extra*).
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; A. J. R. Oxley, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Edgar Seymour, M.V.O., M.B.; D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000
Salaries of Household	125,800
Expenses of Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
	£470,000

Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Princess Christian	6,000
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000
Princess Beatrice	6,000
King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000

IN a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

Contractions.—*S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses; *b.*, signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *div.*, divorced; *M.*, minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

ROYAL DUKES (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1910	*Wales*, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337) (*Scott. Duke, Rothesay*), K.G., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910	(None)
1874	*Connaught & Strathearn*, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, *b.* 1850, *w.*	Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883
1920	*York*, Albert, Duke of York, *b.* 1895	(None)

ARCHBISHOPS—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —— *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.		
1903	*Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., *b.* 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.	
1909	*York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.	

DUKES.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1904
1701 S. 1892*	*Argyll*, Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914	Douglas Walter *C.*, *b.* 1877
1703 S.*	*Atholl*, John George Stewart-Murray, K.T., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord James *S.-M.*, *b.* 1879
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, T.D., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Marq. of Worcester, *b.* 1900
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon*. *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, *b.* 1894
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Gov.-Gen. of Canada*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.* ...	Marquess of Hartington, *b.* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, Alfred William Maitland FitzRoy, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1914
1643 S.*	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, Geo. Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* '62, *s.* '95, *m.*	Marq. of Carmarthen, *b.* '01
1766 I.*	*Leinster*, Maurice FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1893	Lord Edward FitzG., *b.* '92
1675 S.*	*Lennox*. *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	(As English)
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., *b.* '71, *s.* '92, *m.*	Marq. of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.*	*Montrose*, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1878
1756	*Newcastle* (*u. Lyme*), Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* '79, *m.*	Lord Francis Hope, *b.* 1866
1483	*Norfolk*, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Rt. Hon. Ld. Edmund Talbot, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P. (*Dep. Earl Marshal*), *b.* '55
1766	*Northumberland*, Alan Ian Percy, C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* '80, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1912
1716	*Portland*, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1903, *w.*	Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1870
1398 S.*	*Rothesay*, H.R.H. Edward (*Prince of Wales*), K.G., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910	
1707 S.*	*Roxburghe*, Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b.* 1913

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1703	*Rutland*, Henry John Brinsley Manners, K.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Marq. of Granby, *b.* 1886
1684	*St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1870, *s.* '98	Ld. Osborne *L.*, *b.* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Algernon St. Maur, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Lord Ernest *St. M.*, *b.* 1847
1833	*Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Ld. Alistair *S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1890
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Marquington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899, *div.*	Lord Arthur *G.*, *b.* 1860
	DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.	
1900	*Fife*, Alexandra, Duchess (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Earl of Macduff, *b.* 1914
	MARQUESSES.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used.	*Addressed as*, My
1790	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1916	*Aberdeen and Temair*, John Campbell Gordon, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Haddo, O.B.E., *b.* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny*, Reginald William Bransby Nevill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1915	Lord Henry G. R. *N.*, *b.* 1854
1821	*Ailesbury*, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1904
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Capt. Ld. Victor *P.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., C.B., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1905
1885	*Breadalbane*, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C., V.D. (*Scott. Earl, Breadalbane*), *b.* 1851, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None to U.K. peerage)
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Walter *H.*, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 81, *s.* 00, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1907
1917	*Cambridge*, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1868, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Eltham, *b.* 1895
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899
1917	*Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1886, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None)
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C., M.C. (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1883
1816 I.	°*Conyngham*, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), *b.* 1890, *s.* 1918, *div.*	Lord Charles *C.*, *b.* 1871
1911	*Crewe*, Robt. Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Madeley, *b.* 1911
1791 I.	*Donegall*, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904, *M.*	Lord Henry FitzWarrine *C.*, *b.* 1834
1789 I.	*Downshire*, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull-Sandys Hill (*Brit. Earl. Hillsborough*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	Lord Arthur F. Hy. *H.*, *b.* 1895
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, D.S.O. (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Ava, *b.* 1909
1800 I.	*Ely*, John Henry Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord George *L.*, *b.* 1854
1801	*Exeter*, William T. Brownlow Cecil, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* '76, *s.* '98, *m.*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905
1800 I.	*Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* '78 *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	Lt.-Col. Lord Henry *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1599 S.	*Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lieut.-Col. Granville *G.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1872
1912	*Lincolnshire*, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st *M.*, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Rupert *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1852 (to Buy only)
1902	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope, O.B.E. (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1912
1816 I.	*Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, *b.* 1902
1701 S.	*Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* 74, *s.* 00	Philip Henry *K.*, C.H., *b.* 82
1917	*Milford Haven*, Louis Alexander Mountbatten, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Lieut. Earl of Medina, K.C.V.O., R.N., *b.* 1892
1838	*Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1912
1812	*Northampton*, William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, D.S.O., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1913	Edward Robt. Compton, *b.* 1891
1825 I.	*°Ormonde*, James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Earl of Ossory, *b.* 1890

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1682 S.	*Queensberry*, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Cecil C. *D.*, *b.* 1898
1871	*Ripon*, Frederick Oliver Robinson. G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1909, *w.*	(None)
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, *b.* '93
1800 I.*	*Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle*, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1898
1787	°*Townshend*, John Jas. Dudley S. Townshend, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Visct. Raynham, *b.* 1916
1694 S.*	*Tweeddale*, Wm. George Montagu Hay (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Lord Edward *H.*, *b.*, 1888
1789 I.*	*Waterford*, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1911, *M.*	Lord William de la P. *B.*, *b.* 1905 [*b.* 1873
1551	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Maj. Charles S. *P.*, M.V.O.,
1892	*Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., *b.* 1844, 1st Marq., *m.*	Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876

EARLS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.

1606 S.*	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1682 S.	*Aberdeen*. *See* "Aberdeen and Temair" (*U.K. Marq.*)	Earl of Haddo, *b.* 1879
1682	*Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Norreys, *b.* 1887
1639 S.	*Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, M.C., *b.* '93, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Bruce *O.*, M.C., *b.* 1895
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., *b.* '58, *s.* '94, *m.*	Visct. Bury, M.C., *b.* 1882
1826	°*Amherst*, Hugh Amherst, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Visct. Holmesdale, *b.* 1896
1892	*Ancaster*, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *b.* 1907
1789 I.	°*Annesley*, Walter Beresford Annesley, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Glerawly, *b.* 1894
1785 I.	*Antrim*, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1911
1762 I.*	*Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1903
1730	*Ashburnham*, Thomas Ashburnham, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1874, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Trematon, *b.* 1907
1714	*Aylesford*, Charles Wightwick Finch, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Guernsey, *b.* 1908
1800 I.†	*Bandon*, James Francis Bernard, K.P., *b.* 1850, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Ronald P. H. *B.*, *b.* 1875
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Apsley, D.S.O., *b.* 1895
1919	*Beatty*, David Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1871, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Borodale, *b.* 1905
1815	°*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1903
1797 I.	*Belmore*, Armar Lowry-Corry, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1913	Hon. Cecil *L.-C.*, *b.* 1873
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Thos. Mowbray Berkeley, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *w.*	(None)
1739 I.*	*Bessborough*, Edward Ponsonby, K.P., C.B., C.V.O. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *w.*	Viscount Duncannon, C.M.G., M.P., *b.* 1880
1815	*Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1911
1677 S.*	*Breadalbane*. *See* "Breadalbane," *U.K. Marq.*	Iain E. H. Campbell, *b.* '85
1746	*Brooke*. *See* "Warwick."	
1815	°*Brownlow*, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow Cust, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1867, *w.*	Maj. Adelbert Cockayne Cust, *b.* 1867 (to Bny.)
1469 S.	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1878
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, O.B.E., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Hobart, *b.* 1906
1920	°*Buxton*, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, 1st Earl, *m.*	(None)
1800	°*Cadogan*, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1914
1878	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Garmoyle, *b.* 1907
1543 S.†	*Caithness*, Norman Macleod Buchan, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Rev. Hn. Chas. *Sinclair*, *b.* '65
1801 I.	*Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand *A.*,
1831	*Camperdown*, George Alexander Philips Haldane-Duncan, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1918, *w.*	[D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1888 (None)
1661	*Carlisle*, Charles Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hubert A. G. *H.*, *b.* 1901
1793	*Carnarvon*, George E. Stanhope M. Herbert, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1898
1639 S.	*Carnwath*, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. A. E. *D.*, C.B.,
1748 I.*	*Carrick*, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, O.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Butler*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	[*b.* 1851 Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1903 (As U.K.)
1509 S.*	*Cassillis*. *See* "Ailsa," *U.K. Marquess*	Viscount Stuart, *b.* 1889
1800 I.	°*Castlestewart*, Andrew John Stuart, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1919
1814	°*Catheart*, Geo. Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Catheart*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Lionel *L.*,
1647 I.†	*Cavan*, Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.GEN., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1900, *w.*	D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1873
1827	°*Cawdor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914, *M.*	Hon. Andrew C., *b.* 1907
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.-S.*, *b.* 1855
1801	*Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Pelham, *b.* 1905
1803 I.*	*Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1776 I.*	*Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), M.C., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Gillford, *b.* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers. *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1906
1793 I.	*Clonmel*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b.* 1877. *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *S.*, *b.* 1853
1620 I.*	*Cork & Orrery* (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1861, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Robert J. L. *B.*, *b.* 1864
1850	*Cottenham*, Kenelm Charles Francis Pepys, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Mark E. *P.*, *b.* 1903
1762 I.*	*Courtown*, James Walter Milles Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Saltersford*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1857	°*Cowley*, Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1915
1892	*Cranbrook*, John David Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Hon. Ralph *G.-H.*, *b.* 1901
1801	*Craven*, William George Robert Craven, O.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1897
1398 S.*	*Crawford*, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balniel, *b.* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Rowland Thomas Baring, C.V.O., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Errington, *b.* 1918
1911	°†*Curzon of Kedleston*, George N. Curzon, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain, *b.* '59, 1st Earl, *m.*	(None to Earldom)
1633 S.*	*Dalhousie*, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1904
1725 I.†	*Darnley*, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1886
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., K.C.B., V.D., *b.* '51, *s.* '91, *m.*	Visct. Lewisham, *b.* 1881
1866	*Dartrey*, Anthony Lucius Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1920, *m.*	(None to Earldom)
1761	°*De La Warr*, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Lord Sackville, *b.* 1867
1622	*Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *w.*	Visct. Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Stanley, *b.* 1894
1793 I.	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, K.P., P.C., K.C.B. (*U.K., Baron, Desart*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1622 I.*	*Desmond. See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbighand Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	*Devon*, Charles Pepys Courtenay, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1904	Rev. Hon. Henry *C.*, *b.* 1872
1663	*Doncaster. See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1800 I.*	*Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875. *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1902
1661 I.†	*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Henry John Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1853, *w.*	Hon. Berkeley B. *M.*, *b.* [1834
1860	*Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Visct. Ednam, M.C., *b.* 1894
1633 S.*	*Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute." *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1669 S.†	*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S.*	*Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, T.D., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908
1822 I.*	*Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D. (*U.K. Bn., Kenry*), *b.* 1841, *s.* '71, *w.*	Windham Henry W.-Q., C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1857
1833	*Durham*, John Geo. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., *b.* '55, *s.* '79, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1855
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859. *s.* 1878, *m.*	Wenefryde A. T. *Scott*, *b.* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898 ...	Gordon *H.*, *b.* 1873
1508 S.*	*Eglinton & Winton* (1600). Archibald Seton Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1914
1733 I.*	*Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Chas. G. D. I. *P.*, *b.* 1847
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1899
1633 S.*	*Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce, C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Robert Bruce, *b.* 1882
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1915
1789 I.*	*Enniskillen*, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Maj. Viscount Cole, C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1789 I.*	*Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1914, *M.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1874
1453 S.*	*Erroll*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1661	*Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1906
1711	*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Visct. Tamworth, *b.* 1894
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. David W. E. *D.*, *b.* 1910
1628 I.*	*Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, M.C., *b.* 1896

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1716 I. 1746 *	°*Fitzwilliam*, {Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1910
1789	°*Fortescue*, Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., *b.* '54, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Ebrington, M.C.
1841	*Gainsborough*, Charles William Francis Noel, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Viscount Campden, O.B.E., [T.D., *b.* 1884
1623 S. *	*Galloway*, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1920	Alex. David *S.*, *b.* 1914
1703 S. *	*Glasgow*, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Kelburn, *b.* 1910
1806 I. *	*Gosford*, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1877 (As Scottish)
1722	°*Graham*. *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*	
1684 I. *	*Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Visct. Forbes, *b.* 1915
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Capt. Hon. W. *L.-G.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1880
1806	°*Grey*, Charles Robert Grey, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Rev. Harry Geo. *G.*, *b.* 1851
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1902
1619 S.	*Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1917	Hon. Chas. Wm. *B.-H.*, *b.* '00
1919	*Haig*, Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1861, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dawick, *b.* 1918.
1898	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., *b.* 1823, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1880
1754	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Alfred E. F. *Y.*, *b.* 1871
1812	*Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Lascelles, D.S.O., *b.* '82
1742	*Harrington*, Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Petersham, *b.* 1887
1809	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, *b.* 1892
1772	*Hillsborough*. *See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1605 S. *	*Home*, Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1903 (As U.K.)
1703 S. *	*Hopetoun*. *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*	Visct. Curzon, M.P., *b.* 1884
1821	°*Howe*, Richard G. P. Curzon, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	
1529	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901
1885	*Iddesleigh*, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1869
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., *b.* '74, *s.* '05, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905
1837	°*Innes*. *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1920	*Inverness*. *See* "York," Royal Duke	
1919	*Iveagh*, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Earl, *w.*	Visct. Elveden, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., *b.* 1874
1697	*Jersey*, George Henry Robert Child-Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Grandison, *b.* 1910
1801 I. *	*Kennare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1891 (As British)
1723 I. *	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 126	Capt. Hon. Francis Edward *N.*, *b.* 1825
1822 I. †	*Kilmorey*, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, M.C., *b.* '83
1866	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Visct. Kingsborough, *b.* 1897
1768 I. †	*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Alistair G. *H.*, *b.* 1861
1633 S. *	*Kinnoull*, Geo. Harley Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *M.*	
1677 S. *	*Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Falconer, *b.* 1879
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum*, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Viscount Broome, *b.* 1878
1756 I. †	*Lanesborough*, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., *b.* '65, *s.* 1905, *w.*	Hon. Hy. Cavendish *B.*, *b.* '68
1880	*Lathom*, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1910	(None to Earldom)
1624 S.	*Lauderdale*, Frederick Henry Maitland, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Viscount Maitland, *b.* 1868
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1909 *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1880
1795 I. *	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* '79, *s.* '92, *m.*	(None)
1641 S.	*Leven & Melville* (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Capt. Hon. David *L.-M.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1892
1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1913
1803 I. *	*Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	
1633 S. †	*Lindsay*, Reginald Bethune, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Archibald *B.*, *b.* 1872
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1836
1776 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount Vaughan, *l.* 1918
1822 I. *	*Listowel*, William Hare, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* '33, *s.* '56, *m.*	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866
1905	*Liverpool*, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *F.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878 (None to Earldom)
1887	*Londesborough*, Hugo William Cecil Denison, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920	
1785 I. *	*Longford*, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Hon. Francis A. *P.*, *b.* 1905
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Lancelot *L.*, O.B.E.,
1911	°*Loreburn*, Robert Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1846, 1st E., *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1867

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1838	*Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Viscount Ockham, *b.* 1905
1795 I.†	*Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Bingham, *b.* 1898
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, P.C., *b.*1876, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* '03
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1914
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.*1907
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Scone, *b.* 1900
1806	°*Manvers*, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1900, *m.* ...	Viscount Newark, *b.* 1888
1405 S.†	*Mar*, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868
1565 S.†	*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T.,*b.* '65, *s.* '88, *m.*	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1895
1785 I.†	*Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Hon. Algernon *B.*, *b.* 1854
1627 I.*	*Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, K.P., P.C., G.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Lord Ardee, C.B., C.B.E., *b.* 1869
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Henry Savile, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Visct. Pollington, *b.* 1906
1920	*Midleton*, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, K.P., P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dunsford, M.C., *b.* 1888
1911	*Midlothian. See Rosebery*, below.	
1813	*Minto*, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1914 ...	Hon. Arthur R. D.*E.*, *b.*1846
1562 S.*	*Moray*, Morton Gray Stuart (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Lord Doune, *b.* 1892
1815	*Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1905	Hon. Montagu *P.*, *b.* 1878
1760 I.*	*Mornington. See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*	(As U.K.)
1458 S.†	*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1907
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers A. Hamilton Edgcumbe, *b.* '65, *s.*1917,*m.*	Richd. John F. *E.*, *b.* 1843
1831	*Munster*, Aubrey FitzClarence, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1902	Hon. Harold *FitzC.*, *b.* 1870
1805	°*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1913	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1860
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Kynnaird, *b.* 1886
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73,*m.*	Otway S. *G.-T.*, *b.* 1886
1806 I.*	*Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K.Baron, Somerton*), *b.*'65, *s.* 96,*m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1910
1876	*Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Fras. *B.* (to Bny.), *b.* 1882
1647 S.†	*Northesk*, David John Carnegie, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Rosehill, *b.* 1901
1801	*Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, O.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Visct. Cranley, *b.* 1913
1806	*Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894. *m.*	Robert Hy. M. W., *b.* 1913 (to Bny. only)
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lady Mary *FitzM.*, *b.* 1903
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1906
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Sir Eric *D.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1905	*Plymouth*, Robert George Windsor-Clive, P.C., G.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1857, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Windsor, *b.* 1889
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1907
1743	*Portsmouth*, John Fellowes Wallop, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1917	Hon. Oliver H. *W.*, *b.* 1861
1706	°*Poulett*, George Amias Fitzwarine Poulett, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1918 *M.*...	(None)
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1904
1765	*Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, C.I.E., C.B.E., *b.* '68, *s.* 1900. *m.*	Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1895
1831 I.*	*Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.*1913
1917	*Reading*, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., K.C.V.O. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*), *b.* 1860, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Erleigh, M.C., *b.* 1889
1771 I.†	*Roden*, Robert Soame Jocelyn, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1909
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Marsham, *b.* 1892
1703 S.*	*Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., Roy. Victorian Chain, V.D. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1882
1806 I.	*Rosse*, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1918, *M.* ...	Hon. Desmond E. *P.*, *b.* '10.
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.* ..	Lord Loughborough, *b.* '92
1458 S.†	*Rothes*, Norman Evelyn Leslie, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1902
1861	°*Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Bertrand *R.*, *b.* 1872
1915	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks-Beach, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1916, *M.*	(None)
1815	*St. Germans*, John Granville Eliot, M.C., *b.* 1890, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Granville J. *E.*, *b.* 1867
1660	*Sandwich*, George Charles Montagu, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Visct. Hinchingbrooke, *b.*1906
1690	*Scarbrough*, Col. Aldred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, K.C.B. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. Osbert *L.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1862
1771 I.*	*Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Molyneux, *b.*1898
1882	*Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.*'59, *s.*'95,*m.*	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., *b.*1869, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900
1756 I.*	*Shannon*, Robt. Hy. Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Carleton*), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Rear-Adm. Hon. Robert F. *B.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1863
1442	*Shrewsbury & Talbot* (1784), Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.* ...	Viscount Ingestre, *b.* 1914
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade, *b.* 1867

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1633 S.*	*Southesk,* Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1893
1765	°*Spencer,* Charles Robt. Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '57, *s.* 1910, *w.*	Viscount Althorp, *b.* 1892
1703 S.*	*Stair,* John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1906
1628	*Stamford,* Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910	(None)
1718	°*Stanhope,* James Richard Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905	Hon. Henry A. *S.*, *b.* 1845
1821	*Stradbroke,* Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903
1847	*Strafford,* Edmund Henry Byng, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Ivo Francis *B.*, *b.* '74
1786	°*Strange. See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1677 S.*	*Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Hon. Greville R. *H.*, *b.* 1909
1230 S.*	*Sutherland. See* "Sutherland," *U.K. Duke*	(As U.K.)
1714	*Tankerville,* George Montagu Bennet, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1897
1822	°*Temple of Stowe,* Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Chandos *T.-G.-L.*, *b.* '73
1823	°*Vane. See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1815	*Verulam,* James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1880
1729	°*Waldegrave,* Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* '59, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, *b.* '53, *s.* '93, *m.*	Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1882 (As English)
1446 I.*	*Waterford. See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above	
1633 S.*	*Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1912
1621 I.†	*Westmeath,* Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883	Hon. Gilbert C. *N.*, *b.* 1880
1624	*Westmorland,* Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, C.B.E., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1893
1876	*Wharncliffe,* Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Visct. Carlton, *b.* 1892
1793 I.†	*Wicklow,* Ralph Francis Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
1801	*Wilton,* Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. George *E.*, *b.* 1898
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1885
1766 I.	°*Winterton,* Edward Turnour, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907	Hon. Keith T.-Fetherston-
1859	*Winton. See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	(As Scottish) (haugh, *b.* '48
1837	*Yarborough,* Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Lord Worsley, M.C., *b.* 1888

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style,* The Right Hon. the Countess of —— *Addressed as,* My Lady.

1861	*Cromartie,* Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1904
1633 S.	*Loudoun,* Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Mauchline, *b.* 1918
1688 S.	*Melfort,* Lady Edith Drummond, *b.* 1854. *Title of Countess not used*	Francis M. *D.*, *b.* 1839
1901	°*Roberts of Kandahar,* Aileen Mary Roberts, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1914	Lady Edwina *Lewin*, *b.* 1875
1701 S.	*Seafield,* Nina Caroline Grant, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915	Lord Strathspey, *q.v.* Baron

VISCOUNTS.—*Style,* The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as,* My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1919	*Allenby,* Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1861, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Capt. Fredk. Claude H. *A.*, C.B.E., R.N., *b.* 1864
1911	*Allendale,* Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Wentworth *B.*, *b.* 1890
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott,* John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon Robin *A.*, *b.* 1884
1751 I.	*Ashbrook,* Llowarch Robert Flower, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Desmond *F.*, *b.* 1905
1917	*Astor.* Waldorf Astor, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. W. Waldorf *A.*, *b.* 1907
1781 I.†	*Bangor,* Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Edward *W.*, *b.* 1905
1720 I.*	*Barrington,* Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1873
1918	*Bertie of Thame.* Vere Frederick Bertie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1919, *m.*	(None)
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899	Henry Percy *St. J.*, *b.* 1854
1717 I.*	*Boyne,* Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gustavus L. *H.-R.*, *b.* 1907
1868	*Bridport,* Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson *H.*, *b.* 1911
1919	*Burnham,* Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., T.D., *b.* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None to Viscounty)
1914	*Bryce,* James Bryce, P.C., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1838, 1st Viscount, *m*	(None)
1835	*Canterbury,* Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Cave,* George Cave, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Chaplin,* Henry Chaplin, P.C., *b.* 1841, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Eric *C.*, *b.* 1877

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1665 I.	†*Charlemont*, James Edward G. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Chas. Edw. St. Q. *C.*, *b.* 1887
1717 I.	*Chetwynd*, Godfrey Jno. Boyle Chetwynd, C.H., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Adam D. *C.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Chilston*, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1851, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Aretas *A.-D.*, C.M.G., (As U.K.) [*b.* 1876
1661 I.	**Cholmondeley. See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*	
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890
1823	*Clancarty. See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1883
1781 I.	**Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* '44, *s.* '99, *m.*	Hon. Francis *A.-R.*, M.V.O.,
1718	*Cobham*, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* '42, *s.* '89, *m.*	Hon. John C. *L.*, *b.* 1881
1902	*Colville of Culross*, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1888
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *S.-C.*, *b.* 1849
1917	*Cowdray*, Weetman Dickinson Pearson, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Harold W. *P.*, *b.* 1882
1886	*Cross*, Richard Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. — *C.*, *b.* 1920
1776 I.	†*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Osbert E. *V.*, O.B.E., *b.* '84
1917	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Gerald, *K.*, *b.* 1890
1622 I.	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Harry *L.-D.*, *b.* 1874
1785 I.	*Doneraile*, Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b.* 1869
1680 I.	**Downe*, Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John *D.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1872 (As English)
1675 S.	**Dunblane. See* "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*	
1911	*Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray (*Scott. Bn. Elibank*), *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Gideon *M.*, *b.* 1877
1897	*Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Oliver *B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1816	*Exmouth*, Edward Addington H. Pellew, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1899	Henry Edward *P.*, *b.* 1828
1620 S.	†*Falkland*, Byron Plantagenet Cary, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Falkland, D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn F. V. *B.*, *b.* 1916
1917	*Farquhar*, Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 44, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1919	*Finlay*, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1842, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Sir William *F.*, K.B.E., K.C., *b.* 1875
1915	*French of Ypres*, John Denton Pinkstone French, G.M.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*Viceroy of Ireland*), *b.* 1852, 1st Viscount, *m.*	
1918	*Furness*, Marmaduke Furness, *b.* 1883, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. John R. L. *F.*, *b.* 1881
1720 I.	**Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit. Baron. Gage*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912...	Hon. Christopher *F.*, *b.* 1912
1727 I.	**Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Wm. H. St. Q. *G.*, *b.* 1880
1910	*Gladstone*, Herbert Jno. Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *M.-A.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1478 I.	**Gormanston*, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1907, *m.*	(None) Hon. Jenico W. R. *P.*, *b.* 1914
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, V.C., D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902, *m.*	
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1849	*Gough*, Hugh William Gough, M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1919	Hon. Sir W. H. *G.*, K.B.E., *b.* '70
1620 I.	**Grandison. See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	Capt. Guy V. Hugh *G.*, *b.* '87 (As English)
1916	*Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1862, 1st Visct., *w.*	(None)
1719 I.	**Grimston. See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Frederick Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Maj. Hugh H. M. *O'G.*, *b.* 1860
1911	*Haldane*, Richard Burdon Haldane, K.T., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount	(None)
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Hon. Edwd. *W.*, M.P., *b.* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Frederick Danvers Smith, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912	Maj. Hon. Ralph *P.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1869
1917	*Harcourt*, Lewis Harcourt, P.C., *b.* 1863, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. William *H.*, *b.* 1908
1846	*Hardinge*, Henry Charles Hardinge, C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Caryl N. *H.*, *b.* 1905
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914	Thos. Raymond *M.*, *b.* 1898
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. Robert C. *D.*, *b.* 1865
1842	*Hill*, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.-H.*, *b.* 1866
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood (*Irish Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Samuel *H.*, *b.* 1910
1821	*Hutchinson. See* "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1918	*Jellicoe*, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. George P. J. R. *J.*, *b.* 1918
1911	*Knollys*, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1837, 1st Viscount, *m.*	
1895	*Knutsford*, Sydney George Holland, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Edward *K.*, *b.* 1895
1747	*Leinster. See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	Hon. Arth. *Holland-Hib-*
1781 I.	*Lifford*, Archibald Robert Hewitt, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(As Irish) [*bert*, *b.* 1855
1628 I.	**Lumley. See* "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*	Hon. Evelyn Jas. *H.*, *b.* 1880 (As English)
1660 I.	**Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Nigel John *S.*, *b.* 1914

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1802	*Melville*, Charles Saunders Dundas, I.S.O., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1904, *w.*	Hon. Henry *D.*, *b.* 1873
1918	*Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.* ...	Lt.-Col. Hon. Clive *B.*, C.M.G.,
1717 I.	**Midleton.* *See* "Midleton," English Earl	(As English) [C.B.E., *b.* '72
1902	*Milner*, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b* 1854, 1st Viscount	(None)
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Charles R. *M.*, *b.* 1869
1801 I.	**Monck*, Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* '49, *s.* '94, *m.*	H. W. Stanley *M.*, *b.* 1905
1908	*Morley of Blackburn*, John Morley, P.C., O.M., *b.* '38, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1918, *M.*, ...	Lt.-Col. Somerset Jas. *B.*, *b.* 1849
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Rev. Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879
1917	*Northcliffe*, Alfred Chas. Wm. Harmsworth, *b.* '65, 1st Visc., *m.*	(None)
1895	*Peel*, Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1867, *suc.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *P.*, *b.* 1907
1873	*Portman*, Henry Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Claud *P.*, *b.* 1864
1744 I.	**Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*.....	Hon. Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. Jasper N. *R.*, *b.* 1887
1919	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Esmond *H.*, M.P., *b.* '98
1918	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hn. Jestyn R. A. *P.*, *b.* 1917
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Hon. John C. C. *J.*, *b.* 1898
1917	*Sandhurst*, William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount. *m.*	(None to Viscounty)
1905	*Selby*, James William Herschell Gully, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *G.*, *b.* 1911
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1915, *m.*.....	Hon. Raymond *A.*, *b.* 1887
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robt. Pyers J. M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1898
1621 S.	**Stormont.* *See* "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl*	(As British)
1806 I.	†*Templetown*, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* '90, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. *U.*, *b.* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. *B.*, *b.* [1876
1622 I.	**Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Annesley*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Caryl *A.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Wimborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., *b.* 1893, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1903
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911.....	(None)

VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Viscountess ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1918	*Rhondda*, Margaret Haig Mackworth, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913	(None)

BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. [Those marked * always sit—the rest except Sodor and Man, by date.]

Apptd.		*Succession.*
1894	*Bath & Wells*, George Wyndham Kennion, D.D., *b.* 1845, *cons.* 1882, *trans.* 1894 ...	(70th Bp.)
1911	*Birmingham*, Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D., *b.* 1854, *cons.* 1911	(2nd Bp.)
1914	*Bristol*, George Nickson, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1906, *trans.* 1914.....	(49th Bp.)
1914	*Chelmsford*, John Ewen Watts-Ditchfield, D.D., *b.* 1861, *cons.* 1914	(1st Bp.)
1919	*Chichester*, Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1912, *trans.* 1919	(96th Bp.)
1918	*Coventry*, Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D., *b.* 1845, *cons.* 1891, *trans.* 1918...	(1st Bp.)
1920	**Durham*, Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	(86th Bp.)
1905	*Ely*, Frederic Henry Chase, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1905	(60th Bp.)
1905	*Gloucester*, Edgar Charles Sumner Gibson, D.D., *b.* 1848, *cons.* 1905	(32nd Bp.)
1913	*Lichfield*, John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1910, *trans.* 1913	(93rd Bp.)
1900	*Liverpool*, Francis James Chavasse, D.D., *b.* 1846, *cons.* 1900	(2nd Bp.)
1901	**London*, Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D., *cons.* 1897, *trans.* 1901.....	(110th Bp.)
1903	*Manchester*, Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, D.D., *b.* 1847, *cons.* 1894, *trans.* 1903	(4th Bp.)
1915	*Newcastle*, Herbert Louis Wild, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1915	(5th Bp.)
1910	*Norwich*, Bertram Pollock, C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1910.....	(90th Bp.)
1919	*Oxford*, Hubert Murray Burge, D.D., *b.* 1862, *cons.* 1911, *trans.* 1919	(35th Bp.)
1916	*Peterborough*, Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1916.....	(29th Bp.)
1905	*Rochester*, John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1895, *trans.* 1905.....	(101st Bp.)
1914	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich*, Henry Bernard Hodgson, D.D., *b.* 1856, *cons.* 1914...	(1st Bp.)
1911	*Salisbury*, Frederick Edward Ridgeway, D.D., *b.* 1848, *cons.* 1901, *trans.* 1911	(94th Bp.)
1914	*Sheffield*, Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1913	(1st Bp.)
1904	*Southwell*, Edwin Hoskyns, D.D., *b.* 1851, *cons.* 1901, *trans.* 1904	(2nd Bp.)
1897	*Wakefield*, George Rodney Eden, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1890, *trans* 1897.....	(2nd Bp.)
1911	**Winchester*, Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., *b.* 1844, *cons.* 1895, *trans.* 1911.....	(88th Bp.)

The following (except Sodor and Man) *await admission on vacancies:*

1912	*Sodor & Man*, James Denton Thompson, D.D., *b.* 1856, *cons.* 1912	(71st Bp.)
1916	*Exeter*, Lord William Cecil, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1916	(65th Bp.)
1918	*Worcester*. Ernest Harold Pearce, C.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1865, *cons.* 1918	(106th Bp.)
1919	*Chester*, Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1919	(34th Bp.)
1919	*Truro*, Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., *b* 1872, *cons.* 1919	(6th Bp.)

Appt.		*Succession.*
1919	*Southwark*, Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., *b.* 1875, *cons.* 1919	(3rd Bp.)
1920	*Lincoln*, William Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D., *b.* 1860, *cons.* 1919	(90th Bp.)
1920	*Bradford*, Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1920	(1st Bp.)
1920	*St. Albans*, Michael Bolton Furse, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1920	(4th Bp.)
1920	*Ripon*, Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1861, *cons.* 1920	(5th Bp.)
1920	*Carlisle*, Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1910	(61st Bp.)
1920	*Hereford*, Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	(98th Bp.)

BARONS—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*Aberconway*, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1850, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. H. D. *McL.*, C.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1879.
1801	*Abercromby*, John Abercromby, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1917	(None)
1873	*Aberdare*, Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Clarence *B.*, *b.* 1885
1835	*Abinger*, Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Hugh *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1869	*Acton*, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. John *D.-A.*, *b.* 1907
1887	*Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915	Hon. Raymond *H.*, *b.* 1884
1907	*Airedale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. James C. *K.*, *b.* 1864
1896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Hon. Gerald *G.*, *b.* 1879
1876	*Alington*, Napier George Henry Sturt, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1919	(None)
1902	*Allerton*, George Herbert Jackson, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. George W. *J.*, *b.* 1903
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Wm. Alexander Evering Cecil, *b.* 1912, *s.* 19, *M.*	Hon. Henry *C.*, *b.* 1914
1881	*Ampthill*, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 69, *s.* 84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo *R.*, *b.* 1896
1863	*Annaly*, Luke White, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Luke Hy. *W.*, *b.* 1885
1917	*Annesley*. *See* "Valentia," *Irish Viscount*	As Irish
1916	*Anslow*, Tonman Mosley, C.B., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Armaghdale*, John Brownlee Lonsdale, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. J. M. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1892
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*, Edgar Clifford Arundell, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Gerald A. *A.*, *b.* 1861
1885	*Ashbourne*, William Gibson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Edward *G.*, *b.* 1873
1835	*Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *B.*, *b.* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe*, Henry Cubitt, C.B., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Roland C. *C.*, *b.* 1899
1920	*Ashfield*, Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., *b.* 1875, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. R. *A.*, *b.* 1901
1800 I.	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Robert *T.*, *b.* 1897
1919	*Askwith*, George Ranken Askwith, K.C.B., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1863 I.*	*Athlumney*, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873, *m.*	(None to peerage)
1917	*Atholstan*, Hugh Graham, *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1789 I. 1793*	*Auckland*, Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brit. Baron Auckland*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. George *E.*, *b.* 1861
1900	*Avebury*, John Birkbeck Lubbock, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1913	Hon. Norman *L.*, *b.* 1861
1718 I.	*Aylmer*, Matthew Aylmer, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. John *A.*, *b.* 1880
1780	*Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Walter *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* '64
1607 S.†	*Balfour of Burleigh*, Alex. H. Bruce, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1883
1869	*Balinhard*. *See* "Southesk." *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1698	*Barnard*, Christopher William Vane, M.C., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Ralph F. *V.*, *b.* 1891
1902	*Barrymore*, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1887	*Basing*, John Limbrey Robert Selater-Booth, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919	Hon. Charles *S.-B.*, *b.* 1862
1837	*Bateman*, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Charles *B.-H.*, *b.* 1877
1917	*Beaverbrook*, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. J. W. Maxwell *A.*, *b.* '10
1647 S.	*Belhaven & Stenton*, Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Robert *A. E. H.*, *b.* 1903.
1848 I.†	*Bellew*, George Leopold Bryan, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911	Hon. Richd. E. *Bellew*, *b.* 1858
1856	*Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *S.*, *b.* 1912
1455	*Berners*, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	Hon. Clement *T.*, *b.* 1857
1784	*Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Chas. M. W. *N.-H.*, *b.* 1897
1903	*Biddulph*, Michael Biddulph, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. John M. *B.*, *b.* 1869
1919	*Birkenhead*, Frederick Edwin Smith, P.C. (*Lord High Chancellor*), *b.* 1872, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Fredk. *S.*, *b.* 1907
1918	*Bledisloe*, Charles Bathurst, K.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Benjamin *L. B.*, *b.* '99
1907	*Blyth*, James Blyth, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Herbert W. *B.*, *b.* 1868
1892	*Blythswood*, Archibald Douglas-Campbell, M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Barrington S. *D.-C.*, *b.* 1877
1797	*Bolton*, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895, *w.*	Hn. Wm. *O.-P.*, *b.* 1869
1761	*Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil S. *I.*, *b.* 1862
1887	*Bowes*. *See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1711	*Boyle*. *See* "Cork and O.," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1880	*Brabourne*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Hon. Michael *K.-H.*, *b.* 1895
1866	*Brancepeth. See* "Boyne," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1788	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Richd. H. C. *N.*, *b.* '18
1529	*Braye*, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Adrian *V.-C.*, *b.* 1874
1794 I.*	*Bridport. See* "Bridport," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U.K.)
1796	*Brodrick. See* "Midleton," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* '36, *s.* '86, *m*	Hon. Henry *B.*, *b.* 1887
1915	*Bucknaster*, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., *b.* '61, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Owen Stanley *B.*, *b.* '90
1529	*Burgh*, Alexander Henry Leith, *b.* 1866, *claim established* 1916...	Hon. Alex. *L.*, *b.* 1906
1895	*Burghclere*, Herb. Coulstoun Gardner, P.C., *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1912	*Butler. See* "Carrick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1919	*Byng of Vimy*, Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1862, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1643	*Byron*, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1917	Capt. Augustus Wm. *B.*, *b.* 1856
1796	*Calthorpe*, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* '62, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *G.-C.*, *b.* 1892
1383	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1913
1715 I.	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Ralfe *E.-F.*, *b.* 1897
1834 I. 1838*	*Carew*, {Robert Shapland George Julian Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon George P. J. *C.*, *b.* 1863
1786	*Carleton. See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Carmichael*, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Carnock*, Arthur Nicholson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Fredk. Archibald *N.*, M.C., *b.* 1883
1796 I.*	*Carrington. See* "Lincolnshire," *U.K. Marquess*	Hon. Rupert Carrington, C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1852
1812 I.	†*Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Robert *H.*, *b.* 1864
1869	*Castletown*, Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., *b.* '48, *s.* '83, *m*	(None)
1460 S.*	*Cathcart. See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1918	*Cawley* Frederick Cawley, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '77
1919	*Chalmers*, Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1912	*Channing of Wellingborough*, Francis Alston Channing, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Charnwood*, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1901
1831	*Chaworth. See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1858	*Chelmsford*, Fredc. J. Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1905, *m.* (*Viceroy of India*)	Hon. Andrew *T.*, *b.* 1903
1858	*Chesham*, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Chas. *C. C.*, *b.* 1916
1887	*Cheylesmore*, Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hn. Francis *E.*, D.S.O., *b* '93
1858	*Churston*, John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., *b.* '73, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Richard *Y.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.	*Clanmorris*, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1908
1828	*Clanwilliam. See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*Clarina*, Lionel Edward Butler-Massey, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1897, *w.*	Hon. Eyre N. *M.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Clements. See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*, William Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '87
1299	*Clinton*, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1762 I.*	*Clive. See* "Powis." *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1700 I.	*Clonbrock*, Robert Edward Dillon, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1917	Col. Hon. Robt. V. *D.*, *b.* '38
1789 I. 1831*	*Cloncurry*, {Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U.K. Baron, Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *w.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1841
1919	*Clwyd*, John Herbert Roberts, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Trevor *R.*, *b.* 1900
1313	*Cobham*, Gervase Disney Alexander, *b.* 1880, *claim established* 1916	Hon. Robert *A.*, *b.* 1885
1919	*Cochrane of Cults*, Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Thos. G. F. *C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1906	*Colebrooke*, Edwd. Arth. Colebrooke, P.C., C.V.O., *b.* '61, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. Guy *C.*, *b.* 1893
1874	*Coleridge*, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1877
1604 S.*	*Colville of Culross. See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U.K.)
1017	*Colwyn*, Frederick Henry Smith, *b.* 1859 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *S.*, *b.* 1887
1841	*Congleton*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Arthur Regd. B. *P.*, *b.* 1871
1712 I.*	*Conway. See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1874	*Cottesloe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. John W. H. *F.*, *b.* 1900
1914	*Cozens-Hardy*, William Hepburn Cozens-Hardy, K.C., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. *C.-H.*, *b.* 1873
1899	*Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Thomhagh Gurdon, M.C., *b.* '77, *s.* '02, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G.*, *b.* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw*, William Brooks, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *B.*, *b.* 1884
1797 I.*	*Cremorne. See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*	Maj.-Gen. Vesey J. Dawson, C.V.O., *b.* 1853
1797 I.	†*Crofton*, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Edw. Chas. *C.*, *b.* 1896
1920	*Cullen*, Brien Ibrican Cokayne, K.B.E., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles B. M. *C.*, *b.* 1912

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1914	*Cunliffe*, Rolf Cunliffe, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920	Hon. Geoffrey C., *b.* 1903
1914	*D'Abernon*, Edgar Vincent, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1897	*Dawnay*. *See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1920	*Dawson*, Bertrand Edward Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., *b.* ——, 1st Baron, *m.*	None
1812 I.†	*Decies*, John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Arthur M. *H.-B.*, *b.* 1915
1209	*De Clifford*, Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909, *M.*	Hon. Diana *R.*, *b.* 1909
1851	*De Freyne*, Francis Charles French, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Joseph *F.*, *b.* '85
1821	*Delamere*, Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. Thomas *C.*, *b.* 1900
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley*, Philip Sidney, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Col. Hon. A. *S.*, K.A., *b.* 1854
1838	*De Mauley*, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1918. *m.*	Hon. Hubert Wm. *P.*, *b.* 1878
1834	*Denman*, Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* '74, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *D.*, *b.* 1905
1885	*Deramore*, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. George *de-Y.-B.*, *b.* 1870
1887	*De Ramsey*, William Henry Fellowes, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Ailwyn Edward *F.*, *b.* 1910
1881	*Derwent*, Francis V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Geo. Harcourt *J.*, *b.* 1899
1909	*Desart*. *See* "Desart," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	*De Saumarez*, James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. James B. *S.*, *b.* 1889
1905	*Desborough*, William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V.O., *b.* '55, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivo *G.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*De Villiers*, Charles Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *De V.*, *b.* 1911
1919	*Dewar*, Thomas Robert Dewar, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron	(None)
1620 I. 1765*	*Digby*, Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Robert Hy. *D.*, *b.* 1903
1609 S.*	*Dingwall*. *See* "Lucas." *Engl. Baroness* (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English)
1880	*Donington*, Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings-Campbell, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920	(None)
1615	*Dormer*, Charles Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, R.N., C.B.E., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Chas. W. J. *D.*, *b.* 1903
1875	*Douglas*. *See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1917	*Doverdale*, Edward Partington, *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Oswald *P.*, *b.* 1872
1439	*Dudley*, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, *b.* 1872, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Ferdinando D. H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.*	*Dufferin & Clanebove*. *See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1800 I.†	*Dunalley*, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Cornelius O'C. *P.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1877
1541 I.	*Dunboyne*, FitzWalter George Probyn Butler, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Patrick *B.*, *b.* 1917
1905	*Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 49, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Ronald *M.*, *b.* 1875
1892	*Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland *b.* 1854, *s.* 1895 *m.*	Capt. Hon. Henry Geo. H. *M.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1886
1331	*Dunmore*. *See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1869	*Dunning*. *See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1462 I.	*Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Randal *P.*, *b.* 1906
1780	*Dunsmy*, Walter FitzUryan Rhys, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Charles *R.*, *b.* 1899
1857	*Ebury*, Robert Victor Grosvenor, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Francis *G.*, *b.* 1883
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*, Maurice Egerton, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1920	(None)
1849	*Elgin*. *See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1643 S.	*Elibank*, *See* "Elibank," *U.K. Viscount*	(As U. K. title)
1802	*Ellenborough*, Cecil Henry Law, C.B., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Capt. Hon. Henry Astell *L.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1510 S. 1885*	*Elphinstone*, Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* 1914
1874	*Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Emmott*, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1858, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1919	*Ernle*, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Erskine*, Montagu Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Donald *E.*, *b.* 1899
1872	*Eldrick*. *See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1906	*Eversley*, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1627 S.†	*Fairfax of Cameron*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900	Hon. Charles E. *F.*, *b.* 1876
1897	*Fairlie*. *See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Faringdon*, Alexander Henderson, C.H., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Harold G. *H.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1875
1756 I.†	*Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Somerset *M.*, *b.* 1905
1893	*Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *F.*, *b.* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh*. *See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1856 I.	*Fermoy*, Edmund Maurice Burke Roche, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1920	Hon. Fras. G. *R.*, *b.* 1885
1798 I.	*Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. John *F.*, *b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall*. *See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1909	*Fisher*, Cecil Vavasseur Fisher, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1920, *m.*	(None)
1790	*Fisherwick*. *See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1906	*Fitzmaurice*, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1776	*Foley*, Gerald Henry Foley, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1918	Cyril Pelham, *F.*, *b.* 1868
1445 S.†	*Forbes*, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1918

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1821	*Forester*, George C. Beaumont Weld-Forester, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Cecil G. *W.-F.*, *b.* 1899
1633 S.*	*Forrester. See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1920	*Forster*, Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Forteviot*, John Alexander Dewar, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. John *D.*, M.C., *b.* 1885
1815	*Foxford. See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1790	*Gage. See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1917	*Gainford*, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *P.*, *b.* 1889
1800 I. 1806*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I.	*Garvagh*, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	
1876	*Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Wm. *G.*, *b.* 1918
1824	*Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Charles *G.*, *b.* 1899
1917	*Gisborough*, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. P. L. *C.*, *b.* 1889
1918	*Glanely*, William James Tatem, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk*, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Wilfred *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1891
1918	*Glenarthur*, Matthew Arthur, *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. James Cecil *A.*, *b.* 1883
1911	*Glenconner*, Edward Priaulx Tennant, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *T.*, *b.* 1899
1916	*Glentanar*, Thomas Coats, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	(None)
1909	*Gorell*, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917	(None)
1868	*Gormanston. See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1806	*Granard. See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1782	*Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*,	Hon. Richard *N.*, *b.* 1892
1794 I.	*Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Henry A. C. *G.*, *b.* 1877
1902	*Grenfell*, Fras. W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* '41, 1st Bn., *w.*	Hon. Pascoe *G.*, *b.* 1905
1869	*Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1909, *m*	Hon. Ronald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1912	(Co-heirs)
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B.*, *b.* 1915
1815	*Grinstead. See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Haldon*, Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Laurence *P.*, *b.* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900, *m.*	John *H.*, *b.* 1911
1874	*Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, R.N., *b.* '88
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst*, C. Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Chain), I.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Alexander H. L. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1894
1869	*Hare. See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1876	*Harlech*, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, T.D., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Wm. G. A. *O.-G.*, M.P., *b.* 1885
1815	*Harris*, George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. *H*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1866	*Hartismere. See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	(As Irish)
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Edward *A.*, *b.* 1912
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1868
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Rr.-Adm. Hon. Stanhope *H.*, *b.* 1863
1711	*Hay. See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1797 I.	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *w.*	Hon. Rowland *A.-W.*, *b.* 1901
1906	*Hemphill*, Fitzroy Hemphill, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Martyn *H.*, *b.* 1901
1896	*Heneage*, Edward Heneage, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. George E. *H.*, *b.* 1866
1799 I.*	*Henley*, Frederic Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *w.*	Hon. Anthony *H.*, *b.* 1858
1800 I.*	*Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartismere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902	Hon. Gerald *H.-M.*, *b.* 1872
1885	*Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	(None)
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. William *H.-a'C.*, *b.* '06
1886	*Hillingdon*, Arthur Robert Mills, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Algernon H. *M.*, *b.* 1856
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Angus *H.*, *b.* 1898
1912	*Hollenden*, Samuel Hope Morley, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *M.*, *b.* 1885
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898	(None)
1782 I.*	*Hood. See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Horne*, Henry Sinclair Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., GEN., *b.* 1861, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Frederick William Hotham, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Henry F. *H.*, *b.* 1899
1881	*Hothfield*, Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John S. R. *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1873
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. John *S.-E.*, *b.* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Bernard *F.-H.*, *b.* 1885
1796 I.	*Huntingfield*, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V.*, *b.* 1915
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. William *J.*, *b.* 1898

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1910	*Ilkeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Inchcape*, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth *M.*, *b.* 1887
1543 I.†	*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Donough *O'B.*, *b.* 1857
1897	*Inverclyde*, John Alan Burns, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1919	(None)
1919	*Inverforth*, Andrew Weir, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *W.*, *b.* 1897
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *J.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kenlis*. *See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare*. *See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1866	*Kenry*. *See* "Dunraven," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. title)
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington*, {Hugh Edwardes, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. William *E.*, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869, *div.*	Hon. Lloyd *K.*, *b.* 1917
1821	*Ker*. *See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1909	*Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1877
1900	*Killanin*, Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, P.C., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1901	Michael *M.*, *b.* 1914
1789 I.†	*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jno. F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock*. *See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1172 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Michael *de C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird*, {Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), K.T., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1880
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore*. *See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1905	*Knaresborough*, Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, *b.* 1845, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1917	*Lambourne*, Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P.C., C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Victor *C.-B.*, M.C., *b.* 1896
1800 I.	*Langford*, John Hercules William Rowley, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1919	Hon. Wm. C. *R.*, *b.* 1849
1431	*Latymer*, Francis Burdett Thomas Coutts-Nevill, *b.* 1852, abeyance terminated 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *Money-Coutts*, *b.* 1876
1869	*Lawrence*, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. John *L.*, *b.* 1908
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1918	*Lee of Fareham*, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *w.*	Rupert W. D. *L.*, *b.* 1908
1905	*Leith of Fyvie*, Alexander John Forbes-Leith, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Leverhulme*, William Hesketh Lever, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Wm. Hulme *L.*, *b.* 1888
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *P.*, *b.* 1869
1900	*Lindley*, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., *b.* 1828, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1758 I.	*Lisle*, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1919, *M.*	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1908
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Hy. C. *L.*, *b.* 1916
1801	*Loftus*. *See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Otway *P.*, *b.* 1892
1464 S. 1837*	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1911
1762	*Lovel & Holland*. *See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1897	*Ludlow*, Henry Ludlow Lopes, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1899, *m.*	(None)
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *w.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1902
1914	*Lyell*, Leonard Lyell, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Chas. Antony *L.*, *b.* 1913
1859	*Lyveden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Robert *V.*, *b.* 1892
1776 I.	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Alex. Godfrey *M.*, *b.* 1909
1908	*MacDonnell*, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903	Hon. Ronald *M'G.-H.* *b.*'65
1807	*Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *w.*	Hn. Francis H. *M.*, M.C., *b.*'97
1908	*Marchamley*, George Whiteley, P.C., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, *b.* 1886
1891	*Masham*, John Cunliffe-Lister, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	(None)
1776 I.	*Massy*, Hugh Somerset John Massy, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Hugh Hamon. *M.*, *b.*'94
1815	*Meldrum*. *See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1794	*Mendip*. *See* "Clifden," *Irish Viset.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Meredyth*. *See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	(None to peerage)
1911	*Merthyr*, Herbert Clark Lewis, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. William *L.*, *b.* 1901
1019	*Meston*, James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Dougall *M.*, *b.* 1894.
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Paul *M.*, *b.* 1886
1905	*Michelham*, Herman Alfred Stern, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Jacque H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1712	*Middleton*, Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, V.D., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *W.*, *b.* 1847
1821	*Minster*. *See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck*. *See* "Monck," *Irish Viset.*	(As Irish)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1887	*Monckton. See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1874	*Moncreiff*, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Harry R.W.*M.*, *b.* 1915
1884	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897	(None)
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *w.*	Hon. Gerard *C.*, *b.* 1879
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-Montagu, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m.*	(None)
1806	*MontEagle. See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1839	*Monteagle*, Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Hon. Thomas A. *R.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Morris*, Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Michael W.*M.*, *b.* 1903
1831	*Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Edward *Ll.-M.*, *b.* 1885
1912	*Moulton*, John Fletcher-Moulton, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1891	*Mount Stephen*, George Stephen, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	**Mountgarret. See* "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*	(None)
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1895
1915	*Muir Mackenzie*, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, G.C.B., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1767 I.	**Mulgrave. See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1781 I.	†*Muskerry*, Hamilton M. T. F. M. Deane-Morgan, *b.* '54, *s.* '68, *m.*	Hon. Robt. *D.-M.*, *b.* 1874
1681 S.	**Nairne. See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, Robert William Napier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Col. Hon. James P. *N.*, *b.* 1849
1627 S.	**Napier (of Merchistoun)*, Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1900
1776 I.	*Newborough*, Thomas John Wynn, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Robt. Vaughan *W.*, *b.* 1877
1898	*Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1888
1554	*North*, William Henry John North, T.D., *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Hon. Wm. F. J. *N.*, *b.* 1860
1884	*Northbourne*, Walter Henry James, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Walter J. *J.*, *b.* 1869
1885	*Northington. See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1878	*Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *A.*, *b.* 1872
1906	*Nunburnholme*, C. H. Wellesley Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. *W.*, *b.* 1904
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Hbt. T. Towneley-O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Thos. A. E. *T.-O'H.*, *b.* '17
1868	*O'Neill*. Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Shane E. R. *O'N.*, *b.* 1907
1836 I.	†*Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, *b.* K.P., 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Dominick *B.*, *b.* 1901
1821	*Oriel. See* "Massereene and F.," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. William *W.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1863
1821	*Ormonde. See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1841	*Oxenford. See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1914	*Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '52, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. A. H. Seddon *C.*, *b.* 1882
1866	*Penrhyn*, Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *D.-P.*, *b.* 1894
1909	*Pentland*, John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '60, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.*, *b.* 1907
1603	*Petre*, Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Francis William *P.*, *b.* 1847
1918	*Phillimore*, Walter George Frank Phillimore, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey W. *P.*, *b.* '79
1906	*Pirrie*, William James Pirrie, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1919	*Plumer*, Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Thos. Hall Rokeby *P.*, M.C., *b.* 1890
1827	*Plunket*, Terence Conyingham Plunket, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920	Hon. Brinsley P., *b.* 1903
1831	*Poltimore*, George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* '82, *s.* '8, *m.*	Hon. Coplestone W. *B.*, *b.* '14
1690 S.	*Polwarth*, Walter George Hepburne-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1890
1749	*Ponsonby. See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Pontypridd*, Alfred Thomas, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	*Powerscourt. See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1918	*Queenborough*, Almeric Hugh Paget, *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1800 I.	*Radstock*, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913.	Hon. Montagu *W.*, *b.* 1867
1852	*Raglan*, George FitzRoy Hy. Somerset, G.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. FitzRoy *S.*, *b.* 1885
1875	*Ramsay. See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly. See* "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1914	*Ranksborough*, John Feilden Brocklehurst, G.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Rathcreedan*, Cecil William Norton, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles P. *N.*, *b.* 1905
1868 I.	†*Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* '79, *m*	Capt. Hon. Thomas *McC.-B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1821	*Ravensworth*, Gerald Wellesley Liddell, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Robert *L.*, *b.* 1902
1919	*Rawlinson*, Henry Seymour Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1821	*Rayleigh*, Robert John Strutt, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. John A. *S.*, *b.* 1908
1628 S.	*Reay*, Donald James Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Reay*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1876, *w.*	Baron Eric *M.*, *b.* 1870
1881*		(None to U.K. title)
1902	*Redesdale*, Algernon David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Thos. David *F.-M.*, *b.* 1909
1806 I.	*Rendlesham*, Frederick Archibald Charles Thellusson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Percy *T.*, *b.* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1897	Hon. Cecil *B.*, *b.* 1864
1797	*Ribblesdale*, Thomas Lister, P.C., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *m.*	(None)
1920	*Riddell*, George Allardice Riddell, *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Philip *R.*, *b.* 1899
1913	*Rochdale*, George Kemp, *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John D. *K.*, *b.* 1906
1782	*Rodney*, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon George W. *R.*, *b.* 1918
1917	*Roe*, Thomas Roe, *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1651 S.*	*Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Dunning*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Eric Norman *R.*, *b.* 1861
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *M.*	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson. *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.*	(None)
1796 I. 1838*	*Rossmore*, Derrick Warner Wm. Westenra (*U.K. Baron, Rossmore*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. William *W.*, *b.* 1892
1910	*Rotherham*, William Henry Holland, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *H.*, *b.* 1876
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1915	Hon. N. Charles *R.*, *b.* 1877
1916	*Roundway*, Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl Colston, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. Edward Murray *C.*, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1911	*Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *C.*, *b.* 1895
1919	*Russell of Liverpool*, Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1920, *m.*	(None)
1651 S. 1919*	*Ruthven*, Walter James Hore-Ruthven (*U.K. Baron, Ruthven*), *b.* 1838, *s.* 1864, *w.*	Master of *R.*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1870
1876	*Sackville*, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Charles J. *S.-W.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1870
1911	*St. Audries*, Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1917.	Hon. Arth. *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* '06
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Moubray St. A. Thornton St John, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Hon. John *St. J.*, *b.* 1917
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908	Frank *S.*, *b.* 1852
1887	*St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Francis Cecil *St. A.*, *b.* 1895
1885	*St. Oswald*, Rowland George Winn, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. *W.*, *b.* 1916
1796	*Saltersford*. *See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1445 S.	†*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, C.M.G., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, M.C. *b.* '86
1905	*Sanderson*, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* '41, 1st Baron	(None)
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Capt. A. B. G. S. *Hill*, *b.* 1837
1888	*Savile*, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. George H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1919
1603	*Saye & Sele*, Geoffrey C. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *T.-W.-F.*, [*b.* 1884
1761	*Scarsdale*. *See* "Curzon of Kedleston," *Earl*.	
1839	*Seaton*, John Regd. U. Eliott-Drake-Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.*, M.V.O., *b.*
1831	*Sefton*. *See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [1855
1488 S.	†*Sempill*, John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893
1918	*Shandon*, Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Shaughnessy*, Thomas George Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. William J. *S.*, *b.* 1883
1909	*Shaw*, Thomas Shaw, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1850, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1783 I.	*Sheffield*, Edward Lyulph Stanley (*U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley*), P.C., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. L. *S.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1875
1627 I.	*Sherard*, Philip Halton Sherard, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1902	Col. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1860
1784	*Sherborne*, James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1920	Hon. Charles *D.*, *b.* 1911
1880	*Shute*. *See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* '44, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Richard U. P. *K.-S.*, *b.* 1913
1821	*Silchester*. *See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1449 S.	†*Sinclair*, Charles William St. Clair, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Capt. Master of Sinclair, M.V.O., *b.* 1875
1919	*Sinha of Raipur*, Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Aroon *S.*, *b.* 1887
1916	*Somerleyton*, Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Francis Savile *C.*, *b.* 1889
1784	*Somers*. Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1687, *s.* 1899	Rev. Henry L. S. *C.*, *b.* 1862
1873	*Somerton*. *See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Charles *F.*, *b.* 1904
1917	*Southborough*, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Spencer *H.*, *b.* 1888
1910	*Southwark*, Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron *m.*	(None)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1640	*Stafford*, Francis Edward Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Basil *Fitzherbert*, *b.* 1861
1886	*Stalbridge*, Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Stamfordham*, Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1839	*Stanley of Alderley.* *See* "Sheffield," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1893	*Stanmore*, George Arthur Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	(None)
1918	*Sterndale*, William Pickford, P.C., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *w.*	
1796	*Stewart of Garlies.* *See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1318	*Strabolgi*, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, *b.* 1853, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Lt.-Com. Hon. Joseph *K.*, R.N., M.P., *b.* 1886
1911	*Strachie*, Edward Strachey, P.C., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S.*, *b.* 1882
1914	*Strathclyde*, Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841), Alastair Campbell, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1918	Gavin *C.*, *b.* 1901
1884	*Strathspey*, Trevor Ogilvie Grant, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Donald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart.* *See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Stuart of Wortley*, Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley, P.C., 1st Baron, *b.* 1851, *m.*	(None)
1838	*Sudeley*, Chas. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Charles *H.-T.*, *b.* 1870
1884	*Sudley.* *See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield*, Charles Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Victor *H.*, *b.* 1897
1913	*Sumner*, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1859, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1893	*Swansea*, Ernest Ambrose Vivian, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1894	Hon. Odo *V.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1875
1907	*Swaythling*, Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *S.-M.*, *b.* 1898
1919	*Swinfen*, Charles Swinfen Eady, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1919, *M*	(None)
1913	*Sydenham*, George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1831 I. 1856*	*Talbot of Malahide* } *Talbot de Malahide* } Richd. Wogan Talbot, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. James B. *T.*, *b.* 1874
1797 I.	*Teignmouth*, Henry Noel Shore, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *S.*, *b.* 1881
1831	*Templemore*, Arthur Henry Chichester, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Arthur *C.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1880
1884	*Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *T.*, *b.* 1889
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1909
1918	*Terrington*, James Thomas Woodhouse, *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Harold J. S. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1616	*Teynham*, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Chris. *R.-C.*, *b.* 1896
1792	*Thurlow*, Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, *b.* '69, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Charles *C.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Denis *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1884
1564 S.	*Torphichen*, John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Master of Torphichen, *b.* 1917
1859	*Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evan *M.*, *b.* 1893
1917	*Treowen*, Ivor John C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1880	*Trevor*, Arthur William Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. George *H.-T.*, *b.* 1859
1462 I.	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Hon. Charles *B.*, *b.* 1899
1881	*Tweeddale.* *See* "Tweeddale," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Coutts *M.*, *b.* 1860
1786	*Tyrone.* *See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Three co-heiresses
1800 I.	*Ventry*, Frederick Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, D.S.O., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1914	Hon. Arthur *E.-de-M.*, *b.* 1864
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Richard Hy. *V.-V.*, *b.* 1885
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., *b.* '78, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *V.*, *b.* 1906
1905	*Waleran*, William Hood Walrond, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	William G. H. *W.*, *b.* 1905
1780	*Walsingham*, John Augustus de Grey, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Col. Hon. G. *de G.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1884
1792 I.	*Waterpark*, Charles Frederick Cavendish, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1912	Henry S. H. *C.*, *b.* 1876
1919	*Wavertree*, William Hall Walker, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1906	*Weardale*, Philip James Stanhope, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Weir*, William Douglas Weir, P.C., *b.* 1877, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jas. Kenneth *W.*, *b.* 1905
1821	*Wemyss.* *See* "Wemyss and March," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Rev. Algernon George Lawley, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. *L.*, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1860
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* '75, *m.*	Hon. Richard *B.*, *b.* 1883
1776 I.*	*Westcote.* *See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Wester Wemyss*, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1548	*Wharton*, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, *b.* 1876, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. John *K.-T.*, *b.* 1908
1912	*Whitburgh*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	*Wigan.* *See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1910	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Inigo *F.-T.*, *b.* 1899
1491	*Willoughby de Broke*, Richard Greville Verney, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. John *V.*, M.C., *b.* 1896

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1918	*Wittenham*, George Denison Faber, C.B., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Carr *G.*, *b.* 1896
1915	*Wrenbury*, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron *m.*	Hon. Bryan *B.*, *b.* 1890
1835	*Workingham. See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1838	*Wrottesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910	Hon. Walter B. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1919	*Wyfold*, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lt.-Col Hon. Roland *H.-H.*, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1880
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, D.S.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Samuel J. *B.*, *b.* 1874

BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lady —— *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *F.-H.*, *b.* 1915
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1368	*Botreaux* (*Countess of Loudoun* and *Viscountess St. Davids*, co-heiresses)	
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George E. M. *B.*, *b.* 1894
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q.v.*
1490	*Cromwell* (claimed by Lady Bewick-Copley)	
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Violet (*Countess of Powis*), *b.* 1865, *m.*	*See* Powis, Earl of
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances (*Countess of Dartrey*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Three co-heiresses
1899	*Dorchester*, Henrietta Anne Carleton, *b.* 1846, 1st Baroness, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *C.*, *b.* 1876
1295	*Fauconberg & Conyers* (1509), Marcia (*Countess of Yarborough*), O.B.E., *b.* 1863, *m.*	*See* Yarborough, Earl of
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Agar, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1444 S.	*Gray*, Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1894
1490 S.	*Herries*, Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Duke of Norfolk, *q.v.*
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *u.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1889
1663	*Lucas*, Nan Ino Cooper, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. — *C.*, *b.* 1919
1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Margaret Charlotte Howard, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1914, *m.*	
1529	*Wentworth*, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Donald *H.*, *b.* 1892
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Mary Cecil Frankland, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Noel *L.*, *b.* 1900
		Hon. Thos. W. A. *F.*, *b.* 1902

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c.

From this list it will be seen that "Lord Aberdour" *is the heir to the* Earldom of Morton (*see* p. 128) *and that* "Viscount Curzon, M.P.," *is the eldest son of* Earl Howe (*see* p. 127).

Aberdour—*Morton*
Abingdon—*Lindsey*
Aboyne—*Huntly*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Altamont—*Sligo*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Apsley—*Bathurst*
Ardee—*Meath*
Arundel—*Norfolk*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Ava—*Dufferin and Ava*
Balniel—*Crawford*
Beetive—*Headfort*
Belfast—*Donegall*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blandford—*Marlborough*
Borodale—*Boyle*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brecknock—*Camden*
Brooke—*Warwick*
Broome—*Kitchener*
Burford—*St. Albans*
Burghersh—*Westmld.*
Burghley—*Exeter*
Campden—*Gainsboro'*
Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cardross—*Buchan*
Carlow—*Portarlington*
Carlton—*Wharncliffe*
Carmarthen—*Leeds*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cassilis—*Ailsa*
Castlereagh—*Londndy.*
Castlerosse—*Kenmare*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clifton—*Darnley*
Clive—*Powis*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Coke—*Leicester*
Compton—*Northampton*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dalmeny—*Rosebery*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Darnick—*Haig*
De Grey—*Ripon*
Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Douglas & Clydesdale—*Hamilton*
Doune—*Moray*
Douro—*Wellington*
Drumlanrig—*Queensberry*
Dumfries—*Bute*
Duncan—*Camperdown*
Duncannon—*Bessboro'*
Dunglass—*Home*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Durnford—*Middleton.*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
Eltham—*Cambridge*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Encombe—*Eldon*
Ennismore—*Listowel*
Erleigh—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Euston—*Grafton*
Falconer—*Kintore*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
Fitz Harris—*Malmesbury*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
Garioch—*Mar*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Gilliford—*Clanwilliam*
Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glerawley—*Annesley*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Grandison—*Jersey*
Greenock—*Cathcart*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guernsey—*Aylesford*
Haddo—*Aberdeen*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Hillsborough—*Downshire*
Hinchingbroke—*Sandwich*
Hinton—*Poulett*
Hobart—*Buckinghamshire*
Holmesdale—*Amherst*
Hopetoun—*Linlithgow*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
Jedburgh—*Lothian*
Jermyn—*Bristol*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kilburne—*Glasgow*
Kerry—*Lansdowne*
Kilcounel—*Clancarty*
Kildare—*Leinster*
Killeen—*Fingall*
Kilmarnock—*Erroll*
Kilwarlin—*Downshire*
Kingsborough—*Kingston*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Kynnaird—*Newburgh*
Lascelles—*Harewood*

Leslie—*Rothes*
Lewes—*Abergavenny*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Macduff—*Fife*
Madeley—*Crewe*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Malden—*Essex*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Manners—*Granby*
March—*Richmond*
Marsham—*Romney*
Medina—*Milford Haven*
Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Montgomerie — *Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Mount-Charles — *Conyngham*
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Newark—*Manvers*
Newport—*Bradford*
Newtown-Butler — *Lanesborough*
Norreys—*Abingdon*
North—*Guilford*
Northland—*Ranfurly*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Ormelie—*Breadalbane*
Ossory—*Ormonde*
Osmulston—*Tankerville*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pollington—*Mexboro'*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Raynham—*Townshend*
Rocksavage—*Cholmeley*
Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Rosehill—*Northesk*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
St. Cyres—*Iddesleigh*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Scone—*Mansfield*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stafford—*Sutherland*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Suirdale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tavistock—*Bedford*
Titchfield—*Portland*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Trafalgar—*Nelson*
Trematon—*Athlone*
Tuilibardine—*Athole*
Uffington—*Craven*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Walpole—*Orford*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Willoughby de Eresby —*Ancaster*
Windsor—*Plymouth*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wolmer—*Selborne*
Worcester—*Beaufort*
Worsley—*Yarborough*
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott—*Tenterden*
Abney Hastings—*Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Furnivall*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar Robartes—*Clifden*
Aitken—*Beaverbrook*
Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Alexander—*Cobham*
Allanson Winn—*Headley*
Allsopp—*Hindlip*
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arthur—*Glenarthur*
Ashley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Astley—*Hastings*
Bailey—*Glanusk*
Baillie—*Burton*
Baillie Hamilton—*Haddington*
Balfour—*Kinross*
Bamptylde—*Poltimore*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Barnes—*Gorell*
Barnewall — *Trimlestown*
Bateman Hanbury — *Bateman*
Bathurst—*Bledisloe*
Beauclerk—*St. Albans*
Beaumont—*Allendale*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Benson—*Charnwood*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Bertie of Thame*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bethune—*Lindsay*
Bigge—*Stamfordham*
Bigham—*Mersey*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Bligh—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Blunt Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
Bootle Wilbraham — *Lathom*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon — *Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgman—*Bradford*
Brocklehurst — *Rankborough*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham — *Brougham & Vaux*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Oranmore*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Brudenell Bruce—*Ailesbury*
Bryan—*Bellew*
Buchan—*Caithness*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Burns—*Inverclyde*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Butler Massey—*Clarina*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Cambridge—*Athlone*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell—*Breadalbane*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck — *Portland*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Chaloner—*Gisborough*
Chetwynd Talbot — *Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester — *Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley — *Delamere*
Churchill—*Marlborough*
Clarke—*Sydenham*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifton—*Grey de Ruthyn*
Coats—*Glentanar*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane Baillie—*Lamington*
Cocks—*Somers*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Colston—*Roundway*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton — *Northampton*
Cooper—*Lucas*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Coutts Nevill—*Latymer*
Crewe Milnes—*Crewe*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
Cunliffe Lister—*Masham*
Curzon—*Curzon of Kedleston*
Curzon—*Howe*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalberg Acton—*Acton*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Daly—*Dunsandle*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson — *Dawson of Penn*
Dawson—*De Ros*
Dawson Damer — *Portarlington*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Montmorency — *Frankfort*
De Montmorency — *Mountmorres*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane Morgan — *Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Forteviot*
Dickson Poynder — *Islington*
Dillon—*Clonbrock*
Dillon Lee—*Dillon*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas Campbell Douglas—*Blythswood*
Douglas Hamilton — *Hamilton*
Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant—*Penrhyn*

Douglas Scott Montagu —*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond —*Melfort*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Edgcumbe — *Mount Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Elliot—*Minto*
Elliott Drake Colborne —*Seaton*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans Freke—*Carbery*
Eveleigh de Moleyns—*Ventry*
Faber—*Wittenham*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch Hatton — *Winchilsea*
Fitzalan Howard — *Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard — *Herries*
Fitzalan Howard — *Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard — *Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert Stafford — *Stafford*
Fitzmaurice—*Orkney*
FitzPatrick — *Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Fletcher Moulton — *Moulton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Foljambe—*Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Leith—*Leith of Fyvie*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Foster—*Ilkeston*
Fowler—*Wolverhampton*
Fox Strangways — *Ilchester*
Fraukland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Freeman Mitford — *Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St. Audries*
Gardner—*Burghclere*
Gascoigne Cecil—*Salisbury*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Giustiniani—*Newburgh*
Glyn—*Wolverton*
Godley—*Kilbracken*
Goodeve Erskine—*Mar*
Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon Lennox—*Richmond*
Gore—*Arran*
Gough Calthorp — *Calthorpe*
Graham—*Atholstan*
Graham—*Montrose*
Graham Toler—*Norbury*
Grant—*Seafield*
Grant—*Strathspey*
Gray Campbell—*Gray*
Grenfell—*Desborough*
Grey—*Grey of Fallodon*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Iveagh*
Gully—*Selby*
Gurdon—*Cranworth*
Haldane Duncan—*Camperdown*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven*
Hamilton — *Holmpatrick*
Hamilton—*Sumner*
Hamilton Gordon — *Stanmore*
Hamilton Russell — *Boyne*
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury Tracy—*Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord—*Suffield*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harmsworth — *Northcliffe*
Harmsworth — *Rothermere*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote Drummond Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Henderson—*Faringdon*
Henniker Major—*Henniker*
Hepburn Scott — *Polwarth*
Hepburn Stuart Forbes-Trefusis—*Clinton*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert — *Darcy de Knayth*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Herbert—*Treowen*
Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hicks Beach — *St. Aldwyn*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson—*Buckinghamshire*
Holland—*Knutsford*
Holland—*Rotherham*
Holmes a Court—*Heytesbury*
Holroyd—*Sheffield*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Linlithgow*
Hopwood — *Southborough*
Hore Ruthven—*Ruthven*
Horsley Beresford—*Decies*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Norfolk*
Howard—*Strathcona*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Howard—*Wicklow*
Hozier—*Newlands*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
Irby—*Boston*
Isaacs—*Reading*
Jackson—*Allerton*
James—*Northbourne*
Jervis—*St. Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Kaye Shuttleworth — *Shuttleworth*
Kearley—*Devonport*
Keith Falconer—*Kintore*
Kemeys Tynte—*Wharton*
Kemp—*Rochdale*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Kerr—*Lothian*
King—*Lovelace*
King Tenison—*Kingston*
Kitson—*Airedale*
Knatchbull Hugessen—*Brabourne*
Knight Causton—*Southwark*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Law—*Ellenborough*
Lawless—*Cloncurry*
Lawley—*Wenlock*
Lawson—*Burnham*
Le Poer Trench—*Clancarty*
Lea Smith—*Dudley*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Legh—*Newton*
Leith—*Burgh*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leslie Melville—*Leven*
Lever—*Leverhulme*
Leveson Gower—*Granville*
Lewis—*Merthyr*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Lister—*Ribblesdale*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Lloyd Mostyn—*Mostyn*
Lockwood—*Lambourne*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lonsdale—*Armaghdale*
Lopes—*Ludlow*
Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Loyd Lindsay—*Wantage*
Lubbock—*Avebury*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lumley Savile—*Savile*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Cobham*
Lytton—*Wentworth*
McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
M'Garel Hogg—*Magheramorne*
Mackay—*Inchcape*
Mackay—*Reay*
Mackworth—*Rhondda*
McLaren—*Aberconway*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Manners Sutton—*Canterbury*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marjoribanks — *Tweedmouth*
Marsham—*Romney*
Maude—*Hawarden*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Meade—*Clanwilliam*
Meysey Thompson — *Knaresborough*
Milles—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton Arundell — *Galway*
Monsell—*Emly*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu Douglas Scott —*Buccleuch*
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morgan—*Tredegar*
Morgan Grenville—*Kinloss*
Morley—*Hollenden*
Morris—*Killanin*
Mosley—*Anslow*
Mostyn—*Vaux*
Mountbatten — *Carisbrooke*
Mountbatten — *Milford Haven*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*

Munro Ferguson—(*Title not yet announced.*)
Murray—*Dunedin*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nevill—*Abergavenny*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Nicholson—*Carnock*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel Hill—*Berwick*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Norton—*Rathcreedan*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
O'Brien—*Shandon*
O'Grady—*Guillamore*
Ogilvy—*Airlie* [*spey*
Ogilvie Grant—*Strath-*
Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Paget—*Queenborough*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palk—*Haldon*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Partington—*Doverdale*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Pearson—*Cowdray*
Pease—*Gainford*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham—*Fauconberg*
Pelham—*Yarborough*
Pelham Clinton—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Petre—*Furnivall*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Fitzmaurice*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Lansdowne*
Philipps—*St. David's*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pickford—*Sterndale*
Pierrepont—*Manvers*
Pleydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Powys—*Lilford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Prothero—*Ernle*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Reid—*Loreburn*
Rhys—*Dynevor*
Rice—*Monteagle*
Roberts—*Clwyd*
Robinson—*Ripon*
Robinson—*Rosmead*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Rolls—*Llangattock*
Roper Curzon—*Teyn-*
Rous—*Stradbroke* [*ham*
Rowley—*Langford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
Sackville West—*Sackville*
St. Aubyn—*St. Levan*
St. Clair—*Sinclair*
St. Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St. John—*Bolingbroke*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
St. Maur—*Somerset*
Samuel Montagu—*Swaythling*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Saumerez—*De Saumerez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Clonmell*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Scudamore Stanhope—*Chesterfield*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Shaw Lefevre—*Eversley*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Sidney—*De L'Isle*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith—*Colwyn*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Smith Barry—*Barrymore*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somerville—*Athlumney*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill—*Marlborough*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanhope—*Weardale*
Stanley—*Ashfield*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Sheffield*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stephen—*Mount-Stephen*
Stern—*Michelham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart Murray—*Athole*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Stuart Wortley—*Stuart of Wortley*
Sturt—*Alington*
Sugden—*St. Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Cromartie*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Sutherland*
Swinfen Eady—*Swinfen*
Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Talbot—*Talbot de Malahide*
Tatem—*Glanely*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thomas—*Pontypridd*
Thynne—*Bath*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Towneley O'Hagan—*O'Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Trollope—*Kesteven*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon—*Kenyon*
Tyrwhitt Wilson—*Berners*
Upton—*Templetown*
Ure—*Strathclyde*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Venables Vernon—*Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort* [*Broke*
Verney—*Willoughby de*
Verney Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Vincent—*D'Abernon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Walker—*Wavertree*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walpole—*Orford*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Warren—*De Tabley*
Watson Armstrong—*Armstrong*
Weir—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wemyss—*Wester Wemyss*
Wemyss Charteris—*Wemyss & March*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam—*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Williamson—*Ashton*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Wales*
Windsor—*York*
Windsor Clive—*Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin—*Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Wynn Carrington—*Lincolnshire*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*

Companions of Honour.—C.H.

Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N., M.P.
Burnham, The Viscount.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Markham).
Chetwynd, The Viscount.
Davies, William John.
Faringdon, The Lord.
Gosling, Henry.
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred.
Kerr, Philip Henry.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., C.I.
Layton, Walter Thomas, C.B.E.
Parker, James, M.P.
Perrott, *Col.* Sir Herbert Charles, Bt.
Provis, Sir Samuel Butler.
Quinan, Kenneth B.
Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt., M.P.
Ripper, Prof. William, D.Sc.
Seddon, James Andrew, M.P.
Smith, Sir H. Babington, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Smuts, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Jan Christiaan, K.C.
Strutt, Hon. Edward.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A.
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Wardle, George James.
Wilkie, Alexander, M.P.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1920.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, 1871.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, 1910.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, 1903.
The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Birkenhead, 1911.
The Archbishop of York, 1909.
The Prime Minister—David Lloyd George, 1905.
The Lord President—Arthur James Balfour, 1895.
The Speaker of the House of Commons—James William Lowther, 1898.
The Lord Privy Seal—(if of Baronial rank).
The Dukes of Devonshire, 1905; Manchester, 1906; Marlborough, 1899; Portland, 1886.
The Marquesses of Aberdeen, 1886; Breadalbane, 1880; Cholmondeley, 1902; Crewe, 1892; Huntley, 1881; Lansdowne, 1895; Lincolnshire, 1881; Milford Haven, 1914; Salisbury, 1903; Zetland, 1889.
The Earls Beauchamp, 1906; Brownlow, 1887; Buxton, 1965; Chesterfield, 1894; Coventry, 1877; Crawford, 1916; Curzon of Kedleston, 1895; Dartmouth, 1885; Derby, 1903; Desart, 1913; Donoughmore, 1918, Ducie, 1859 Dudley, 1902; Durham, 1912; Granard, 1907; Halsbury, 1885; Kintore, 1886; Liverpool, 1907; Loreburn, 1905; Lytton, 1939; Midleton, 1897 Plymouth, 1892; Reading, 1911; Rosebery, 1881; Sefton, 1906; Selborne, 1900; Spencer, 1892; Waldegrave, 1897; Yarborough, 1890.
Lord Richard Cavendish, 1912; Lord Claud Hamilton, 1917; Lord George Hamilton, 1878; Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, 1892; Lord Henry Somerset, 1874; Lord Edmund Talbot, 1918.
The Viscounts Allendale, 1907; Bryce, 1892; Cave, 1915; Chaplin, 1885; Chilston, 1892; Cowdray, 1917; Devonport, 1909; Farquhar, 1907; Finlay, 1905; Freach of Ypres, 1918; Gladstone, 1894; Grey of Fallodon, 1902; Haldane, 1902; Harcourt, 1905; Knollys, 1910; Mersey, 1909; Milner, 1901; Morley of Blackburn, 1886; Peel, 1919; Rothermere, 1917; St. Davids, 1914; Sandhurst, 1907; Wimborne, 1910.
Lord Hugh Cecil, 1918; Lord Robert Cecil, 1915; Lord Arthur Hill, 1885.
The Bishop of London, 1901.
Lords Aberconway, 1908; Ashfield, 1916; Atkinson, 1905; Balfour of Burleigh, 1892; Beaverbrook, 1918; Buckmaster, 1915; Burghclere, 1893; Carnock, 1905; Cawley, 1916; Chelmsford, 1916; Colebrooke, 1914, D'Abernon, 1920; Denman, 1907; Dunedin, 1896; Emmott, 1908; Ernle, 1916; Eversley, 1880; Fitzmaurice, 1908; Forster, 1917; Gainford, 1908; Hardinge of Penshurst, 1904; Heneage, 1886; Inverforth, 1919; Islington, 1911; Lambourne, 1905; Lee of Fareham, 1919; Lindley, 1881; MacDonnell, 1902; Marchamley, 1907; Morris, 1911; Moulton, 1906; Newton, 1915; Parmoor, 1914; Pentland, 1905; Phillimore, 1913; Pirrie, 1918; Reay, 1906; Revelstoke, 1902; Ribblesdale, 1893; Shaw of Dunfermline, 1906; Sheffield, 1910; Shuttleworth, 1886; Sinha of Raipur, 1919; Somerleyton, 1902; Southborough, 1912; Southwark, 1906; Stamfordham, 1910; Sterndale, 1913; Strachie, 1912; Strathclyde, 1909; Stuart of Wortley, 1896; Sudeley, 1886; Sumner, 1912; Tennyson, 1905; Waleran, 1899; Weir, 1918; Wrenbury, 1906.
The Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, 1919.
Abraham, William, 1911.
Acland, Sir Arthur H. Dyke Bt., 1892.
Acland, Francis Dyke, 1915
Adamson, William, 1918.
Addison, Christopher, 1916.
Albutt, Sir T. Clifford, 1920.
Allen, Charles Peter, 1912.
Ameer A.i, Syed, 1909.
Asquith, Herbert Henry, 1892.
Atkin, Sir John Richard, 1919.
Baker, Harold Trevor, 1915.
Baldwin, Stanley, 1920.
Balfour, Gerald William, 1900
Banbury, Sir Frederick G., Bt., 1916.
Bankes, Sir John Eldon, 1915.
Barnes, George Nicoll, 1915.
Birrell, Augustine, 1905.
Bond, Sir Robert, 1902.
Borden, Sir Robert Laird, 1912.
Boscawen, Lt.-Col. Sir A. S. T. Griffith-, 1920.
Bowerman, Charles William, 1916.
Brace, William, 1916.
Bridgeman, William Clive, 1920.
Buchanan, Sir George William, 1910.
Bull, Sir William James, 1918.
Burns, John, 1905.
Burt, Thomas, 1906.
Caldwell, James, 1910.
Carson, Sir Edward Henry, 1905.
Cartwright, Sir Fairfax L., 1908.
Cassel, Sir Ernest Joseph, 1902.
Cecil, Evelyn, 1917.
Chamberlain, Joseph Austen, 1902.
Channell, Sir Arthur Moseley, 1914.
Charles, Sir Arthur, 1903.
Churchill, Winston Le Spencer-, 1907.
Clarke, Sir Edward George, 1903
Clyde, James Avon, 1916.
Clynes, John Robert, 1918.
Collings, Jesse, 1892.
Cook, Sir Joseph, 1914.
Craik, Sir Henry, 1918.
Crooks, William, 1916.
Dalziel, Sir James Henry, Bt., 1912.
Darling, Sir Charles John, 1917.
Davies, Sir Louis Henry, 1919.
de Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E., Bt., 1905.
Dickinson, Sir Willoughby H., 1914.
Dickson, Charles Scott-, 1903.
Doherty, Hon. Charles Joseph, 1910.
Duff, Lyman Poore, 1919.
Duke, Sir Henry Edward, 1915.
Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer, 1901.
Dyke, Sir William Hart, Bt., 1880.
Edge, Sir John, 1908.
Eliot, Sir Charles N. E., 1912.
Evans, Sir L. Worthington-, Bt., 1918.
Fellowes, Hon. Sir Ailwyn E., 1905.
Ferens, Thomas Robinson, 1912.
Ferguson, Sir Ronald C. Munro-, 1910.
Fisher, Andrew, 1911.
Fisher, Herbert Albert L., 1916
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, 1908.
Foster, Sir George Eulas, 1916.
Fry, Lewis, 1901.
Geddes, Sir Auckland Campbell, 1917.
Geddes, Sir Eric Campbell, 1917.
Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford, 1916.
Goldie, Sir George D. Taubman-, 1898.
Goschen, Sir Wm. Edward, Bt., 1905.
Goulding, Sir Edward A., Bt., 1918
Grahame, Sir George Dixon, 1920.
Greene, Sir William Conyngham, 1912.
Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt., 1920.
Griffith, Sir Ellis J. Ellis-, Bt., 1914.
Guest, Hon. Fredk. E., 1920.
Halsey, Sir Thomas F., Bt., 1901.
Hardinge, Sir Arthur Henry, 1913.
Hardy, Laurence, 1911.
Harris, Frederick Leverton, 1916.
Henderson, Arthur, 1915.
Hewart, Sir Gordon, 1918.
Hobhouse, Sir Charles E. H., Bt., 1909.
Hobhouse, Henry, 1902.
Hodge, John, 1916.
Horne, Sir Robert Stevenson, 1919.
Howard, Sir Esme William, 1919.
Hughes, William Morris, K.C., 1916.
Illingworth, Albert Holden 1916.
Innes, Hon. Sir James Rose, 1915.
Jackson, Frederick Huth, 1911.
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh, 1916.
Jones, Sir David Brynmor, 1912.
Jones, Leifchild Stratten, 1917.
Jordan, Sir John Newell, 1915.
Joyce, Sir Matthew Ingle, 1916.
Kellaway, Frederick Geo., 1920
Knox, Adrian, 1920.
Lambert, George, 1912.
Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish, 1894.
Law, Andrew Bonar, 1911.
Lewis, John Herbert, 1912.
Lloyd, Sir Wm. Frederick, 1918.
Long, Walter Hume, 1895.
Lough, Thomas, 1908.
Lugard, Sir Frederick, 1920.
Macartney, Sir W. G. Ellison- Bt., 1900.
McCurdy, Charles Albert, 1920.
Macdonald, John Archibald M., 1916.
McKenna, Reginald, 1907.
Maclay, Sir Joseph Paton, Bt., 1916.
Maclean, Sir Donald, 1916.
Macnamara, Thomas James, 1911.
Macpherson, James Ian, 1918.
Maran, Franç is S., 1920.
Mallet, Sir Louis du Pan, 1913.
Marshall, Sir Horace Brooks, 1919.
Massey, William Ferguson, 1914.
Masterman, Charles Fredk. G., 1912.
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt., 1897.
Meighen, Arthur, 1920.
Merriman, John Xavier, 1909.
Mildmay, Francis Bingham, 1916.
Milner, Sir Frederick G., Bt., 1900.
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz, Bt., 1923.
Montagu, Hon. Edwin Samuel, 1915.
Moor, Sir Frederick Robert, 1907.
Morison, Thomas B ash, 1920.
Munro, Robert, 1913
Murray, Sir George Herbert, 1910
Norman, Sir Henry, Bt., 1918.
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, 1919.
Parker, Sir Gilbert, Bt., 1916.
Pease, Herbert Pike, 1917.
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt., 1911.
Ponsonby, Sir Frederick E. G., 1914.
Pretyman, Ernest George, 1917.
Primrose, Sir Henry William, 1912.
Probyn, Sir Dighton M., 1901.
Richards, Thomas, 1918.
Ridley, Sir Edward, 1915.
Roberts, George Henry, 1917.
Robertson, John Mackinnon, 1915.
Rodd, Sir James Rennell, 1908.
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., Bt., 1920.
Runciman, Walter, 1908.
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon, 1916.
Samuel, Sir Herbert Louis, 1908.
Sandars, John Satterfield, 1905.
Satow, Sir Ernest Mason, 1906.
Scott, Sir Charles Stewart, 18 8.
Scrutton, Sir Thomas Edward, 1918.
Seely, John Edward Bernard, 1909.
Seymour, Sir Edward Hobart, 1909.
Shortt, Edward, 1918.
Sifton, Arthur L., 1920.
Simon, Sir John Allsebrook, 1913.
Smith, James Parker, 1904.
Smuts, Lieut.-Gen. Jan C., 1917.
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt., 1912.
Speyer, Sir Edgar, Bt., 1909.
Swann, Sir Charles Ernest, Bt., 1911.
Tennant, Harold John, 1914.
Thomas, James Henry, 1917.
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bt., 1882.
Walters, Sir J. Tudor, 1919.
Ward, Sir Joseph G., Bt., 1907.
Warrington, Sir Thomas Rolls, 1915.
Wason, Eugene, 1907.
Watt, William Alex., 1920.
West, Sir Algernon Edward, 1894
White, Sir Wm. Thomas, 1920.
Whitley, John Henry, 1911.
Wiles, Thomas, 1917.
Williamson, Sir Archibald, Bt., 1918.
Wilson, Sir G. D. A. Fleetwood-, 1914.
Wilson, John William, 1911.
Wood, Thomas McKinnon, 1911.
Younger, Sir Robert, 1919.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

*** For list of the Privy Council in Ireland, see Irish Section.

England, Great Britain, U. K., and 58 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (87, marked S).

Abdy, *Capt.* Sir Anthony C. S. 1850
Abercromby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. W., D.S.O. S 1636
Ackland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke, P.C. 1645
Ackland, *Adm.* Sir Wm. A. Dyke, G.C.V.O. 1890
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto 1838
Adam, Sir Charles Elphinstone 1882
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.I.E. 1917
Affleck, Sir Robert 1782
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel S 1629
Agnew, Sir George William 1895
Ainsworth, Sir John S. 1916
Aird, Sir John 1901
Albu, Sir George 1912
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., D.S.O. 1809
Alexander, Sir Claud 1886
Alison, Sir Archibald 1852
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock 1858
Alleyne, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John Meynell, D.S.O., D.S.C. 1769
Amory, Sir Ian M. Heathcoat-, C.B.E. 1874
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G. 1919
Anderson, Sir Robert 1911
Anderson, Sir John 1920
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm., T.D. S 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- (Gt. B. 1798) S 1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G. 1815
Arbuthnot, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Dalrymple, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1823
Armstrong, *Capt.* Sir Andrew H. 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliott, C.M.G. 1892
Armytage, Sir George A. 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alexr. 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O. 1841
Austin, Sir William M. Byron 1894
Aykroyd, Sir William Hy. 1920
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F. I 1622
Backhouse, Sir Edm. Trelawny 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Bagge, Sir William Francis 1867
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G. 1919
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell 1823
Baird, Sir Wm. James G. S 1696
Baird, *Capt.* Sir David, M.V.O. 1809
Baird, *Maj.* Sir John L., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. 1897
Baker, His Hon. Sir George S. 1796
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Randolf L., D.S.O. 1802
Balfour, Sir Robert, M.P. 1911
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K., M.D. 1911
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Geo., M.P. 1903
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alexander S 1682
Barclay, Sir Robert Cecil de B. S 1666
Baring, Sir Godfrey 1911
Barling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Gilbert, C.B., M.B. 1919
Barlow, *Col.* Sir Hilaro W. Wellesley, C.B., C.M.G., R.A. 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O. 1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmott 1907
Barnewall, Sir John Robert I 1623
Barran, Sir John N. 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland- 1908
Barrie, Sir James Matthew 1913
Barrington, Sir Charles B. 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J. 1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Henry 1913
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar P. 1918
Bartelot, Sir Walter de S. 1875
Barwick, Sir John Storey 1912
Bass, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Arthur H. 1882
Bates, Sir Percy Elly, G.B.E. 1880
Bathurst, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Edwd. Wm. Hervey-, D.S.O. 1818
Baxter, Sir G. Washington, LL.D. 1918
Bayney, Sir Wm. Edwd. Colston 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford 1869
Beale, Sir W. Phipson, K.C. 1912
Beardmore, Sir William 1914
Beauchamp, Sir Edward, M.P. 1911
Beauchamp, *Maj.* Sir Frank B. 1918
Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Henry Proctor- 1745
Beaumont, *Maj.* Sir Geo. A. H. 1661
Becher, Sir E. W. W. Wrixon- 1831
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston- 1661
Beecham, Sir Thomas 1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve 1784
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh, C.B. 1885
Bell, Sir James, C.B. 1895
Bell, Sir John Charles 1908
Bell, Sir Henry 1909
Bell, *Capt.* Sir C. W. Morrison-Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan- 1838
Bellingham, Sir A. Henry 1796
Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., M.P. 1920
Benn, Sir John W. 1914
Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C. 1662
Bethell, Sir John Henry, M.D. 1911
Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Sharp S 1683
Beynon, Sir John Wyndham 1920
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. 1664
Bigge, Sir Lewis A. Selby-, K.C.B. 1919
Bilsland, Sir William 1907
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert E. 1903
Birchenough, Sir John Hy., K.C.M.G. 1920
Birdwood, *Gen.* Sir William R., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. 1919
Birkin, Sir Thomas Isaac 1905
Black, Sir Alexander 1918
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas 1673
Blackwood, *Capt.* Sir Fras., R.N. 1814
Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter- 1786
Blake, Sir Thomas P. U. J. H. I 1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J. Graham 1772
Blake, Sir Francis D., C.B., M.P. 1907
Blaker, Sir John George 1910
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. 1763
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke C. H. G. 1809
Blois, *Capt.* Sir Ralph B. M. 1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. P., C.B. 1807
Blosse, *Maj.* Sir Robert Lynch- I 1622
Blount, Sir Walter Aston 1642
Blunden, Sir William I 1766
Blunt, *Capt.* Sir John Harvey 1720
Boevey, Sir Fras. H. Crawley- 1784
Boileau, Sir Maurice C. 1838
Bonham, Sir George Francis 1852
Boord, Sir William Arthur 1896
Boot, Sir Jesse 1916
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen 1916
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- I 1760
Boothby, Sir Charles Francis 1660
Boreel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf 1645
Borrowes, *Lt.-C.* Sir Kildare D. I 1646
Borwick, Sir Robt. Hudson 1916
Boswall, Sir T. R. Houstoun- 1836
Boteler, Sir Edgar C. Boehm- 1889
Boughey, Rev. Sir Robert 1798
Boughton, Sir W. St. A. Rouse- 1641
Boulton, *Capt.* Sir Harold E., C.V.O., C.B.E. 1905
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart 1914
Bowden, Sir Frank 1915
Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget (Mervyn) 1884
Bowyer, Sir George Henry 1660
Boxall, Sir Alleyne A. 1919
Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert 1916
Boyle, Sir Edward Gurney 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry 1618
Bradford, Sir Edward M. A. 1902
Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V. I 1759
Brady, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Longfield 1869
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Theodore F., C.B. 1831
Brisco, Sir Hylton Ralph 1782
Briscoe, Sir Alfred Leigh 1910
Broadbent, Sir Jno. Francis H. 1893
Broadhurst, Sir E. Tootal 1918
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S. 1834
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benj. P., C.B. 1806
Brooke, Sir Richd. Christopher 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell- 1803
Broke, *Capt.* Sir Basil Stanlake, M.C. 1822
Brooke, Sir George Frederick 1903
Brooke, Sir Robt. W., D.S.O., M.C. 1919
Brookshank, Sir Edward C. 1919
Brotherton, *Col.* Sir Edward Allen, M.P. 1918
Broughton, *Maj.* Sir Henry J. Delves 1661
Broun, Sir James Lionel S 1686
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond 1863
Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg, *Capt.* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, C.B.(c), R.N. 1816
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S. S 1629
Bruce, *Maj.* Sir Hervey R. 1804
Brunner, Sir Jno. F. L. 1895
Brunton, Sir Jas. S. Lauder 1908
Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leith- 1775
Buchanan, Sir Eric Alexander 1878
Buchanan, Sir James 1920
Bulkeley, Sir Rd. H. Williams-, C.B. 1661
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn E. Manningham- 1866
Bullough, Sir George 1916
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J. 1681
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson- I 1787
Burbidge, Sir Woodman, C.B.E. 1916
Burdett, *Capt.* Sir Francis 1619
Burdett, Sir Charles Grant 1665
Burgoyne, *Col.* Sir John M. 1641
Burke, *Capt.* Sir Gerald Howe I 1797
Burnett, *Col.* Sir Thomas S 1626
Burnett, Sir David 1913
Burrard, Sir Harry Paul 1769
Burrell, *Maj.* Sir M. Raymond 1774
Burton, Sir Fras. C. E. Denys- 1813
Butcher, Sir John George, K.C., M.P. 1918
Butler, *Maj.* Sir Richard Pierce I 1628
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell 1840
Cain, Sir Wm. Ernest 1920
Cameron, Sir Charles 1893
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Chas. Ralph S 1628
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Bruce S., D.S.O. (Bar) S 1804
Campbell, Sir John Hume- S 1665
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C. S 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. 1808
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Guy T. 1815
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn- 1822
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir William Andrewes Ava, M.C. 1831
Campbell, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas, C.V.O. 1831
Campbell, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. H. M. 1916
Carden, Sir John Craven I 1787
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. H. W. 1887
Carew, Sir Henry Palk 1661
Cargill, Sir John Traill 1920
Carlile, Sir E. Hildred, C.B.E. 1917

Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett- 1836
Cassel, Sir Felix 1920
Cave, Sir Genille C.-Browne-.. 1641
Cave, Sir Charles Daniel 1896
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E. 1661
Cayzer, Sir Charles William .. 1904
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. 1828
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D. 1910
Chance, Sir William 1900
Chapman, Sir Thos. R. T. .. I 1782
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh .. 1831
Chetwode, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir P. Walhouse, K.C.B. (*m.*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy .. 1795
Cheyne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P. .. 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. .. 1641
Child, Sir Coles 1919
Child, *Br.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.P. 1868
Chisholm, Sir Samuel 1903
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S. 1806
Christison, Sir Robt. Alexander 1871
Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E. 1919
Chubb, Sir George Hayter .. 1900
Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B. 1901
Churchman, *Col.* Sir Arthur C. 1917
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S. 1883
Clark, Sir George Smith 1917
Clark, *Col.* Sir John Maurice, M.B.E., V.D. 1826
Clark, Sir John Stewart- 1918
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. H. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1804
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1831
Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H. 1882
Claughton, Sir Gilbert Henry 1912
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F. 1841
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham- 1661
Clerk, Sir George James Robert s 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C. 1887
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Edward F., M.P. 1911
Coats, Sir Thomas Glen-, C.B. .. 1894
Coats, Sir Stuart A., M.P. 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C. 1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley 1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert ..... s 1671
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Coghill, Sir Egerton Bushe .. 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B. 1905
Collet, Sir Mark Edmann 1888
Colleton, *Br.-G.* Sir R. A. W., C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun, *Maj.* Sir Ian, D.S.O. 1786
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton 1694
Colthurst, Sir George St. J. .. I 1744
Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. 1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston- 1821
Cooper, Sir William Charles.. 1863
Cooper, Sir George Alex. 1905
Cooper, Sir Richd. Ashmole, M.P. 1905
Cooper, Sir Edward Ernest .. 1920
Coote, Sir Ralph Algernon .. I 1621
Coote, Sir Ralph A. 1774
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony 1661
Cope, Sir Thomas 1918
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent .. 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley- 1821
Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey 1764
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., M.P. .. 1918
Corry, Sir William 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John, M.P. .. 1907
Cory, Sir James Herbert, M.P. 1919
Cotter, Sir James Laurence .. I 1763
Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers .. 1805
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. 1841
Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson- 1831
Craig, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James, M.P. 1918
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. 1891
Crewe, Sir Vauncey Harpur- 1626
Crisp, Sir Frank Morris 1913
Critchett, Sir Anderson, K.C.V.O. 1908
Croft, Sir James Herbert 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh 1818
Crofton, *Maj.* Sir Morgan G., D.S.O. 1801
Crofton, Sir Malby 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .. I 1630
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry .. 1915
Cross, Sir William Coats 1912
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin .. 1909
Cuffe, Sir O. F. L. Wheeler- .. I 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Gordon- 1804
Cunard, Sir Bache E. 1859
Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward Fairlie- ..... s 1630
Cuninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery-, D.S.O. s 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H. 1759
Cunyngham, Sir Wm. Stewart Dick- ..... s 1669
Cunyngham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy F., O.B.E. ..... s 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve 1847
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir.... 1910
Curtis, Sir Roger C. M. 1794
Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E.. 1802
Cust, *Capt.* Sir Charles L., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. .. 1876
Cuyler, Sir George Halifax .. 1814
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse 1895
Dalrymple, Sir Walt. Hamilton- s 1697
Dalrymple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone-, D.S.O. 1828
Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H. 1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie- .. s 1685
Dalziel, Sir Davison Alex..... 1919
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Henry, M.P. 1918
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. ..... I 1662
Darell, *Maj.* Sir Lionel Edwd. H. M., D.S.O. 1795
Dashwood, *Capt.* Sir Geo. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay 1707
David, Sir Sassoon J. 1911
Davie, *Maj.* Sir W. Ferguson- 1847
Dawson, Sir A. Trevor 1920
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald .. 1801
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1919
DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion- 1805
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James 1611
De la Pole, Sir Fredk. Arundell 1628
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros 1898
Denny, Sir (Robert) Arthur .. I 1782
Denny, Sir Archibald 1913
De Robeck, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. 1919
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd. 1627
Des Vœux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A. I 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. 1841
Devitt, Sir Thos. Lane 1916
Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles .. 1917
Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth 1862
Dillon, Sir John Fox 1801
Dimsdale, Sir John H. 1902
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C. 1660
Dixon, Sir Alfred Herbert.... 1918
Dixon, Sir George 1919
Dixon, Sir Thomas James..... 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith-, O.B.E. 1784
Domvile, Sir Compton M. 1815
Domville, *Capt.* Sir Cecil L., M.C. 1814
Donner, Sir Edward 1907
Douglas, Sir James Stewart .. 1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth..... 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Warren Hastings 1663
Drummond, Sir James H. Williams- 1828
Dryden, Sir Arthur 1733
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D. 1909
Du Cros, Sir Arth. Philip, M.P. 1916
Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V. 1911
Duke, Sir James 1849
Dunbar Sir William C., C.B. .. s 1694
Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. Drummond ..... s 1698
Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C. s 1700
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, I.A. ..... s 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. 1814
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir C. Dunbar Hope- 1664
Duncan, Sir Frederick William 1905
Duncombe, *Maj.* Sir E. Pauncefort-, D.S.O. 1859
Duncombe, Sir George Aug. .. 1919
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville 1821
Dundas, *Capt.* Sir Henry H. P., M.V.O. 1898
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, G.B.E. .. 1916
Dunn, Sir William Henry 1917
Duntze, Sir George Alex. 1774
Durand, Sir Edward P. M. 1892
Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E. .. 1784
Dyer, Sir J. L. Swinnerton .. 1678
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart 1677
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1869
East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton- .. 1732
Echlin, Sir Henry Fredk. .... I 1721
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert 1672
Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay.... 1920
Edmonstone, Sir Archd., C.V.O. 1774
Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C..... 1866
Edwards, Sir Francis 1907
Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey- 2617
Eliott, Sir Arthur Boswell .. s 1666
Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves.... 1905
Elliot, Sir Thomas Hy., K.C.B. 1917
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G.... 1826
Elton, Sir Ambrose 1727
Erskine, Sir Thos. W. H. J., D.S.O. 1821
Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G..... I 1629
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington-, M.P. 1916
Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse 1902
Evans, Sir Walter Harry 1920
Evans, Sir William Gwynne- 1913
Everard, *Col.* Sir Nugent Talbot 1911
Every, *Maj.* Sir Edwd. Oswald 1641
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard 1887
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Peter, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1910
Ewing, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Norman Archd. Orr-, D.S.O. 1886
Fagge, Sir John Charles..... 1660
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon 1869
Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P. .. I 1778
Falle, *Maj.* Sir Bertram Godfray, M.F. 1916
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter .. 1796
Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend- 1821
Farrington, Sir Henry A. 1818
Fayrer, *Lt.-C.* Sir Jos., C.B.E. .. 1896
Feilden, Sir William Henry .. 1846
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson 1906
Fergusson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. s 1703
Fergusson, Sir Jas. Ranken .. 1866
Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R. I 1776
Ffolkes, Sir Wm. Everard B... 1774
Fiennes, *Maj.* Hn. Sir Eustace 1916
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman 1909
Fison, Sir Frederick W. 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- 1801
FitzGerald, *Capt.* Sir John P. G. M. (Knt. of Kerry), M.C. 1880
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward 1903
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M..... 1783
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P. 1904
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley .. 1917
Fletcher, Sir John Samuel .. 1919
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey- 1782
Floyd, Sir Henry R. K. 1816
Fludyer, Sir Arthur John 1759
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn-Stuart- ..... s 1626
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart .. 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. 1793
Forrest, Sir W. Charles..... 1838

Forster, Sir Fras. Villiers 1874
Forster, Sir R. Collingwood .. 1912
Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, C.M.G. 1895
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere .. 1831
Foster, *Col.* Sir William Yorke, C.B.E. 1838
Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Liston- s 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant.. 1814
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague .. 1890
Frank, Sir Howard Geo., K.C.B. 1920
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. 1660
Fraser, *Maj.* Sir Keith A., M.P. 1806
Freake, Sir Thomas Geo. 1882
Frederick, *Capt.* Sir C. E. St. J. 1723
Freeling, Sir Clayton P..... 1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle, D.S.O.... 1876
Fry, Sir John Pease 1894
Fuller, Sir John G. H. Fleetwood 1910
Furness, Sir Christopher 1913
Gallwey, *Maj.* Sir John Payne- 1812
Gamble, Sir David 1897
Garthwaite, Sir William 1919
Geary, Sir William N. M. 1782
Gethin, Sir Richard C. P..... 1665
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne-.. 1774
Gibbons, Sir Alexr. Doran.... 1752
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter 1893
Gilmour, *Col.* Sir Jno., D.S.O., M.P. 1897
Girprasad Madhavlal, Sir 1913
Gladstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. 1846
Glover, Sir Ernest William .. 1920
Glyn, Sir Gervas Powell..... 1759
Glyn, *Capt.* Sir Richard F., D.S.O. 1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil .. 1785
Godlee, Sir Rickman John, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. 1912
Goff, Sir Herbert Wm. Davis- 1905
Goldney, Sir G. Prior, C.B., C.V.O. 1880
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. 1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe.. 1866
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Fredc.. 1911
Goold, Sir (James) Stephen .. 1801
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M. .. 1631
Gordon, Sir Robert, Chas. 1706
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff-.. 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. 1622
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney .. 1627
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Edwd., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. 1916
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward A., M.P. 1915
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. J. 1904
Graaff, Sir David P. De V. .. 1911
Grace, Sir Valentine R..... 1795
Græme, Sir G. E. W. Hamond- 1783
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart 1629
Graham, *Capt.* Sir Reginald Hy. 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. 1783
Graham, Sir John Hatt N. .. 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James 1688
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arth., D.S.O. 1705
Grant, Sir George McPherson- 1838
Gray, Sir William Cresswell .. 1917
Green, Sir Edward 1886
Green, *Maj.* Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greenall, Sir Gilbert, C.V.O. .. 1876
Greene, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter, D.S.O., M.P. 1900
Greenway, Sir Charles 1919
Greenwell, *Maj.* Sir Bernard E. 1906
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar, K.C., M.P. 1915
Gresley, Sir Robert 1611
Grey, Sir John Foley 1711
Grierson, *Maj.* Sir Robt. G. W. 1685
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard J. Waldie-, T.D. 1858
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis J. Ellis-, K.C. 1918
Grogan, *Col.* Sir E. Ion B., D.S.O. 1859
Grove, Sir Walter John 1874
Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St. L. L. 1867
Guise, Sir Anselm William .. 1783

Gull, Sir (William) Cameron, C.B.E. 1872
Gunning, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Vere, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G. 1778
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon.. 1901
Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, F.R.S. 1917
Haggerston, Sir Edwd. C. de M. 1643
Hall, *Capt.* Sir Douglas B..... 1919
Hall, *Col.* Sir John Richard .. s 1687
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Fredk. 1920
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Robt. C. .. s 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling- s 1673
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward A. 1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E. 1892
Hammick, *Col.* Sir St. Vint. A. 1834
Hampson, Sir George F. 1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow .. 1667
Hanmer, *Maj.* Sir Wyndham C. H. 1774
Hanson, Sir Charles A., M.P. .. 1918
Hanson, *Capt.* Sir Grld. Stanhope 1837
Hardinge, Sir Edmund S. 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1876
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O. 1905
Harington, Sir Richard 1611
Harmsworth, Sir R. Leicester, M.P. 1918
Harrison, Sir Heath 1917
Hart, Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock- 1796
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington 1831
Harvey, Sir Charles 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G. 1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G., K.B.E. 1908
Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cæsar 1778
Hawley, Sir Henry Cusac W. 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A. 1911
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn .... s 1635
Hay, Sir Lewis John Erroll .. s 1663
Hay, Sir William Henry .... s 1703
Hay, Sir William Archibald Dalrymple- 1798
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey .. 1622
Head, Sir Robert Pollock S. .. 1838
Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chadwyck-, C.B.E. 1919
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A. 1733
Heaton, Sir John Henniker .. 1912
Henry, Sir Edward Richd. G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*c*), C.S.I. 1918
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan- 1825
Herschel, Rev. Sir John Charles W. 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fermor- 1761
Hewett, Sir Harald G. 1813
Heygate, Sir Frederick G..... 1831
Heywood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Graham Percival, D.S.O. 1838
Hibbert, Sir Henry Flemming 1919
Hicking, Sir William Norton 1917
Hickman, *Capt.* Sir Alfred Edward 1903
Hicks, Sir William Joynson-, M.P. 1919
Hill, Sir A. Norman 1919
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir H. Blyth, D.S.O. 1779
Hill, Sir James 1917
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B..... 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A..... 1786
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., C.M.G., M.P. 1899
Hobart, Sir R. H., K.C.V.O., C.B. 1914
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Edward Henry 1812
Hodson, Sir Robert A. 1789
Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay-.. 1905
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie 1909
Holden, Sir John Henry 1919
Holder, Sir John Charles 1898
Holderness, Sir Thomas Wm., G.C.B., K.C.S.I. 1920

Holland, Sir Alfred R. Sothern 1917
Hollins, Sir Frank 1907
Holt, Sir Edward 1916
Home, Sir James ..... s 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1660
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Augustus, M.P. ..... s 1628
Horlick, Sir James 1914
Hornby, Sir William H. 1899
Horsfall, Sir John Donald .. 1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton 1767
Hoskyns, Sir Leigh 1676
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H. .. 1887
Hughan, *Br.-Adm.* Sir Arthur J. Henniker- 1813
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood .. 1773
Hulse, Sir Hamilton John .. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell .. 1905
Hunter, *Maj.* Sir Chas. R. .. 1812
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes- 1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P. .. 1906
Ingilby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William H. 1866
Ingram, Sir William Jas. 1893
Innes, Sir James Bourchier .. s 1628
Isham, *Capt.* Sir Vere 1627
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montresor 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather-, C.B.E. 1869
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1902
Jackson, Sir Thos. Graham, R.A. 1913
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund 1892
James, Sir Jno. Kingston F.... 1823
Jardine, Sir Alexander ..... s 1672
Jardine, Sir Ernest 1919
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan 1885
Jardine, Sir John Eric B. 1916
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B. .. 1661
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir W. K. W., D.S.O. 1868
Jerningham, Sir H. Wm. Stafford 1621
Jervis, *Col.* Sir John Henry Jervis-White- 1797
Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L. Clarke- 1813
Jessel, Sir Charles James 1883
Jessel, *Col.* Sir Herbert Merton, C.M.G. 1917
Jodrell, Sir Alfred 1784
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon..... 1755
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. A. W., C.B. 1818
Johnston, Sir George ..... s 1626
Johnston, Sir Charles..... 1910
Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc. T. T. s 1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J. 1831
Jones, Sir Evan Davies, M.P.... 1917
Jones, Sir Frederick John .. 1919
Jones, Sir John B. Bowen- .. 1911
Jones, Sir Phillip Burne- 1894
Jones, Sir John Prichard 1910
Jones, *Col.* Sir Edward Pryce- 1918
Kaye, Sir John Pepys Lister-. 1812
Keane, *Maj.* Sir John, D.S.O... 1801
Kelk, Sir John William..... 1874
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres. 1801
Kemp, *Col.* Sir Kenneth H., C.B.E. 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.. 1891
Kennaway, *Capt.* Sir John .. 1791
Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles .. 1836
Key, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill.. 1831
Keyes, *Lt.-Adm.* Sir Roger J. B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. C.M.G., D.S.O. 1919
Kimber, Sir Henry 1904
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson- 1887
King, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Hy. J. Duckworth- 1792
King, Sir George Adolphus .. 1815
King, Sir Charles Simeon 1821
King, Sir John Westall..... 1888
Kinloch, *Br.-Gen.* Sir David A., C.B., M.V.O. ..... s 1686
Kinloch, Sir George, C.B.E. .. 1873

Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. .... s 1685
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake .. 1909
Knightley, Sir Chas. Valentine 1798
Knill, Sir John 1893
Knott, Sir James 1917
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S. 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O., O.B.E. 1903
Lacon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. H. U., D.S.O. 1818
Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone.. 1711
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry .. 1909
Laking, Sir Guy Fras. W..... 1902
Lamb, *Maj.* Sir Archibald .. 1795
Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W., C.V.O. 1911
Lamont, Sir Norman 1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G. 1866
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B. (*m*), F.R.C.S. 1913
Langham, Sir Herbert C. A... 1660
Langman, Sir John L. 1906
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt. I 1777
Larcom, *Maj.* Sir T. P., D.S.O. 1868
Latham, Sir Thomas Paul .. 1919
Latta, Sir John 1920
Lauder, Sir George Wm. D. Dick- ..... s 1690
Laurie, *Col.* Sir Claude, C.B. (*c*), D.S.O. 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W... 1858
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor 1867
Lawrence, *Col.* Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*m*) 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid 1831
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph .. 1841
Lawson, *Capt.* Sir Digby 1900
Lawson, Sir Peter Grant 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. .. 1818
Leeds, Sir Edward T. 1812
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James .. 1804
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Victor E., M.C. 1897
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves .. 1908
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. 1705
Legard, Sir Algernon W. 1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F. .... I 1671
Leigh, Sir John 1918
Leighton, Sir Richard T. 1693
Leith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alex., M.C. 1919
Le Marchant, Sir Denis.. 1841
Lennard, Sir Thomas Barrett- 1801
Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.... 1880
Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel .. 1911
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman R. A. D., C.B.E. ..... s 1625
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John 1876
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Wroth 1804
Lever, Sir Arthur Levy..... 1911
Lever, Sir Samuel Hardman.. 1920
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H. .. I 1704
Levy, Sir Maurice 1913
Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm.... 1918
Lewis, Sir George James G... 1902
Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr 1920
Ley, Sir Henry Gordon 1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R. .. I 1791
Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O. 1902
Llewelyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn- 1890
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M. 1863
Lockhart, Sir Robt. D. Sinclair- s 1636
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1857
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls'..... 1887
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry.. 1909
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller... 1805
Loraine, Sir Percy Lyham.... 1664
Louis, Sir Charles 1806
Low, Sir James 1908
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm., M.P.... 1918
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. B., D.S.O. 1824
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard .. 1887
Lucy, *Maj.* Sir H.W. Ramsay-Fairfax-..... 1836
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arthur P. D. 1791
Lyle, Sir Robert Park 1915

McAlpine, Sir Robert 1918
Macara, Sir Charles Wright .. 1911
Macartney, Sir John ..... I 1799
McConnell, Sir Robert J. 1900
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville s 1625
McFarland, Sir John 1914
MacGregor, *Commod.* Sir Malcolm, C.B., C.M.G., R.N. 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC. 1828
McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir James R.D. 1831
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R... s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry Muir 1805
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Sir Victor Audley Falconer, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1890
Mackie, Sir Peter Jeffrey 1920
Mackworth, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey 1776
Maclay, Rt. Hon. Sir Jos. Paton 1914
Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitz R. D., K.C.B. s 1631
Maclure, *Col.* Sir John E. S... 1898
McMahon, Sir Lionel..... 1825
McMahon, *Maj.* Sir Horace W., D.S.O. 1817
Macnaghten, Sir Edward Harry 1836
Madden, *Adm.* Sir Charles E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. 1919
Madge, Sir William Thomas.. 1919
Magnay, *Capt.* Sir Christopher B. Wm., M.C. 1844
Magnus, Sir Philip, M.P. 1917
Mahon, *Col.* Sir William Hy., D.S.O. 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S. 1804
Maitland, Sir Jno. Nisbet.... 1818
Maitland, Sir Arthur H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, M.P. 1917
Makgill, Sir George ..... s 1627
Makins, Sir Paul A. 1903
Malcolm, Sir James Wm. .... s 1663
Malet, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Chas. 1791
Mander, Sir Charles Tertius.. 1911
Mann, Sir Edward 1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil.. 1622
Mappin, Sir Wilson 1886
Markham, Sir Charles 1911
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., T.D., C.B. 1882
Marr, Sir James, C.B.E. 1919
Marriott, Sir Wm. H. Smith-. 1774
Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake .. 1918
Matheson, Sir Alex. Perceval 1882
Mathias, Sir Richard 1917
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. s 1681
Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. Stirling- s 1682, Ditto ..... G.B. 1707
Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron-.. s 1683
Maxwell, Sir William F. 1804
Medlycott, Sir Hubert M..... 1808
Menteth, Sir James Stuart-.. 1838
Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent 1916
Meredyth, Sir Henry B. .... I 1705
Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T..... 1802
Methuen, Sir Algernon M. M. 1916
Meyer, Sir Carl Ferdinand .. 1910
Meyrick, Sir George A. E. Tapps-Gervis- 1791
Meyrick, *Col.* Sir Thos. Charlton, K.C.B. 1880
Middlemore, Sir John T. 1919
Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1911
Midleton, *Capt.* Sir Powlett F.R. 1806
Midlmake, Sir Jno. Penston C. 1882
Midlmay, Sir Leonard John .. 1661
Midlmay, Sir Gerald A. Shaw-Lefevre-St. John- 1905
Miles, *Capt.* Sir Charles W. .. 1859
Millais, Sir Geoffrey Wm..... 1885
Miller, *Capt.* Sir Charles Jno. H. 1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic 1788
Milman, Sir Francis John.... 1800
Milne, *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1876
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G. 1717
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald 1920
Moir, Sir Ernest William 1916
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. I 1730
Moncreiffe, *Col.* Sir Robt. D., C.M.G., V.D., A.D.C. ..... s 1685
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Moritz, M.P. 1910
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J. 1905
Montefiore, Sir Fras. Abraham 1886
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham 1801
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil 1808
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G. 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Norman, M.D. 1919
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor .. I 1681
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. .. 1611
Morris, Sir Robt. Armine.... 1806
Morris, Sir Henry 1909
Mosley, Sir Oswald 1781
Moss, Sir Jno. E. Edwards-.. 1868
Mostyn, *Capt.* Sir Pyers George J., M.C. 1670
Mowbray, Sir George Robert.. 1880
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector, A.D.C. s 1634
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquil A. 1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert.... 1902
Murphy, Sir James..... 1903
Murphy, Sir Michael 1912
Murray, Sir John ..... s 1628
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. R., D.S.O. s 1630
Murray, *Capt.* Sir Patrick K. s 1673
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo... 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno. .. I 1782
Naesmyth, Sir Jas. Tolmé.... s 1706
Nairn, Sir Michael..... 1904
Nairne, Sir John Gordon 1917
Napier, *Capt.* Sir Alex. Lennox s 1627
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox 1867
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H. 1795
Needl, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O. 1859
Nelson, Sir William 1912
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y... 1802
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J..... 1912
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L., M.P. 1836
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard .. 1895
Newton, Sir Alfred James.... 1900
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd... 1859
Nicholson, Sir John N..... 1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W. s 1629
Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners 1628
Nivison, Sir Robert..... 1914
Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher W., D.S.O. 1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm. 1902
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., M.P. 1915
Nugent, Sir Charles ..... I 1795
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas... 1806
Nugent, Sir John 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R. 1831
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans.. 1909
Nutting, *Capt.* Sir Harold S... 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John 1790
Oakes, Sir Reginald L. 1815
O'Brien, *Maj.* Sir Timothy C. 1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F. 1823
O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A., M.C. 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K. ..... s 1626
Ogle, *Capt.* Sir Hy. Asgill, R.N. 1816
Ohlson, Sir Eric Olaf 1920
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1838
Onslow, Sir Roger Warin B. .. 1797
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- 1790
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler 1662
Osborne, Sir Francis ..... I 1629
Outram, Sir James 1858
Owen, Sir John Arthur..... 1813
Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe 1920
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell-.. 1678
Paget, Sir Jno. Rahere, K.C.... 1871
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S. 1886
Paget, Sir George Ernest 1897
Palmer, Sir Edward G. B..... 1660
Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale 1791
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1886

Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest .. 1916
Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert 1915
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde.. 1681
Parker, Sir William Lorenzo.. 1844
Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F. 1681
Parsons, *Col.* Sir Herbert J. F. 1918
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir Thomas E. Sabine 1794
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua 1 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean. 1821
Pearson, Sir Cyril Arthur, G.B.E. 1916
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward.... 1882
Pease, Sir Arthur Francis .. 1920
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke-, R.A.M.C. 1797
Peek, *Capt.* Sir Wilfrid, D.S.O. 1874
Peel, Sir Robert 1800
Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford- 1814
Pelly, Sir Harold..... 1840
Pender, Sir James 1897
Perks, Sir Robert William .. 1908
Perring, Rev. Sir Philip..... 1808
Perrott, *Col.* Sir Herbert C., C.H., C.B. 1716
Petit, Sir Dinshaw M. 1890
Peto, Sir Henry 1855
Petrie, Sir Edward LindsayH. 1928
Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas 1776
Philipps, Sir Laurence R..... 1919
Philipps, Sir Charles E. G.... 1887
Phillips, Sir Lionel..... 1912
Phillips, Sir George Faudel Faudel-, G.C.I.E. 1897
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott 1 1661
Pigot, Sir George 1764
Pigott, Sir Berkeley 1808
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux .. 1900
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir Thomas Edwd. Mitborne-Swinnerton- S 1635
Pocock, Sir Charles G. C. 1821
Poë, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Hutcheson, C.B. 1912
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten- 1791
Pollen, S r Richard H. 1795
Pollock, Rt. Hn. Sir Fredk., K.C. 1866
Pollock, sir M. F. Montagu-.. 1872
Poore, *Admiral* Sir Richard, K.C.B., C.V.O. 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham .. 1901
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry 1889
Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M. 1902
Pound, Sir John Lulham 1905
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O. 1897
Power, Sir George 1836
Power, Sir Thomas Talbot .. 1841
Poynter, Sir Ambrose M. 1902
Praed, Sir H. B. Mackworth- 1905
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L. L.B. 1794
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hulton, D.S.O., M.C. 1815
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K..... 1805
Price, Sir Charles Rugge-.... 1804
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose 1815
Price, Sir Robert Hy. Grecn-. 1874
Primrose, Sir John Ure..... 1903
Pringle, Sir Norman H..... S 1683
Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Loveden.. 1866
Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert.... 1897
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward 1813
Ralli, Sir Lucas E. 1912
Ramsay, Sir James Henry .. S 1666
Ramsay, Sir Herbert 1826
Ramsden, Sir John F. 1689
Rankin, Sir James R. L., T.D. 1898
Raphael, *Maj.* Sir Herbert H. 1911
Rasch, *Capt.* Sir F. Carne.... 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W. 1831
Reade, Sir George 1661
Reckitt, Sir James 1894
Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton 1911
Rees, Sir John David, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P. 1919
Reid, Sir James, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1897
Remnant, Sir James F., M.P.... 1917
Renals, Sir James Herbert.... 1895
Renshaw, Sir Charles S. Bine 1903

Rhodes, Sir George Wood 1919
Rich, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Almeric E.F. 1791
Richardson, Sir Ian R. H. Stewart- ..... S 2630
Ricketts, Sir Fredk. Wm. R... 1828
Riddell, Sir J. W. Buchanan.. S 1628
Ripley, *Capt.* Sir Henry W. A. 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh .. 1897
Ritchie, Sir James Wm., M.B.E. 1905 [new patent 1918]
Roberts, Sir Samuel, M.P. 1919
Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland.. 1809
Roberts, Sir James..... 1909
Robertson, *Field-Marshal* Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. 1919
Robinson, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. V. L. 1660
Robinson, Sir Ern. William.. 1823
Robinson, Sir John B. 1854
Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin .. 1908
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A., K.C.B. 1920
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady .. 1838
Rolls, *Capt.* Sir John C. E. Shelley- 1806
Ropner, *Col.* Sir Robert, V.D.. 1904
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V. 1874
Rose, Sir Charles Henry 1909
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L... S 1672
Ross, Hon. Sir John 1919
Rowley, *Col.* Sir Joshua T., V.D. 1786
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. C. E. 1836
Roydon, Sir Thomas, C.H., M.P. 1905
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. 1779
Runciman, Sir Walter 1906
Rushout, Sir Charles H. 1809
Russell, Sir George A. C. 1812
Russell, Hon. Sir Charles 1916
Rutherford, *Col.* Sir John, M.P. 1916
Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington .. 1919
Rycroft, *Maj.* Sir Rd. Nelson.. 1784
St. Aubyn, *Capt.* Sir Hugh Molesworth- 1689
St. George, Sir John 1 1766
Salomons, Sir David L. Goldsmid-Stern- 1869
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jno. Wm. Titus 1869
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Anderdon, D.S.O. 1899
Samuel, Sir Edward Levien .. 1898
Samuel, Sir Marcus 1903
Samuel, Sir S. Montagu 1912
Samuelson, Sir Henry B. 1884
Sanders, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert A., M.P. 1920
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard 1920
Sassoon, *Maj.* Sir Philip A. G. D., C.M.G., M.P. 1890
Sassoon, Sir Edward Elias.... 1909
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile .. 1890
Savory, Sir Joseph 1891
Sawle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. J. Graves-, M.V.O. 1836
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland 1909
Schuster, Sir Felix 1906
Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd. 1806
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald .. 1806
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward, M.P. 1821
Scott, Sir John 1907
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam .. 1909
Scott, *Admiral* Sir Percy M., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1916
Scourfield, Sir Owen H. P. .. 1873
Seale, Sir John Carteret 1838
Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S... 1626
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton 1896
Seton, *Col.* Sir Bruce G., C.B. S 1663
Seton, Sir John Hastings .... S 1683
Seymour, *V.-Adm.* Sir Michael Culme-, K.C.B., M.V.O. 1808
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F.... 18[illegible]
Shakerley, *Col.* Sir W. G., T.D. 183[illegible]
Sharp, Sir Milton Sheridan .. 1920
Shaw, Rev. Sir Chas. J. Monson 1665
Shaw, *Col.* Sir Fredk. W., D.S.O. 1821

Shaw, Sir Charles Edward 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G... 1756
Shelley, Sir John 1611
Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows .. 1818
Shuckburgh, Sir G. F. Stewkley 1660
Simeon, Sir John Walter B... 1815
Simpson, Sir James W. M. .. 1866
Sinclair, *Col.* Sir Jno. R. G., D.S.O. S 1704
Sinclair, *Capt.* Sir Arch. H. M. 1786
Sitwell, Sir George R. 1808
Skinner, Sir Thomas 1912
Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E. .. 1622
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1831
Sleigh, Sir George Frederick 1920
Smiley, Sir John 1903
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-, K.C.M.G. 1 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C. 1804
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W... 1809
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., C.B.E., M.B. 1897
Smith, Sir Prince 1911
Smith, Sir Richard V. Vassar- 1917
Smith, Sir Herbert 1920
Smith, Sir William Reardon .. 1920
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred J. Bowyer- 1661
Smythe, Sir J. Walter 1661
Soame, Sir Chas. Buckworth-H.. 1698
Spearman, Sir Jos. L. E. 1840
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir C. J. 1686
Speyer, Rt. Hon. Sir Edgar .. 1906
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert .. 1908
Sprot, *Col.* Sir Alex, C.M.G., M.P. 1918
Stanford, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Joseph, C.B., F.R.C.S. 1914
Stamer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lovelace 1809
S anier, *Capt.* Sir Beville, M.P. 1917
Staples, Sir John M. 1 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot .. 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert 1891
Steuart, Sir Douglas A. Seton- 1815
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M. 1914
Stevenson, Sir James 1917
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U. 1 1623
Stewart, Sir H. Shaw-, C.B.(c) S 1667
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hugh H. 1803
Stewart, Sir Jno. Henderson 1920
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman Robert, C.B. 1881
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Mark MacTaggart-, V.D. 1892
Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo., D.S.O. S 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenström, Sir Andries .. 1840
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay .. 1628
Stott, Sir Phillip Sidney 1920
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson- .. 1907
Stracey, *Maj.* Sir Edward P... 1818
Strickland, Sir Walter W. .. 1641
Stronge, Sir James Henry.... 1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L.... 1660
Stucley, Sir Edward Arthur G. 1859
Sturdee, *Adm.* Sir Fredk. Chas. Doveton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. 1916
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague .. 1627
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick.. 1804
Sullivan, Sir Edward 1881
Suttie, Sir George Grant- .... S 1702
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin.... 1772
Sutton, Sir George Aug. 1919
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E.... 1906
Swinburne, Sir Hubert 1660
Sykes, Sir Arthur..... 1781
Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton, ... 1783
Sykes, *Col.* Sir Alan John, M.P. 1917
Synge, *Maj.* Sir Francis R. M. 1801
Tancred, *Maj.* Sir T. S. Lawson- 1662
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln 1912
Tate, Sir William Henry 1898
Taylor, Sir Frederick, M.D. .. 1917
Taylor, Sir H. W. Worsley-, K.C. [illegible]ple, *Col.* Sir Richard C., [illegible](c), C.I.E. 1876
Terry, Sir Henry M. Imbert- 1917
Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., C.V.O. 1694
Thomas, Sir George Alan 1766

Thomas, Sir Robert J., M.P. .. 1918
Thomas, Sir Wm. James 1919
Thompson, *Maj.* Sir T. R. L. 1806
Thompson, Sir Matthew W. .. 1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb. 1899
Thomson, Sir Wm. Mitchell-, K.B.E., M.P. 1900
Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton- 1885
Thorold, Sir John Henry 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Rich. C. .. 1642
Thursby, Sir John O. S. 1887
Tichborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty- 1621
Todd, Sir Wm. P. Wilson- .. 1903
Todd, Sir Joseph White- 1923
Touche, Sir George Alex., M.P. 1920
Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salusbury- 1628
Treloar, Sir William Purdie .. 1907
Trenchard, *Air-Marshal* Sir Hugh M., K.C.B., D.S.O. 1919
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J. 1662
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, O.M. 1874
Treves, Sir Fredk., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1902
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest 1905
Trollope, Sir William Henry.. 1642
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C. .. 1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt .. 1909
Tuck, Sir Adolph 1910
Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P. .... I 1622
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart.. 1888
Turing, Sir James Walter .... S 1641
Twisden, Sir John Ramskill.. 1666
Twysden, *Lieut.* Sir R. T., R.N. 1611
Tyrwhitt, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Reginald Y., K.C.B., D.S.O. 1919
Usher, Sir Robert 1899
Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher-.. 1786
Vavasour, Sir Leonard Pius.. 1828
Verdin, Sir Joseph 1896
Verner, Sir Edward W. 1846
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry C. W., D.S.O. 1818
Vernon, Sir Bowater, G. H. .. 1885
Vernon, Sir John Herbert .. 1914
Vestey, Sir William 1913
Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine 1620
Vyvyan, *Col.* Sir C. B., C.B., C.M.G. 1645
Waechter, *Col.* Sir Harry, C.M.G. 1911
Wake, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1621
Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers 1917
Wakeman, Sir Offley 1828
Walker, *Maj.* Sir G. F. Forestier- 1835
Walker, Sir Francis E. 1856
Walker, *Maj.* Sir Robt. Jas. M. 1868
Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M. 1886
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur 1906
Waller, Sir William Edgar .. I 1780
Waller, Sir Wathen A. 1815
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson- I 1775
Walsham, Sir John S. 1831
Walton, Sir Joseph, M.P. 1910
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edwd. W. D., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1914
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir J., K.C.M.G. 1911
Warde, *Col.* Sir C. Edw., O.B.E. 1919
Wardlaw, Sir Henry ..... S 1631
Waring, Sir Samuel James 1919
Warmington, Sir M. Denham 1908
Warner, *Col.* Sir T. C., C.B., M.P. 1910
Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B. I 1784
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A., M.C. 1715
Waterlow, Sir Philip H. 1873
Watson, Sir Charles Rushworth 1866
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I.... 1895
Watson, Sir Thomas E. 1918
Watson, Sir William George.. 1912
Wauchope, Sir Jno. D. Don-.. S 1667
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry 1916
Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E... 1703
Wedderburn, *Maj.* Sir John A. Ogilvy- 1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B. 1801
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd. W. I 1723
Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius.. 1905
Wheeler, Sir Arthur 1920
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood 1660
Whichcote, Sir George 1660
White, Sir Archibald W. 1802
White, Sir George Stanley 1904
Whitehead, Sir George Hugh 1889
Whiteley, Sir Herbert J. Huntington- 1918
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey.... 1898
Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Hy. .. 1892
Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas .. 1805
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. Baker- 1776
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby 1798
Williams, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. Law 1866
Williams, Sir John, G.C.V.O., M.D. 1804
Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond- 1909
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, D.S.O., K.C., M.P. 1918
Williams, *Col.* Sir Robert, M.P. 1915
Williamson, Sir Hedworth .. 1642
Williamson, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald, M.P. 1906
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., O.B.E., M.P. 1897
Wills, Sir Edward Chaning .. 1904
Willshire, Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell- 1841
Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph .. 1759
Wilmot, Sir Robert R. 1772
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley- 1821
Wilson, *Field-Marshal* Sir Henry Hughes, G.C.B., D.S.O. 1919
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon- 1661
Wilson, *Maj.* Sir M. Bromley- 1757
Wilson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Kuyvet, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. 1858
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mathew R. H., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.P. 1874
Wilson, Sir James Robertson.. 1906
Wilson, Sir David 1920
Wingate, *Gen.* Sir Reginald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1920
Winnington, Sir Fras. S. 1755
Wiseman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Eden, C.B.(c) 1628
Wittewronge, Sir John B. Lawes- 1882
Wolseley, Sir Capel C. ..... I 1745
Wolseley, Sir Charles M. 1628
Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert 1778
Wood, Sir John, M.P. 1918
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 1837
Wood, Sir Arthur N. Lindsay 1897
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A. 1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles 1823
Wrey, Sir Philip Bourchier S. 1628
Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory-.. 1903
Wright, *Col.* Sir John Roper.. 1920
Wrightson, Sir Thomas 1900
Wygram, *Maj.* Sir Henry H. 1805
Wynn, *Col.* Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-, C.B., T.D. 1688
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez 1916
Young, Sir William L. 1769
Young, Sir George 1813
Young, Sir Wm. M. Need 1821
Younger, Sir George, M.P. 1911
Younger, Sir William 1911

Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, C.B., Home Office, S.W.
Asst. do., R. F. Reynard, I.S.O.

Order of the British Empire—LADY RECIPIENTS.

DAMES GRAND CROSS. (G.B.E.).

Airlie, The Dowager Countess of.
Ampthill, The Lady, C.I.
Becker, Dame Ethel Hope, R.R.C.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I.
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, R.R.C.
Buxton, The Viscountess.
Chelmsford, The Lady, C.I.
Dawson, Lady Aimée Evelyn.
de Saumerez, Dame Annie.
Ferguson, Lady Helen H. Munro-.
Furse, Dame Katherine.
George, Dame Margaret Lloyd.
Harcourt, The Viscountess.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, V.A., C.I., C.H.
Lawley, Hon. Lady.
Liverpool, The Countess of.
McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, R.R.C.
Mond, Dame Violet.
Montrose, The Duchess of.
Northcliffe, The Viscountess.
Paget, Lady Louisa.
Pearson, Dame Ethel.
Reading, The Countess of.
Reid, Dame Flora.
Swift, Dame Sarah Anu, R.R.C.
Waterford, The Marchioness of.
Winchester, The Marchioness of.

DAMES COMMANDERS. (D.B.E.)

Anstruther, Hon. Dame Eva.
Arnott, Lady Caroline.
Atholl, The Duchess of.
Bell, Lady Florence E. Eleanore.
Bevan, Hon. Dame Maud Elizabeth.
Burnett, Dame Maud.
Bute, The Marchioness of.
Byron, The Lady.
Chisholm, Dame Alice.
Crowdy, Dame Rachel Eleanor, R.R.C.
Darnley, Countess of.
Davidson, Lady Margaret Agnes.
Donner, Lady Anna M.
Dorrien, Lady Olive Crofton Smith-.
Dufferin & Ava, C.I., The Dowager Marchioness of.
Eglinton and Winton, The Dowager Countess of, LL.D.
Godman, Dame Alice Mary.
Gosford, The Countess of.
Harrowby, The Countess of.
Henderson, Lady Henrietta Caroline
Hennessy, Dame Una Pope-.
Hunt, Dame Catherine.
Jekyll, Lady Agnes Lowndes.
King, Dame Ethel Locke-.
Leach, Dame Florence E. Victoria.
Lees, Dame Sarah Anne.
Leicester, The Countess of.
Lennox, Lady Blanche Gordon-.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide.
Londonderry, The Marchioness of.
Lugard, Lady Flora.
Lyttelton, Hon. Dame Edith.
Melba, Dame Nellie.
Monro, Hon. Lady.
Mount Stephen, The Lady.
Northcote, Alice Lady, C.I.
O'Dwyer, Lady.
Oliver, The Lady, R.R.C.
Oram, Dame S. E., R.R.C.
Pentland, The Lady.
Reid, Dame Clarissa.
Rhondda, the Dowager Viscountess.
Rice, Dame Margaret Ker Pryse-.
Ridley, The Viscountess.
Roberts, The Countess.
Rumford, Dame Clara Butt-.
Samuel, Dame Louise.
Sclater, Lady Edith Harriet.
Shakespear, Dame Ethel, D.Sc.
Talbot de Malahide, The Baroness.
Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy.
Vaughan, Dame H.C. L. Gwynne-.
Waldegrave, The Countess.
Webster, Dame May.
Willingdon, The Lady, C.I.
Wills, Dame Janet Stancomb.
Wingate, Dame Catherine.
Wintz, Dame Sophia Gertrude.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN MARY; H.M. ALEXANDRA, THE QUEEN MOTHER.

THEIR MAJESTIES.—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

DUKES.—Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Rutland, Wellington.

MARQUESSES.—Bath, Breadalbane, Crewe, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Londonderry, Salisbury.

EARLS.—Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Curzon of Kedleston, Derby, Durham, Rosebery, Selborne, Spencer.

VISCOUNT.—Grey of Fallodon.

BARON.—Hardinge of Penshurst.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William P. Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir D. Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

DUKES.—Atholl, Buccleuch, Montrose, Roxburghe.

MARQUESSES.—Aberdeen and Temair, Zetland.

EARLS.—Erroll, Haig, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

VISCOUNT.—Haldane.

BARONS.—Balfour of Burleigh, Hamilton of Dalzell, Kinnaird, Lovat, Reay.

Chancellor, The Duke of Montrose.

Dean, Right Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen. Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master, THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.—The Duke of Connaught.

EARLS.—Arran, Bandon, Bessborough, Cavan, Desart, Donoughmore, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Gosford, Granard, Iveagh, Listowel, Mayo, Meath, Shaftesbury.

VISCOUNTS.—French, Midleton, Powerscourt.

BARONS.—Castletown, Monteagle of Brandon, Oranmore and Browne, Pirrie.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

Ulster King of Arms, Maj. Sir Nevile R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A.

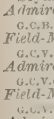
Secretary, Sir G. Francis W. Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.

Genealogist, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Usher of the Black Rod, Samuel Murray Power, C.B.

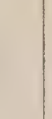
THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.



O.M. Civ.

This Order confers no precedence, but authorises the holders to place its designating initials next after those denoting membership of Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without in itself conferring a knighthood. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.



O.M. Mil.

MILITARY MEMBERS.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. Knyvett Wilson, Bt., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Viscount French, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

CIVIL MEMBERS.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, F.R.S.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, F.R.S.

Professor Henry Jackson, LITT.D.

Thomas Hardy, LITT.D., LL.D.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.

Sir Edward Elgar, MUS. DOC.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.

Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T.

Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour.

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata.

Admiral Count Togo.

Field Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch.

Marshal Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre, G.C.B.

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Sir Henry Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Tria juncta in uno.* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)

G.C.B. Mil.

G.C.B. Civ.

K.C.B. Mil.

K.C.B. Civ.

C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field-Marshal* H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms, Admiral of the Fleet* Sir George Astley Callaghan, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.;

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Genealogist*, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, K.C.B.; *Chancery*, The Lord Chamberlain's Office.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (*m*) or (*c*) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. *Heaven's Light our Guide.*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), John B. Wood, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W. —for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.—G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre. *Auspicium melioris ævi.*

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.M.B.E., M.C.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, Sir George Fiddes, G.C.M.G., C.B.; *King of Arms*, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar*, H. C. M. Lambert, C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).

(Since enlarged five times.) *Ribbon*, Purple. *Imperatricis auspiciis.*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being; *Secretary* (in India), John B. Wood, C.I.E.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges.

G.C.V.O.

K.C.V.O.

The Sovereign; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse; *Registrar*, Francis M. Bryant, C.B.E., M.V.O., I.S.O.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division); Purple, with Red Centre Stripe (Military Division).

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. (*ex officio*); *Secretary*, The Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Home Dept. (*ex officio*); *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, K.C.B. For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G.B.E., Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knights Commanders; D.B.E., Dames Commanders; C.B.E., Commanders; O.B.E., Officers; M.B.E., Members. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec., 1918.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, *i.e.*, Kts. Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately after the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian (100 European and 100 Indian) and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Ribbon, White Moiré.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1878. *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Ribbon, Black.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an international lay confraternity for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, and of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. *Sovereign Head and Patron*, H.M. King George V.; *Grand Prior*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, and Strathearn. *Chapter*, 350 knights of two degrees—"Knights of Justice" and "Knights of Grace." There are also "Ladies of Justice," "Ladies of Grace," and Esquires. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title.

ST. MICHAEL & ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE, ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND BRITISH EMPIRE.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE HOLDING HIGHER RANK AS PEERS, BARONETS, OR KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, THISTLE, AND ST. PATRICK, *q.v.*) *For Knights Bachelor, see* pp. 165–169.

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abdul Qaiyum, Nawab Khan Bah., Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.
Abney, *Capt.* Sir William de Wiveleslie, K.C.B.(*c*).
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.
Adair, *General* Sir William T., K.C.B.(*m*).
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E.(*c*), V.D.
Adams, (*Col.* Sir Henry E. F. Goold-, K.B.E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Bellew, V.C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Adye, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Aga, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Aglen, Sir Francis A., K.B.E.
Agnew, Sir Patrick D., K.B.E.
Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Alderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin Alfred H., K.C.B.(*m*).
Alexander, *Wing-Comm.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Ali Imam, Syed Hon. Sir, K.C.S.I.
Allardyce, Hon. Sir Wm. Lamond, K.C.M.G.
Allbutt, Rt. Hon. Sir T., Clifford, K.C.B.(*c*).
Allen, *Col.* Hon. Sir James, K.C.B.(*c*).
Alston, Sir Beilby F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Altham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Alton, *Pymr.-Capt.* Sir Francis C., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., R.N.
Alwar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib Sir, K.C.I.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.(*m*).
Anderson, Sir John, K.C.B.(*c*).
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert Murray M., K.C.M.G.
Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyttelton-, K.C.V.O.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.M.G.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B.(*c*).
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Appaji Rao Sitole, *Lt.-Col.* Sardar, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Apsey, Sir John, K.B.E.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.
Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.
Ashdown, Sir Geo. Hy., K.B.E., I.S.O.
Asser, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Aston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.(*m*), R.M.A.
Atkins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alban R. C., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Atkinson, Sir John N., K.C.S.I.
Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., M.P.
Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allan B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton John, V.C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Babington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Melville, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Bacon, *Adm.* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Badock, Sir Henry Walter, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Bahram Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Baikie, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hugh A. D. Simpson-, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Baillie, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
Bainbridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmond G. T., K.C.B.(*m*).
Baker, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Baldeo Singh, *Maj.* Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Balfour, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alfred G., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*).
Balfour, Sir Isaac B., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Ballance, *Col.* Sir Chas. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), A.M.S.
Ballance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton Ashley, K.B.E., C.B.
Balrampur, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Geo. H., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo., K.C.B.(*m*).
Barlow, Sir Clement A. M., K.B.E., M.P.
Barnard, His Honour Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.
Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.(*c*).
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Barnes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald W. R., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Barraclough, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Samuel H. E., K.B.E.
Barrett, *Gen.* Sir Arthur A., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., gen., I.A.
Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B.E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.D.
Barrington, Hon. Sir William Augustus Curzon, K.C.M.G.
Barron, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.S.I.
Barrow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George de S., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
Barter, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles St. Leger, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffry, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Barwani, *Capt.* H.H. Rana of, K.C.I.E.
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bates, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Loftus, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bayley, *Capt.* Sir Henry D. Readett-, K.B.E.
Bayley, Sir Steuart C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Lambart, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Bayly, *Adm.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Baynham, *Capt.* Sir Walter de M., K.B.E., R.D.
Beale, Sir John F., K.B.E.(*c*).
Beattie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Beatson, *Col.* Sir Geo. T., K.C.B.(*c*), K.B.E., M.D., V.D.
Beaumont, *Admiral* Sir Lewis A., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Becker, Sir Walter Fredk., K.B.E.
Bedford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Beeton, Sir Mayson M., K.B.E.
Beit, Sir Otto John, K.C.M.G.
Belfield, Sir Henry Conway, K.C.M.G.
Belfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., K.B.E.(*m*), D.S.O.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lynden-, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Bell, Hon. Sir Francis Hy. D., K.C.M.G.
Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, K.C.M.G.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. Alexr., K.C.V.O.
Bell, Sir Nicholas D. Beatson-, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Benares, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Bengough, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harcourt Mortimer, K.C.B.(*m*).
Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K.B.E., M.P.
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Bentinck, *Br.-Adm.* Sir Rudolf W., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Beresford, Lord Marcus de-la-Poer, K.C.V.O.
Bernard, *Col.* Sir Edgar E., K.B.E.(*c*), C.M.G.
Berridge, Sir Thos. Hy. Devereux, K.B.E.
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.B.E.
Best, Hon. Sir R. Wallace, K.C.M.G.
Bethell, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Bethune, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward C., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Beveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.(*c*).
Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.L., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Bhairon Singh, Sir, Maharaj, K.C.S.I.
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I.
Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of Udaipur, K.C.I.E.
Biddle, *Maj.-Gen.* John, K.C.B.(*m*), (Hon.), *U.S.A.*
Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Bikanir, *Maj.-Gen* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B.(*m.*), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C.
Biliotti, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon Sir Cecil E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fras. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Bingley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Birch, Sir Ernest W., K.C.M.G.
Birch, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Fredk., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.D.C., R.A.
Birkbeck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Black, Sir Frederick William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Blackwell, Sir Ernley Robertson H., K.C.B.(*c*).
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K.B.E.
Blake, Sir Ernest Edward, K.C.M.G.
Blake, *Capt.* Sir H. Acton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., R.N.R.
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald Andrew, K.B.E.
Bliss, *Gen.* Tasker, G.C.M.G. (*U.S.A.*)
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Blomfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Massey, K.C.M.G.
Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, G.C.B.(*m*).
Bols, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis J., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis G., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, K.C.M.G.

Booth, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Francis F. Haworth-, K.C.M.G.
Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, *Admiral* Sir Day H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna, K.C.I.E.
Bourke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George D., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bourne, Sir Henry R. M., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bowater, Sir Fredk. Wm., K.B.E.
Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Bower, *Comm.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.N.
Bower, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.(*m*).
Bower, *Capt.* Sir J. William Nott-, K.C.V.O.
Bowlby, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Anthony A., K.C.B.(*m.*), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
Bowring, Sir Chas. Calvert, K.B.E.(*m*), C.M.G.
Boyce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Boys, Sir Francis T., K.B.E.(*c*).
Brabazon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Palmer, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Bradbury, Sir John S., G.C.B.(*c*).
Braddon, Hon. Sir Hy. Yule, K.B.E.
Brade, Sir Reginald H., G.C.B.(*c*).
Bradford, *Adm.* Sir Edward Eden, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Bradford, *Maj.-Gen.* (*temp.*) Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.(*m*), M.D.
Bradshaw, *Surgeon-Major-General* Sir Alex. Frederick, K.C.B.(*m*) K.H.P.
Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Braithwaite, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter P., K.C.B.(*m*).
Bramston, Sir John, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Brancker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William S., K.C.B.(*m*), A.F.C.
Brand, *Flight Lieut.* Sir C. J. Q., K.B.E.(*c*), D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Brand, *Rr.-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hubert G., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Bray, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Bridge, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B.(*m*).
Bridgeman, *Admiral* Sir Francis Bridgeman, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Bridges, *Lt.-Gen* Sir George T. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Briggs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Briggs, *Adm.* Sir Charles J., K.C.B.(*m*).
Bradley, Sir Harry S.B., K.B.E.
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Brise, Sir Harold G. Ruggles-, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., M.P.
Brock, *Adm.* Sir Fredc. Edward E., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Brock, *V.-Adm.* Sir Osmond De B., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Brock, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*c*), R.A.
Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Brooke, *Capt.* Sir Harry Vesey, K.B.E.
Brooke, Sir William R., K.C.I.E.
Brooking, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry T., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Brookman Sir George, K.B.E.
Brooks, Sir Arthur David, G.B.E.
Brooks, Sir James Henry, K.C.B.
Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E.(*m*).
Brown, *Col.* Sir G. McLaren, K.B.E.(*m*).
Brown, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Brown, *Maj.* Sir R. Hanbury, K.C.M.G.
Browne, Hon. Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Arthur Howe, K.B.E.(*m*).
Browning, *Adm.* Sir Montague E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), M.B.
Bruce, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry Harvey, K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Bruce, *Adm.* Sir James A. T., K.C.M.G.
Brunker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Buchanan, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.
Buchanan, Rt. Hon. Sir George W., G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Buchanan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Jas., K.C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.
Buckland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald U. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.B.E.(*c*).
Bulfin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Buller, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Henry Yarde-, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.V.O.(4th).
Bullock, *Lieut.-General* Sir George Mackworth, K.C.B.(*m*).
Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
Bunbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Napier, K.C.B.(*m*).
Bundi, H.H. the Maharao Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Burke, Sir Hy. Farnham, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Burnett, Sir Edwd. N., K.B.E.(*c*), M.D.
Burney, *Adm.* Sir Cecil, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Burns, *Col.* Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Burrard, *Col.* Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.
Burstall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*Can.*).
Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, K.C.I.E.
Burtohaell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.B.
Bush, *Adm.* Sir Paul W., K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.(*m*).
Butcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall, K.B.E.
Butler, Sir Geoffrey, K.B.E.(*c*)
Butler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Harte K., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Butler, Sir S. Harcourt, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Butler, Sir Fredk. G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Butler, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Dacres, K.C.V.O.
Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, K.C.M.G.
Byrne, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A., K.B.E., C.B.(*m*).
Byrne, Rt. Hon. Sir William Patrick K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Cadman, Sir John, K.C.M.G., D.SC.
Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E.
Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
Callaghan, *Admiral of the Fleet*, Sir George Astley, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Callwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Calthorpe, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Cameron, Sir Douglas C., K.C.M.G.
Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David G. M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Campbell, *Gen.* Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, K.B.E.
Campbell, Sir John Stratheden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Col.* Sir Robt. Neil, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B.(*m*).
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir B. Douglas-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Cantlie, Sir James, K.B.E., M.B.
Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Carden, *Adm.* Sir Sackville Hamilton, K.C.M.G.
Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
Cardew, *Col.* Sir Frederic, K.C.M.G.
Carew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Pole-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Carmichael, Sir George, K.C.S.I.
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Carroll, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evan E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Carter, Sir George John, K.B.E.
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Carter, *M.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Sir (W.) Chauncy, K.C.M.G.
Cashin, Hon. Sir Michael Patrick, K.B.E.
Cassel, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest J., G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Cave, *Col.* Sir Thomas Sturmy, K.C.B.(*c*), C.B.E., V.D.
Caxton, Sir John W., K.C.B.(*c*).
Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter S., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.
Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Chambers, Sir Theodore B., K.B.E.
Chance, Sir Frederick Wm., K.B.E.
Chancellor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Robt., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chaplin, Sir Francis D. P., K.C.M.G.
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edward F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Chapman, Sir Sydney J., K.C.B., C.B.E.
Chapple, *Pymr.-in-Ch.* Sir John H. G., K.C.B.(*c*), C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., R.N.
Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Charles, *Capt.* Sir James T. W., K.B.E., C.B. (*m*), R.N., R.N.R.
Charles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard H., C.V.O.
Charlton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward F. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Chatfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred E. Montacute, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Chauvel, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Geo., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Chave, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin, K.B.E.
Chaytor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Cheatle, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George Lenthal, K.C.B.(*c*), C.V.O., F.R.C.S., R.N.

Cheetham, Sir Milne, K.C.M.G.
Chermside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arlington A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Childs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir B.E.Wyndham, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Christie, Sir William Henry Mahoney, K.C.B.(*c*).
Clark, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Bouverie F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Clark, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Clarke, *Capt.* Sir Arthur W., K.B.E.
Clarke, Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edward, K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G.
Clarkson, *Br.-Adm.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G., R.A.N.
Clayton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Thos., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Clayton, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Gilbert F., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, K.C.I.E.
Cleland, Sir Chas. John, K.B.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Clement, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.(*c*).
Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (C.) Francis, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, K.C.M.G.
Close, Sir Charles F., K.B.E., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Stanhope Fuf, K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., D.S.O., I.A.
Cochin, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Cohen, Sir Robert Wayley, K.B.E.
Coke, *Adm.* Sir Charles Hy., K.C.V.O.
Colefax, Sir Hy. Arthur, K.B.E., K.C.
Collet, Sir Wilfrid, K.C.M.G.
Collingwood, Sir William, K.B.E.
Collins, Sir Godfrey P., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Colville, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*), Prince, A.D.C.
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
Colyer, Sir J. F., K.B.E.
Congreve, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter N., Fuf, K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K.B.E.
Cooch Behar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, K.C.B.(*c*).
Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-, K.B.E.(*c*), M.P.
Cooke, Sir E. Marriott, K.B.E., M.B.
Cooper, Hon. Sir Pope Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Copley, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Robert C. A. Bewicke-, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*).
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Coryndon, Sir Robert T., K.C.M.G.
Cotts, Sir William D. M., K.B.E.(*c*).
Couchman, Sir F. D., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Couper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Victor A., K.C.B.(*m*).
Cowan, *R.-Adm.* Sir Walter H., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.V.O.(4th).
Cowans, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John S., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.
Cox, Sir Edward Owen, G.B.E.
Cox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert V., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., K.C.S.I.
Craig, *Maj.* Sir Algernon T., K.B.E.(*c*).
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., K.C.B.(*c*), M.P.
Cranston, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E., V.D.
Creedy, Sir Herbert J., K.C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Creagh, *General* Sir G. O'Moore, Fuf, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.S.I.
Creswell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir William Rooke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.(*m*).
Crewe, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Chas. Preston, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Crichton, *Col.* Hon. Sir Henry George Louis, K.C.B.(*c*), T.D., A.D.C.
Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.
Crookshank, *Col.* Sir Sydney D., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O. (4th).
Crosbie, Hon. Sir John C., K.B.E.(*c*).
Crowe, Sir Eyre, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Crutchley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Cubitt, Sir Bertram B., K.C.B.(*c*).
Cullen, Sir Wm. Portus, K.C.M.G.
Cumming, Sir Jno. Ghest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cumming, *Capt.* Sir Mansfield G. Smith-, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Cuningham, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir Alex. F. D., K.C.I.E.
Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B.(*c*).
Currie, *Gen.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*)
Currie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Currie, Sir James T., K.C.B.(*c*).
Curtis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Regd. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Curtis, Sir Richard J., K.B.E.(*c*).
Cust, *Adm.* Sir Herbert E. Purey-, K.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Dalrymple, *Col.* Sir William, K.B.E.
Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Daly, *L.-C.* Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
Daniell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.M.G.
Daniels, Sir Percy, K.B.E.(*c*).
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Dare, *Adm.* Sir C. Holcombe, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Darwin, Sir Horace, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Datia, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
David, Sir Tannatt W. E., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.S.
David, Sir William E., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.S.
Davidson, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Davidson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.P.
Davidson, Sir Walter E., K.C.M.G.
Davidson, Sir Wm. Edwd., K.C.M.G. C.B.(*c*).
Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Davies, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis John K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.E., M.P.
Davies, Rt. Hn. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.
Davison, Sir William Hy., K.B.E., C.B.(*m*), M.P.
Davy, *Col.* Sir Henry M., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Dawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Douglas F.R., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
De Bartolomé, *R.-Adm.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
De Brath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
De Chair, *V.-Adm.* Sir Dudley R. S., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
De Horsey, *Adm.* Sir Algernon F. R., K.C.B.(*m*).
Delamain, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Delevigne, Sir Malcolm, K.C.B.(*c*).
De Lisle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry De B., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E.
Dennis, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, K.B.E.
Dennys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hector T., K.B.E.(*c*), C.I.E.
Densham, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
Dering, Sir Herbert G., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.
Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, K.B.E.
De Waal, Hon. Sir Nicolaas F., K.C.M.G.
Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Junior), K.C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Dewrance, Sir John, K.B.E.
D'Eyncourt, Sir E. H. Tennyson, K.C.B.(*c*).
Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Dhrangadpra, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Diack, Sir Alex. Henderson, K.C.I.E. C.V.O., C.B.E.
Diamond, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Dick, *Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., I.A.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E.
Dixon, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Dobell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.(*c*).
Domvile, *Admiral* Sir Compton E., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Don, Sir William, K.B.E.
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Donop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley B. von, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.(*m*).
Dorman, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L. Smith-, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F. K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Douie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
Down, *Comm.* Sir Charles Edwd., K.B.E., R.N.R.
Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Du Cane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Philip, K.C.B.(*m*).
Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(*m*).
Duckham, Sir McDougal, K.C.B.(*c*).
Duff, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alexander L., K.C.B.(*m*).
Duff, Sir Evelyn M. Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duff, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hector L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Duke, Sir Fredk. Wm., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Dundas of Dundas, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas., K.C.M.G.
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Dunne, *Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.B.(*m*).
Dunnell, Sir Robert F., K.C.B.(*c*).
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Durnford, Sir Walter, G.B.E.(*c*), LL.D., V.D.
Duthie, Sir John, K.B.E.
Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edis, *Col* Sir Robert W., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B (*c*), V.D.
Edwards, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H. M., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Edwards, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Bevan, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Egerton, *Fd.-Marsh.* Sir Charles Comyn, G.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Egerton, *Adm.* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard G., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Elliot, Sir Chas. N. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Elles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Elliott, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edward Leonard, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Bignell G., K.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Chas. E., G.B.E.(*c*), K.C.B.(*c*).
Ellis, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward H. F. Heaton, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Ellis, Sir William Hy., G.B.E.
Ellison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald F., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*)
Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K.B.E.
Engleheart, Sir John G. D., K.C.B.(*c*).
English, *Col.* Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
Erskine of Cardross, Sir Henry David, K.C.V.O.
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Esplen Sir John, K.B.E.
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fras. J. W., K.C.B. (*m*).
Evans, Sir F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Evans, *Gen.* Sir Horace Moule, K.C.B (*m*).
Evatt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George J. H., K.C.B (*m*), M.D.
Eve, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
Everett, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Allan F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B (*c*).
Everett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Hy., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Spencer, K.C.I.E.(*m*).
Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfd., K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B.(*c*), K.B.E.(*c*).
Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Fane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vere B., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur D., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.(*m*).
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B.(*m*.), D.S.O.
Faridoonji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Faussett, *Capt.* Sir Bryan G. Godfrey-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Fawkes, *Admiral* Sir Wilmot H., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Feilding, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey P.T., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fellowes, Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Fellowes, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Thomas Hounsom Butler, K.C.B.(*m*).
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.
Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Munro-, G.C.M.G.
Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Fergusson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir James Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.
Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Filose, Sir Michael, K.C.I.E.
Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Findlay, Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Finlay, Hon. Sir Wm., K.B.E., K.C.
Firth, *Col* Sir Robert, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*).
Fisher, *Adm.* Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.
Fisher, Sir N. F. Warren, K.C.B.(*c*).
Fisher, *Capt.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., R.N.
Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.
FitzGeorge, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Adolphus A. F., K.C.V.O.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
FitzHerbert, *Vice.-Adm.* Hon. Sir Edward Stafford, K.C.B. (*m*).
FitzPatrick, Rt. Hn. Sir Chas., G.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Fitzwilliam, *Capt.* Hon. Sir (W.) Charles Wentworth-, K.C.V.O.
Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Fletcher, Sir Walter M., K.B.E., M.D.
Flynn, Sir (J.) Albert, K.C.B.(*c*).
Foote, *Adm.* Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Forbes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower, K.B.E.
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.
Fottrell, Sir George, K.C.B.(*c*).
Fowke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Fowle, *Col* Sir Henry W. H., K.B.E.(*c*).
Fowler, *Col.* Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Sharman, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Fraser, Sir D. Drummond, K.B.E.
Fraser, Sir Everard D. H., K.C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fraser, Hon. Sir William, K.C.V.O.
Freeland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F. E., K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Freeman, Sir Philip Horace, K.B.E.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fremantle, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Sydney R., K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
French, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. A., K.C.M.G.
French, Sir John Russell, K.B.E.
French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Freyer, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter, K.C.B.(*m*), I.M.S.
Friend, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Lovick B., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*).
Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O.(*c*).
Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fryer, Sir Frederic W. R., K.C.S.I.
Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.B.E.(*c*), C.M.G.
Fuller, Hon. Sir George W., K.C.M.G.
Fuller, *Maj.* Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Furse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Thos., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Galloway, Sir James, K.B.E., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Gallwey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gamble, *Adm.* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E.
Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.C.M.G.
Garratt, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Francis Ludlow, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Garrod, *Col.* Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
Garstin, Sir Wm. E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Garton, Sir Richard C., G.B.E.
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.
Gatacre, *M.-G.* Sir John, K.C.B.(*m*).
Gates, Sir Frank C., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gaunt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ernest F. A., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Gaunt, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Guy R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Gay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., K.C.B (*m*), M.D.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., G.C.B.(*c*), G.B.E., K.C.B.(*m*), M.P.
Gelkie, Sir Archib., O.M., K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Gellibrand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
German, *Maj.* Sir James, K.B.E.
Ghamshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, H.H., of Dhrangodhra, K.C.S.I.
Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, G.C.I.E.
Gibb, *Rr.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, G.B.E., C.B.(*m*), R.M.
Gibbons, Sir William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Gibbons, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, K.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.(*c*).
Gibson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E (*c*).
Gibson, *Col.* Sir John Morison, K.C.M.G.
Gibson, Sir Robert, K.B.E.
Gidhour, Maharaja Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.
Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
Gillman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Giroaurd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Glasgow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas W., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gleichen, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glubb, *Maj.-Gen.*, Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Goadby, Sir Kenneth, K.B.E.

Godley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. J., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman-, K.C.M.G.
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.
Goode, Sir William A. M., K.B.E.
Goodenough, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William E., K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Goodrich, *Adm.* Sir James E. C., K.C.V.O.
Goodwin, *Engr.-Vice-Adm.* Sir George G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas H. J. C., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., K.H.S.
Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, G.B.E.
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Frederic, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Hamilton, K.C.B.(*m*).
Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K.C.B.(*c*).
Gorges, Sir Edmond H. L., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Gorringe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Fredk., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy., K.B.E.
Goschen, Sir Wm. Hy. Neville, K.B.E.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer, K.C.M.G.
Gould, Sir Alfred Pearce, K.C.V.O.
Graaff, Hon. Sir Jacobus A. C., K.C.M.G.
Gracie, Sir Alex, K.B.E. M.V.O.(*4th*).
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(*c*).
Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.(*c*).
Graham, Sir John James, K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Ronald Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*m*).
Grahame, Sir George D., K.C.V.O.
Grant, Sir A. Hamilton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Grant, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edmund P. F., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*m*).
Grant, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E.
Grant, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Heathcoat S., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Grant, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Lowther, K.C.B.(*m*).
Gray, Sir Albert, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry McI. W., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.B.
Grayson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Mullineux, K.B.E., M.P.
Greame, *Maj.* Sir Philip Lloyd-, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. R., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Green, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir Donald P., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Green, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.(*c*).
Green, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John F. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*)
Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B.(*c*).
Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Greville, Hon. Sir Sidney R., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raleigh, K.B.E.(*c*, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E.
Grierson, Sir George Abraham, K.C.I.E.
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Norton-, K.C.B.(*c*), D.S.O., M.P.
Grigg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward W. M., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E.
Grubbe, *Adm.* Sir Walter J. Hunt-, G.C.B.(*m*).
Gubbins, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Launcelotte, K.C.B. (*m*), M.V.O., A.M.S.
Guillemard, Sir Laurence N., K.C.B (*c*.)
Guthrie, Sir Connop, K.B.E.
Gwalior, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja Scindhia of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Gwatkin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Willoughby G., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*)
Hadden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas F., K.C.B.(*c*).
Haggard, Sir H. Rider, K.B.E.(*c*).
Haggard, Sir William Henry Dovetón, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Haking, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richd. Cyril Byrne, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Hadcock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.
Haldane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Aylmer L., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Hall, *Adm.* Sir Herbt. G. King-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., gen.
Hall, Sir Alfred D., K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Hall, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Wm. Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), M.P.
Halsey, Sir Lawrence E., K.B.E.(*c*).
Halsey, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Lionel, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Hambro, Sir C. Eric, K.B.E.(*c*).
Hambrò, Sir Everard A., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Owen Fisher, K.C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G. F., G.C.S.I.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B(*m*), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hammick, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hands, Sir Harry, K.B.E.(*c*).
Handyside, *Surg. Rear-Adm.* Sir Patrick B., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B (*m*).
Hankey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maurice A. P., G.C.B.(*c*).
Hardinge, Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G. K.C.B.(*c*).
Hare, Sir Lancelot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hare, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Steuwart W., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Harington, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hari Singh, Raja, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Harman, Sir Chas. A. King-, K.C.M.G.
Harmer, Sir Sidney F., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Harper, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, G.C.B. (*c*), G.B.E., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Harrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Lane, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Harris, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.(*c*).
Harris, Sir Charles Alex., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Harris, *Col.* Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B.E., M.P.
Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.B.E.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hart, Sir George Sankey, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hart, *Gen.* Sir Reginald C., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., V.D.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Maes, K.B.E.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, K.B.E.
Harvey, *Col.* Sir George S. A., *Pasha*, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Hay, *Col.* Sir George Jackson, K.C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Hay, Sir James Shaw, K.C.M.G.
Hayes, *Capt.* Sir Bertram Fox, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.B.E.
Hazen, Hon. Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.
Hearn, Sir Walter Risley, K.B.E.
Hearst, Hon. Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerard M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, K.C.B.(*c*).
Heath, *Adm.* Sir Herbert L., K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Hedley, *Col.* Sir Walter C., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Heffernan, *Ch. Insp. Mach.* Sir John Harold, K.C.B. (*m*).
Hehir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Helme, *Col.* Sir George C., K.C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Henderson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Brodie H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Henderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K.B.E.
Henderson, *Adm.* Sir Regd. F. H., G.C.B.(*m*).
Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert S. F., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.B.
Hendrie, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir John S., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Heneker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.C., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Henley, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Henn, Sir Sydney H. H., K.B.E.
Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Arthur J., G.C.V.O.
Heron, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*).
Herries, Hon. Sir William Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Herringham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilmot, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Hertslet, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, K.C.B.(*m*).
Hickson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., G.C.B.(*m*).
Highmore, Sir Nathaniel Joseph, G.B.E., K.C.B.(*c*).
Hiley, Sir Ernest V., K.B.E.
Hill, Sir Claude H. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hill, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Hill, *Col.* Sir William Alexander, K.C.B.(*c*).
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.(*c*).
Hobbs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J. T., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., V.D. (*Aust.*).
Hodgson, Sir Frederick M., K.C.M.G.,
Hodgson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. West, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Hodsdon, *Maj.* Sir James W. B. K.B.E., M.D.
Hogg, Sir Frederick R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., V.D.
Holden, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel L., K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.

Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Holland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur E. A., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.(4th).
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Holman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., K.C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holmden, Sir Osborn G., K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S.
Holt, Sir Vesey G. M., K.B.E.
Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
Hooper, *Col.* Sir Wm. R., K.C.S.I., K.H.S.
Hope, Sir Edwd. Stanley, K.C.B.(*c*).
Hope, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Geo. P. Webley, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., K.C.B.(*c*).
Horne, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Stevenson, G.B.E., K.C., R.E., M.P.
Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
Horrocks, *Col.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Hoskins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hotham, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles F., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Houston, Sir Alexander C., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.SC.
Howard, Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé William, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Howard, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, K.C.I.E.
Howse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., V.C., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Hudson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Havelock, K.C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., I.A.
Hudson, Sir Robert A., G.B.E.
Hughes, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Samuel, K.C.B.(*c*).
Humphreys, *Engr.-Rr.-Adm.* Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen., M.P.
Hunter, Sir George B., K.B.E., D.SC.
Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E.
Hutchins, Sir Philip P., K.C.S.I.
Hutchison, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward T. H., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Idar, *Lt.-Col.* the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, G.C.B.(*c*), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Indore, H.H. Maharaj Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
Inglefield, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Edward F., K.B.E.(*m*).
Inglefield, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Samuel, K.C.B.(*m*).
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R., K.C.M.G.
Ironside, Sir Henry O. Bax-, K.C.M.G.
Ironside, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Edmund, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, K.B.E.
Irvine, Hon. Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Irving, Sir Henry T., G.C.M.G.
Irwin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Jackson, Sir Cyril, K.B.E.
Jackson, Sir Fdk. J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Jackson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Henry B., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Jackson, Sir Herbert S., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Jackson, *Col.* Sir Herbert Wm., K.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis C., K.B.E., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Whyte M., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*).
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Jacob, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Claude W., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.
Jaipur, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Jaisalmer, H.H. Maharawal, K.C.S.I.
James, Sir Henry E. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jamkhandi, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Jammu and Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh (*a*).
Janjira, H.H. Nawab of, G.C.I.E.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
Japp, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Jarondy, Sir Eustace, K.B.E.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.
Jenkinson, Sir Edward G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Jennings, *Gen.* Sir Robt. M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Jerram, *Adm.* Sir Thos. H. M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Jeudwine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh S., K.C.B.(*m*).
Jhalawar, H.H. Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I.
Jind, H.H. Sir Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H.H. Maharaja, K.C.S.I.
Jodhpur—*see* Pratap Singh (*z*).
Johnson, Hon. Sir Wm. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E.
Johnston, Sir George L., K.B.E.
Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Johore, H.H. Sultan of, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E., M.P.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, K.C.M.G.
Jones, Sir William John, K.B.E.(*c*).
Jordan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Newell, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Kagal, The Senior Chief of, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kahlur, H.H. the Chief of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Kapurthala, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh (*a*).
Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Keary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindsay, K.C.B.(*m*).
Kekewich, Sir George W., K.C.B.(*c*).
Kell, *Col.* Sir Vernon G. W., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*).
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., K.C.M.G.
Kemp, Hon. Sir Albert E., K.C.M.G.
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.(*c*).
Kenderdine, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward C. W. Mackenzie-, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*).
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
Kent, Sir Stephenson, K.C.B.(*c*).
Kenyon, Sir Fredc. G., K.C.B.(*c*), T.D.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., C.H., M.D.
Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.
Keppel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Olaf Roos-, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, G.C.B.(*m*).
Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos., K.C.B.(*c*).
Khairpur, H.H. the Mir of, G.C.I.E.
Khelat, Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Kiggell, *Gen.* Sir Lancelot Edward, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Kilpin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.
Kindersley, Sir Robert M., G.B.E.
King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.(*c*).
King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.
Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.B.E.
Kirk, Sir Hy. Alexr., K.C.I.E.
Kirk, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*), M.D.
Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I.
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.
Kishangarh, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Knaggs, Sir Samuel Wm., K.C.M.G.
Knight, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wyndham Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Knowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred W. K., K.C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K.B.E.
Kolhapur, *Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Kotah, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kutch, H.H. the Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Lahej (Al Hauta), Sultan of, K.C.I.E.
Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Lake, Hon. Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.
Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj, Thakur Sahib, K.C.I.E.
Lamb, Sir Harry H., K.C.M.G.
Lamb, Sir Richard A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lambagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lambert, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Cecil F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Lambert, Sir Henry Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*).
Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*).
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray, K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
La Touche, Sir James J. D., K.C.S.I.
Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland, K.C.M.G.
Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Lawford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydney T.B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Lawley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Lawrence, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Herbert A., K.C.B.(*m*).
Lawson, Sir Arnold, K.B.E.

Lawson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Meyrick, K.C.B.(*m*).
Laycock, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Joseph Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund, K.C.B.(*m*).
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Leathes, Sir Stanley M., K.C.B.(*c*).
Leclézio, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Lee, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. L. Vaughan-, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Lee, Sir H. Austin, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Lee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard P., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Leech, Sir Stephen, K.C.M.G.
Lees, Sir John McKie, K.B.E.(*c*), K.C.
Lefroy, Hon. Sir Henry B., K.C.M.G.
Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., K.C.B.(*c*).
Legg, *Capt.* Sir George E. W., K.B.E., M.V.O.
Legge, *Col.* Hon. Sir Henry C., G.C.V.O.
Le Hunte, Sir George R., G.C.M.G.
Leishman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Boog, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), F.R.S.
Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
Leslie, Sir Norman A., K.B.E. (*c*).
Leuchars, *Col.* Sir Geo., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leveson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur C., K.C.B.(*m*)
Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K.B.E.
Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lewis, Hon. Sir Neil E., K.C.M.G.
Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, K.C.B.(*c*).
Liddell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William A., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*).
Limpus, *Adm.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter F. L., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Lister, *Col.* Sir Wm. Tindall, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Livesey, Sir Harry, G.B.E.
Livingstone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert A. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Llewellyn, Sir William, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Llewelyn, Sir Leonard W., K.B.E.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Sir George Ambrose, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.C.L.
Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Long, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.B.E.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Longley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. Raynsford, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Longmore, *Col.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B., V.D.
Loomis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick O. W., K.C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lougheed, Hon. Sir James Alex., K.C.M.G.
Lovett, Sir Harrington V., K.C.S.I.
Low, Sir Charles E., K.C.I.E.
Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Lowther, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Lowther, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert S., K.C.B.(*m*).
Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Luce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.B.
Lugard, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick J. D., G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Lukin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry T., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.(*S.A.*).
Lumsden, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Lunham, *Hon. Col.* Sir Thomas Ainslie, K.C.B.(*c*).
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Lyttelton, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Macalister, Sir Donald, K.C.B.(*c*), M.D.
Macardle, Sir Thos. Clellan, K.B.E.
Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellis-, K.C.M.G.
Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K.B.E., K.C.
Macauley, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bohun, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), R.E.
MacBeath, Sir Wm. George, K.B.E.
McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G.
MacCalmont, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
McCay, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir James W., K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (*m*), C.B. (*m*) (*Austr.*).
McClelland, Sir Peter H., K.B.E.
McCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. W. N., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Macdonagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Mark, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*c*).
Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
MacDonell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald C., K.C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macdonell, Sir John, K.C.B.(*c*).
Macdonogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M. W., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
McGowan, Sir Harry D., K.B.E.
McGrath, Hon. Sir Patrick T., K.B.E.
MacGregor, Sir Evan, G.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
McIlwraith, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.G.
McKechnie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Mackellar, Hon. Sir Chas. Kinnaird K.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Alfred R. D., K.C.B.(*m*).
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.(*c*).
Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin J., K.C.B.(*m*)
McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., V.D.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Robert C., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Warrender, K.B.E., K.C.
Mackinnon, *Gen.* Sir (W.) Henry, G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Maclagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McLaughlin, Sir Henry, K.B.E.(*c*).
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.B.E., M.P.
McLeod, *General* Sir Donald J. S., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Macleod, Sir Frederick L., K.B.E.
Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E.
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.(*c*).
McMahon, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir A. Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter, K.C.M.G.
McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
MacMunn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George F., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
McNabb, *Surg. Br.-Adm.* Sir Daniel J. P., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Macnaghten, Hon Sir Malcolm M., K.B.E., K.C.
Macneal, Sir Hector M., K.B.E.
Macpherson, Sir Arthur G., K.C.I.E.
Macpherson, *Capt.* Sir Ross, K.B.E., M.C., D.S.C., A.F.C.
Macpherson, Sir Keith, K.B.E.
Macpherson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Grant, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Macready, *General* Sir Cecil F. N., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Magill, *Col.* Sir James, K.C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Maher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Mahmudabad, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Mahon, *Lieut.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Makins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), F.R.C.S.
Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.
Maler Kotla, H.H. Chief of, K.C.S.I.
Malleson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid, K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.(*c*).
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Malta, Archbp. and Bp. of, K.B.E.
Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Manifold, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Michael G. E. Bowman-, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.(*m*).
Mansell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Herbt., K.B.E.(*c*).
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.(*m*).
Manson, Sir Patrick, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.
Marjoribanks, Sir George J., K.C.V.O.
Marling, Sir Charles Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Marshall, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Brooks, K.C.V.O.
Marshall, Sir James Brown, K.C.B.(*c*).
Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Raine, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I.
Martin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alfred R., K.C.B.(*m*).
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B.(*c*).
Marris, Sir Willian S., K.C.I.E.
Mathew, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, M. K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Matthews, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Maude, Sir Walter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maudsley, *Col.* Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.(*m*).
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Maxse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir John G., G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Charles, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (4th).
Maxwell, *Capt.* Sir William, K.B.E.(*c*).
May, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B.(*m*), K.H.P., R.N.
May, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
May, Sir Francis Henry, G.C.M.G.
May, Sir George Ernest, K.B.E.
May, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Maybury, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*).
Maycock, Sir Willoughby R. D., K.C.M.G.
Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
Maynard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles C. M., K.C.B (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maynard, Sir Hubert John, K.C.I.E.
Meeks Hon. Sir Alfred Wm. K.B.E.
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Melliss, *Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.S.I.
Mellor, Sir John Paget, K.C.B.(*c*).
Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.

Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harvey Fredc., K.C.M.F., C.B.(*m*).
Mercer, Sir Wm. Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Metcalfe, Sir George, K.B.E.
Meux, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Meyer, Sir Wm. Stevenson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir Thos. Hudson, K.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Miéville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miles, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O.
Miller, Sir Denison S. K., K.C.M.G.
Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milne, *General* Sir George F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.
Monash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*) (*Aust.*), V.D.
Moncrieff, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. K. Scott-, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B.(*m*), K.B.E.(*m*), C.S.I.
Monro, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Carmichael, G.C.B. (*m*), G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C.Gen.
Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.(*c*).
Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald A , K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Moon, Sir Ernest R., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Mooney, Sir John Joseph, K.B.E.
Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.
Moore, *Adm.* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.B.(*c*.)
Moore, *Adm.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson-, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Moore, *Br.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.V.C.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G., M.V.
Morant, *Admiral* Sir George D., K.C.B.(*m*).
Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas., K.C.V.O.
Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.
Morgan, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hill G., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Morison, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Morland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas L. N., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(*m*).
Morris, Sir Malcolm Alexr., K.C.V.O.
Morris, *Col.* Sir William G., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Morrison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Mortimer, *Col.* Sir William Hugh, K.C.B.(*m*).
Morvi, H.H. Thakur Saheb of, G.C.I.E.
Mott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick W., K.B.E.(*m*), M.D.
Moynihan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Muhammad, Khan, *Capt.* H. H. Sir Nawab Taley, Nawab of Palanpur, K.C.I.E.
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.(*m*).
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Munro, Sir Thomas, G.B.E.
Murphy, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Shirley F., K.B.E.(*m*), F.R.C.S.
Murray, *Gen.* Sir Archibald J., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Chas. Wyndham, K.C.B.(*c*).
Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.
Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.(*c*)
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., G.C.B.(*c*) G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Murray, Hon. Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alex. R., K.C.B.(*c*).
Murray, Hon. Sir Thos. K., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Valentine, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Mysore, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Mysore, H.H. the Yavaraja of, G.C.I.E.
Nance, *Surg.-Capt.* Sir Arthur S., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Naoroz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.
Narsingarh, H.H. Chief of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Nash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip A. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Nasrullah Khan, *Col.* Sir N. M., K.C.S.I.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.
Nathan, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Nathan, Sir Robert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Nawanagar—*see* Ranjitsinhji.
Neale, Sir Henry J. Vansittart-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Neville, *Admiral* Sir George, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newdigate-, K.C.M.G.
Newland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Foster R., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.B.
Newman, Sir George, K.C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(*c*), M.D.
Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Newton, Sir George D. C., K.B.E.(*c*).
Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir William Charles, K.C.B.(*m*), R.M.A.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B.(*c*).
Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil L., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
Nicholson, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir William C M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.
Nixon, *General* Sir John Eccles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Norman, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B.(*m*) R.N.
Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Notley, *Comm.* Sir Frank B. S., K.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
O'Brien, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Charles R. M., K.C.M.G.
O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond O'D. T., K.C.V.O.
Conor, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., A.M.S.
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
O'Farrell, Sir Edward, K.C.B.(*c*).
Ogilvie, *Col.* Sir Andrew M. J., K.B.E., C.B.(*c*), R.E.
Ogston, Prof. Sir Alex., K.C.V.O., M.D.
O'Keefe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Menus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Oldham, *Col.* Sir Henry H., K.C.V.O.
Oliver, *Vice.-Adm.* Sir Henry Fras., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O. (4th).
Olivey, *Col.* Sir Walter R., K.C.B.(*c*).
Olivier, Sir Sydney Haldane, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*)
Ollivant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
Oman, Sir Charles W. C., K.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Ommanney, *Adm.* Sir Robert N., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.
Onslow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.(*c*).
Orpen, *Maj.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., R.A.
Otter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Ottley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Ottley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
Owen, *Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Packe, Sir Edwd. Hussey, K.B.E.
Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur, *Gen.* Sir, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
Paget, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Pahash, Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Pain, *Br.-Gen.* Sir George W. H., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*)
Paine, *Air-Vice-Marshal* Sir Godfrey M., K.C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Pakenham, *V.-Adm.* Sir Wm. Christopher, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Palin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Pares, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.(*c*).
Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald, K.C.B.(*m*), R.M.A.
Parker, Sir Stephen H., K.C.M.G.
Parkin, Sir George R., K.C.M.G.
Parry, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir John Franklin, K.C.B.(*m*).
Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B.(*c*), D.Sc.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold D. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Parsons, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Laurence W., K.C.B.(*m*).
Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Patey, *Adm.* Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Patiala, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Paton, Sir Alfred V., K.B.E.
Pazhamarneri Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Pears, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund R., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).

Pearson, *Gen.* Sir A. Astley, K.C.B. (*m*).
Peat, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E. (*c*), C.B. (*c*).
Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.
Peirse, *Adm.* Sir Richard H., K.C.B. (*m*), K.B.E., C.B. (*c*), M.V.O. (4th).
Pender, Sir John Denison-, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Penson, Sir Thomas Hy., K.B.E.
Penton, Sir Edward, jun., K.B.E.
Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
Percy, *Col.* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil E., K.C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George E., K.C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Perley, Hon. Sir Geo. Halsey, K.C.M.G.
Perry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*), C.S.I.
Perry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.
Petavel, Sir Joseph E., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Peters, Sir Lindsay Byron K.B.E.
Petersen, Sir William, K.B.E.
Peterson, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Peyton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Eliot, K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Phayre, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (*m*).
Phillimore, *V.-Adm.* Sir Richd. F., K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
Philipps, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.B. (*c*), D.S.O., M.P.
Philipps, Sir Owen Cosby, G.C.M.G., M.P.
Philipps, Sir Percival, K.B.E.
Philp, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Piggot, Sir G. Bettesworth, K.B.E. (*c*).
Pike, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.
Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B. (*c*).
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald J., K.C.B. (*m*).
Pittar, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B. (*c*), C.M.G.
Plender, Sir William, G.B.E.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Poë, *Admiral* Sir Edmund S., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*m*).
Pollock, Sir Ernest M., K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Polson, *Col.* Sir Thomas A., K.B.E. (*c*), C.M.G.
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, K.C.B. (*c*), K.C.V.O.
Poole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick C., K.B.E. (*m*), C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.
Pope, Sir William J., K.B.E. (*c*), F.R.S.
Porter, *Col.* Sir Harry E. B. Bruce-, K.B.E. (*m*), C.M.G., A.M.S.
Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B. (*m*), I.A.
Powell, *Admiral* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*).
Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Stephenson Smyth Baden-, K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.V.O.
Power, *Lt.-Col.* Sir D'Arcy, K.B.E. (*m*), M.B., R.A.M.C.
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Pratap Singh, (1) *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja, Sir, Bahadur of Jodhpur, G.C.B. (*m*), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.
Pratap Singh, (2) *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. Sir, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Prendergast, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert John, K.C.B. (*c*).
Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.
Price, Sir J. Frederick, K.C.S.I.
Price, *Col.* Sir Rhys H., K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D.
Primrose, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry W. K.C.B. (*c*), C.S.I., I.S.O.
Pringle, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Pringle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., G.C.B. (*m* & *c*), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., V.C.
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Proctor, Sir Phillip B., K.B.E.
Prothero, Sir George W., K.B.E.
Provis, Sir Samuel B., C.M., K.C.B. (*c*).
Pryn, *Surg. Rear-Adm.* Sir William W., K.B.E. (*m*), C.B. (*c*).
Pudukkottai, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
Pulteney, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William P., K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Purcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B. (*c*).
Raban, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B. (*c*), K.B.E. (*m*).
Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Delmé, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*), C.V.O.
Radcliffe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy P. de B., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Rae, *Capt.* Sir Jas. Robt., K.B.E.
Raeburn, Sir Ernest M., K.B.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, Mauler, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Raitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.
Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir, K.C.I.E., LL.D.
Rama Varma, H.H. Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rampur, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B. (*c*).
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H.H. Maharaja of Nawanagar, G.B.E., K.C.S.I.
Ratlam, *Col.* H.H. Sajjan Singh, the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Raven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
Read, Sir Herbt. Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*).
Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B. (*c*).
Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E. (*c*), LL.D.
Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Archibald D., K.B.E. (*m*), C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Reid, Sir Geo. A., O.B., K.B.E. (*c*), M.B.
Renwick, Sir Harry B., K.B.E.
Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B. (*c*).
Rhind, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas D., K.B.E. (*c*).
Rhodes, Hon. Sir Robert H., K.B.E.
Rice, *Adm.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B. (*m*).
Rice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Spring Robt., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*).
Richards, Sir Henry Erle, K.C.S.I.
Richards, Sir Henry G., K.B.E. (*c*), K.C.
Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B. (*m*), C.S.I., C.I.E.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B. (*m*).
Richmond, Sir William B., K.C.B. (*c*).
Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ridgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B. (*c*), G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Ridout, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Dudley H., K.B.E. (*m*), C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Ridsdale, Sir Arthur E., G.B.E., F.R.S.
Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh M., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
Robb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Robbins, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Robertson, Sir Benj., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
Robertson, Sir Fredk. Alex., K.B.E.
Robertson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip R., K.C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Robin, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*).
Robinson, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.
Robinson, *R. Adm.* Sir Hy. Russell, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Bilbe, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Robinson, Sir William A., K.C.B. (*c*), C.B.E. (*c*).
Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P., K.C.M.G.
Robson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur W. Mayo-, K.B.E. (*m*), C.B. (*m*), C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Robson, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E., G.C.B. (*c*).
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.B. (*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Rodman, *Rr.-Adm.* Hugh, K.C.B. (*U.S.N.*).
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H., K.C.M.G.
Rogers, *Col.* Sir John G., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Pucha*).
Rolleston, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Humphry D., K.C.B. (*c*), M.D., R.N.
Rolleston, *Col.* Sir Lancelot, K.C.B. (*c*), D.S.O.
Rosenthal, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ross, Sir Donald, K.C.B. (*c*), F.R.C.S.
Ross, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Walter C., K.B.E. (*m*), C.B. (*m*).
Ross of Bladensburg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John F. C., K.C.B. (*c*), K.C.V.O.
Rowell, Sir Herbert B., K.B.E.
Rowlatt, Sir F. T., K.B.E.
Rowlatt, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T., K.C.S.I.
Ruck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Matthews, K.B.E., C.B. (*c*), C.M.G.
Rundle, *General* Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B. (*m*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G. (*N.Z.*).
Russell, Sir Herbert W. H., K.B.E.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael W., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*), A.M.S.
Ryan, Sir Charles L., K.C.B. (*c*).
Ryan, *Hon. Surg.-Gen.* Sir Charles S., K.B.E. (*m*), C.B. (*m*), M.B.
Rycroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G.
Ryrie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Granville de L., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*).
Sadler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Hayes, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*).
Sadler, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., C.B. (*c*).
St. John, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Salmond, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John M., K.C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B. (*m*).
Salmond, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Wm. Geoffrey H., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Salvidge, Sir Archibald T. J., K.B.E.
Sampson, *Col.* Sir A. Wools-, K.C.B. (*m*).
Samson, Sir Edward M., K.B.E., K.C.
Samthar, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis, G.B.E.
Samuel, Sir John S., K.B.E.
Sanders, Sir Charles J. O., K.B.E.
Sankey, Hon. Sir John, G.B.E.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
Scallon, *Gen.* Sir Robert I., G.C.B. (*m*), K.C.I.E., D.S.O.

Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E.
Schooling, Sir William, K.B.E.
Schuster, Sir Claud, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Sclater, *Gen.* Sir Henry C., G.C.B.(*m*), G.B.E.(*m*).
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Binny, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S., G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Seabrooke, Sir James H., K.C.I.E.
Semon, Sir Felix, K.C.V.O.
Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.(*c*).
Settle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Hamilton, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Seymour, *Adm. of the Fleet* Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., G.C.B.(*m*), O.M., G.C.V.O.
Seymour, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Hamilton, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*c*) C.M.G...
Seymour, *Gen.* Sir Wm. F., K.B.(*m*).
Shaban Ali Khan, Raja, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.(*c*).
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Shams Shah, Nawab Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., I.S.O.
Shams-ul-Huda, Nawab Sir Syed, K.C.I.E.
Shamsher Singh, Sardar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Share, *Paym.-Capt.* Sir Hammet H., K.B.E., C.B., (*m*), R.N.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Shaw, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Chas., K.C.B.(*m*).
Shea, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John S. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Sheoraj Singh, Rana Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sheppard, Rev. Canon Edgar, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Shere Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir, K.B.E.(*m*).
Sherwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Percy, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Shipley, Sir A. E., G.B.E., F.R.S.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Sir Mehtar, K.C.I.E.
Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, *Gen.* Babar, Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Shute, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cameron D., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Sillem, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arnold F., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Simmons, Sir Wm. Anker, K.B.E.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C.
Simpson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.
Sims, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*c*).
Sims, *Vice-Adm.* William Sowden, G.C.M.G. (*U.S.N.*).
Sinclair, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-, K.C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4*th*).
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walrond A. F., K.B.E.
Singer, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Morgan S., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Singer, Sir Mortimer, K.B.E.
Sirmur, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Slade, *Adm.* Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sladen, *Comm.* Sir Sampson, K.B.E., R.N.
Sloggett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arth. Thos., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.H.S.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Sly, Sir Frank George, K.C.S.I.
Smartt, Hon. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Alan MacGregor, K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Pymr.-Capt.* Sir Francis H., K.C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), F.R.C.V.S.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*c*).
Smith, Sir Hy. Babington, G.B.E., C.H., K.C.B.(*c*), G.S.I.
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, G.C.B.(*c*).
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir James Joynton, K.B.E.
Smith, *Lt.* Sir Keith Macpherson, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Malcolm K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Ross Macpherson, K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydenham C. U., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Smith Sir Thomas J., K.B.E.
Smith, Sir William F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Adm.* Sir Nathaniel Bowden-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Smith, Sir James E. Masterton-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Robert Dunlop-, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Charles B. Euan-, K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.
Smith, Sir Geo. B. Haddon-, K.C.M.G.
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill, V.C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E.
Snow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Solomon, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Sompur, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.B.E.(*c*).
Spencer, Sir Harris, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin, K.C.M.G.
Spicer, Sir Howard H., K.B.E.
Spring, Sir Fras. Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Stack, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lee O. Fitz M., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stamp, Sir Josiah C., K.B.E.
Standing, *Comm.* Sir Guy, K.B.E.(*c*), R.N.V.R.
Stanford, *Col.* Hon. Sir Walter E. M., K.B.E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stanistreet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bradshaw, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.B.
Stanley, Hon. Sir A. Lyulph, K.C.M.G.
Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.B.E., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.C.
Stanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Startin, *Adm.* Sir James, K.C.B.(*m*).
Stavert, Sir William E., K.B.E.(*c*).
Steevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stevenson, Sir Geo. A., K.C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Charles John, K.B.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Marshall, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Col.* Sir James Purves, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Robert King, K.B.E.
Stileman, *R.-Adm.* Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold J., K.B.E.(*m*), M.B.
Stirling, Hon. Sir Jno. Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Stokes, Sir Fredk. W. S., K.B.E.
Stokes, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.
Stopford, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lionel A. M., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Storey, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E.
Stothert, Sir Percy K., K.B.E.
Stout, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Strahan, Sir Aubrey, K.B.E.(*c*), F.R.S.
Strauss, *Rr.-Adm.* Joseph, K.C.M.G. (*U.S.N.*).
Streatfeild, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Strickland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward P., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), G.C.M.G.
Stronge, Sir Francis William, K.C.M.G.
Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B.(*c*).
Stuart, Sir Harold A., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*)
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.S.I., R.A.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, K.B.E.
Stubbs, Sir Reginald E., K.C.M.G.
Suket, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sultan Jan Sadozai, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sutherland, Sir Arthur M., K.B.E.
Sutherland, Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.C.B.(*c*), M.P.
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Swaish, Sir John, K.B.E.
Swayne, *Col.* Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Swettenham, Sir F. A., G.C.M.G., C.H.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., K.C.M.G.
Sykes, Sir Charles, K.B.E., M.P.
Sykes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick H., G.B.E.(*m*), K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Sykes, Sir John Chas. G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Sykes, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Percy M., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Symon, Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.
Symonds, Sir Aubrey U., K.C.B.(*c*).
Symonds, Sir Charters J., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Symons, Sir R. Fox-, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Tagart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold A. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Taggart, Sir James, K.B.E.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Adelbert C., K.C.I.E.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Lord Edmund B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.(*m*).
Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.
Tate, *Maj.* Sir Robert Wm., K.B.E.
Tavener, Hon. Sir John William, K.C.M.G.
Taylor, Sir John Jas., K.C.B.(*c*).
Taylor, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.(*m*).
Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm. F. Kyffin, K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Tej Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Tempest, *Col.* Lord Herbert Vane-, K.C.V.O.
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., V.C., K.C.B.(*c*)
Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Sir Edward Pierson, K.C.B.(*c*).
Thom, Sir William, K.B.E.(*c*).
Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, G.C.B.(*c*).
Thomas, *Gen.* Sir Francis William, K.C.B.(*m*), R.M.L.I.
Thomas, *Adm.* Sir Hugh Evan-, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., M.V.O.(4*th*).
Thomas, Sir J. Lynn, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., F.R.C.S.

Thomas, Sir Wm. Beach, K.B.E.
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, G.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Thompson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Neville, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.B.
Thompson, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
Thompson, Sir William Hy., K.B.E., M.D.
Thomson, Sir Basil H., K.C.B.(*c*).
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Courtauld, K.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Thomson, Sir Graeme, K.C.B.(*c*).
Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wishart, K.B.E.(*c*).
Thomson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hugh D. White-, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.C.
Thomson, Sir Wm. Rowan, K.B.E.
Thorburn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward N., K.B.E.(*m*) (*S. Afr.*).
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Worth, K.B.E.(*m*), R.E.
Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E.
Threlfall, Sir Richard, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Thring, Sir A. Theodore, K.C.B.(*c*).
Thuillier, *Col.* Sir Hy. Ravenshaw, K.C.I.E.
Thursby, *Adm.* Sir Cecil Fiennes, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Thurston, Sir Thomas G. O., K.B.E.
Thwaites, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B.(*m*).
Tighe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Tilley, Sir John A. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Tomasson, *Capt.* Sir Wm. H., K.B.E., M.V.O.
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tothill, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Hugh H. Darby, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Tower, Sir Regd. T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
Townshend, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Vere F., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tregear, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vincent William, K.C.B.(*m*).
Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
Trevor, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.C.S.I., C.B.(*m*), K.H.S.
Tritton, Sir Seymour B., K.B.E.
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Troubridge, *Adm.* Sir Ernest C. T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Troup, Sir C. Edw., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.
Tucker, *Lieut.-General* Sir Charles, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O.
Tudor, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fdk. Chas. T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, *Adm.* Sir Reginald G. O., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Turner, *Surg.-Rr.-Adm.* Sir George R., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Turner, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W., *Bt.*, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Twynam, Sir William C., K.C.M.G.
Tyrrell, Sir William Geo., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I.
Ugyen Wangchuk, H.H. Maharaja, Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Umar Hayat Khan, *Maj.* Sir Malik, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Uniacke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Valadier, *Maj.* Sir Auguste Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Van Deventer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jacob L., K.C.B.(*m*), (*S. A.*).
Van Ryneveld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir H. A., K.B.E.(*c*), D.S.O., M.C.
Vicars, Sir Arthur E., K.C.V.O.
Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Vincent, Sir Wm. H. Hoare, K.C.S.I.
Vivian, *Col.* Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.(*c*).
Wade, Hon. Sir Charles Gregory, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Wake, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Drury St. A., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.(*c*).
Walker, Sir Geo. Casson, K.C.S.I.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T. Forestier-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Walker, Sir Herbert, K.C.B.(*c*).
Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.E.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold B., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert S., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Sir Johnstone, K.B.E.
Wallace, Sir Laurence, K.B.E.
Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Walpole, Sir Horatio G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
Walton, Sir William, K.B.E.
Wapshare, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Ward, *Capt.* Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Ware, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fabian A. G., K.B.E., C.B.(*m*).
Warner, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
Warrack, Sir James H., K.B.E.(*c*).
Warren, *Gen.* Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Warren, Sir Pelham L., K.C.M.G.
Warren, Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.C.L.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.E.
Waterlow, Sir William A., K.B.E (*c*).
Watkis, *Gen.* Sir Henry B. B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Watson, Sir Alfred William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. Gordon, K.B.E.(*m*), C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir D., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G. (*Can.*).
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry D., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Watts, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.(*c*).
Watts, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Weaver, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Webb, *Col.* Sir Arthur L. A., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Webb, Sir Arthur Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*), P.R.A.
Webb, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.
Weigall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K.C.M.G.
Welby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred C. E., K.B.E.
Welch, *Surg.-Rr.-Adm.* Sir George, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Wemyss, *Capt.* Sir Maynard, F. C., K.B.E.
West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E., G.C.B.(*c*).
West, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Charles J. Sackville-, K.B.E.(*m*), C.M.G.
Western, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Geo. Balfour, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Weston, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Aylmer G. Hunter-, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.P.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Whigham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert D., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whinney, Sir Arthur F., K.B.E.(*c*).
White, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. Brudenell B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.
White, Hon. Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
White, *Col.* Sir William Hale, K.B.E.(*c*), M.D.
White, Rt. Hon. Sir William Thos., K.C.M.G.
Whitehead, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hayward R., K.C.B.(*m*), F.R.C.S.
Whitehead, Sir J. Beethom, K.C.M.G.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.(*c*).
Whitelegge, Sir B. A., K.C.B.(*c*), M.D.
Wilberforce, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Herbert W., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival S, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Willcocks, *Gen.* Sir James, G.C.M.G. K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.(*c*).
Willes, *Adm.* Sir Geo. L. Atkinson-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur J. Allen-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey, K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh B., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Williams, Sir W. Ellis Hume-, K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Hanbury-, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.
Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B.
Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.C.B.(*m*).
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arnold T., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.(*c*).
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D.A. Fleetwood-, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Thos. Fleming, K.B.E.
Wilson, Sir William Grey-, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart-, K.C.I.E.
Wimble, Sir John B., K.B.E.(*c*).
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Winsloe, *Admiral* Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.V.O.
Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Martin, K.C.S.I.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir E. Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.V.O.

Wodehouse, *General* Sir Josceline H., G.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor, K.C.I.E.
Wollaston, Sir Harry N. P., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., LL.D.
Wolseley, *Gen.* Sir George B., G.C.B.(*m*).
Wood, *Maj.-General* Sir Elliott, K.C.B.(*m*).
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Leigh, K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wood, Sir John Barry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Woodhead, *Col.* Sir G. Sims, K.B.E.(*m*), R.A.M.C.
Woodhouse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Tom P., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Woods, Sir James Williams, K.B.E.(*c*).
Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Felix, K.C.V.O. (*Pacha*).
Woodward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Woollcombe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Louis, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Woon, *Gen.* Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.(*m*).
Wormald, Sir John, K.B.E.(*c*).
Worthington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward S., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Wortley, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart-, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., K.B.E.(*m*), C.B.(*m*), M.D., F.R.S.
Wright, *Col.* Sir Wm. C., K.B.E., C.B.
Wyndham, Sir Guy Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Wynne, *General* Sir Arthur Singleton, G.C.B.(*m*).
Wynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Wyon, Sir Albert W., K.B.E.(*c*).
Yapp, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Yarr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Yawng Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Young, Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Young, Sir Charles Alban, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank Popham, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Young, *Capt.* Sir Frederick Wm., K.B.E., R.N.
Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Younger, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, G.B.E.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Younghusband, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*).
Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.C.B.(*c*), G.B.E.

*Table of Precedency in the United Kingdom.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles.
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord President of the Council.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank).
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland; 5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelors.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court.
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Commanders of the British Empire.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Officers of the British Empire.
Companions of the Imperial Service Order.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.
Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Members of the British Empire.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.*

There are three Orders confined to Ladies: The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross; but members are entitled to no special precedence. The Order of the British Empire is open to Ladies, the two highest classes being styled Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 21s. net.

Knights Bachelor.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knighthage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are :—*Principal*, Sir Henry Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O. ; *Vice-President*, Sir William Bull, Kt., M.P. ; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir Harry North ; *Clerk*, H. Whelbourn ; *Registry and Library*, 2 Mitre Court, Temple, E.C. 4.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.
(*Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of* K.C.B., *etc.*, *q.v.*)

Abdur Rahim, Hon. Sir.
Acland, Sir R. B. Dyke, K.C.
Acton, Hon. Sir Edward.
Adams, Sir John Coode-.
Addis, Sir Chas. Stewart.
Adkins, Sir Ryland, K.C., M.P.
Affleck, Sir J. Ormiston, M.D.
Aikins, Sir James A.M.
Aird, Sir John.
Aitken, Sir Robert.
Alcazar, Sir Hy. Albert, K.C.
Alexander, Sir Sidney R.
Allan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allen, Sir Harry B., M.D.
Allen, Sir Hugh P., M.D.
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm.
Allison, Sir Robt. Andrew.
Alloa, Sir Charles.
Ambalawanar Kanagasabi, Sir.
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown.
Anderson, Sir Arthur Robt., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir John.
Anderson, Sir Robert N.
Anderson, Sir R. Rowand.
Anderson, Sir Wm. M. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Andrews, Prof. Sir Fredk. William, F.R.S.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Anthony, Sir John.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Archibald, Sir William F. A.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Ashdown, Sir Curtis George
Ashley, Sir W. J.
Ashton, Sir Ralph P.
Ashutosh Chaudhuri, Hon. Sir.
Ashutosh Mukarji, Sir, C.S.I.
Aske, Sir Robt. W., T.D., LL.D.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.
Astbury, Hon. Sir Jn. Meir.
Atkin, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Richard.
Atkinson, Sir Wm. Nicholas, I.S.O., LL.D.
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Hon. Sir Wm. Bock.
Baddeley, Sir John James.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C.B. (*c*), I.S.O., M.V.O.(5th).
Bailhache, Hon. Sir Clement M.
Baines, Sir Athelstane, C.S.I.
Baines, Sir Frank, C.B.E., M.V.O.(5th).
Baker, Sir Augustine F.
Baker, Sir John, M.D.
Baker, Sir Wm. Frederick.
Baldwin, Sir Harry, M.R.C.S.
Balfour, Sir Graham.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter Canzius van Blomestein Stewart-, O.B.E.
Banatvala, *Col.* Sir Hormasjee Eduljee, C.S.I.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon Dias, C.M.G.
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. Eldon.
Banner, Sir J. S. Harmood-, M.P.
Barber, Sir Edward F.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barclay, Sir Thomas.
Barker, *Capt.* Sir D. Wilson.
Barker, Sir Francis H.
Barker, *Col.* Sir Fras. W. J.
Barker, Sir Fredk. E.
Barnard, Sir Herbert.
Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.
Barnsley, *Br.-Gen.* Sir John, V.D.
Barr, Sir James, C.B.E., M.D.
Barran, Sir Rowland H.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Fletcher, F.R.S.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Scott.
Barrie, Sir Charles.
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Folgerstreet, I.S.O.
Barton, Sir John George, C.B.
Barton, Sir William, M.P.
Batchelor, Sir Stanley L.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Beachcroft, Sir Melville.
Beaman, Sir Frank C. O.
Bean, Sir George.
Beard, Sir Lewis.
Beardsell, Sir William A.
Beattie, Sir Andrew.
Beattie, Sir Jno. Carruthers
Beauchamp, Sir Sidney.
Beaufort, Sir Leicester P.
Beaumont, Hon. Sir William Henry.
Beck, Hon. Sir Adam.
Beck, Sir A. Cecil T., M.P.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Bedford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles H., LL.D., J.M.S.
Begbie, Sir James.
Beharrel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Geo., D.S.O.
Behrens, Sir Charles.
Beilby, Sir George Thos., F.R.S.
Bell, Sir James, C.V.O.
Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Wm. Fletcher.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrey, M.D.
Berry, Sir Geo. Andreas, M.B.
Berry, Hon. Sir Wm. Bisset.
Bertram, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alexander.
Bertram, Sir Anton, K.C.
Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert.
Bezonji Dadabhoy Mehta, Sir.
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Sir.
Biggs, *Maj.* Sir Arthur W.
Biles, Sir John Harvard.
Binning, Sir Arthur Wm.
Binod, Chandra Mitra, Sir.
Bipin Krishna Basu, Sir, Rai Bahudur, C.I.E.
Bird, Sir Alfred Fredk., M.P.
Bird, Sir Henry Busby.
Bird, Sir James.
Bird, Sir William B. M.
Birkett, Sir Thomas W.
Birkmyre, Sir Archibald, C.B.E.
Biron, Sir Hy. Chartres.
Black, Sir Arthur Wm.
Blades, Sir Geo. Rowland, M.P.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blomfield, Sir Reginald T.
Bodkin, Sir Archibald.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bond, Sir Walter McGeough.
Bosanquet, Sir Fredk. A., K.C.
Boscawen, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. T. Griffith-, M.P.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., C.M.G.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir William Henry.
Bower, Sir Alfred L.
Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar R.
Bowron, Sir Edward.
Boyson, Sir John Alex.
Boyton, Sir James.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. W., C.B.
Braddell, Sir Thomas de M.L.
Bradford, Sir James.
Bradley, *Col.* Sir A. Montague, T.D.
Brain, Sir Francis W. T.
Bramston, Sir Thos. A., M.P.
Bray, His Honour Sir Edwd.
Bray, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Edward Hugh.
Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Charles Henry.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue-.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bridge, Sir Fredk., C.V.O.
Briggs, Hon. Sir Henry.
Bright, Sir Charles.
Brockman, Sir H. W. Drake-
Broodbank, Sir Joseph G.
Broom, Sir Jas. Thomson.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir John.
Brown, Sir Joseph.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, C.M.G.
Brown, Sir Robt. Chas., M.B.
Brown, Sir Wm. Slater.
Browne, Sir Edmond.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, Sir Robert.
Bruce, Sir Robert, C.B. (*c*).
Bruton, Sir James, M.P.
Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan, C.B.E., M.V.O., I.S.O.
Bryceson, Sir Arthur Benj.
Buchanan, Hon. Sir (E.) Jno.
Buchanan, Sir W. Clarke.
Buckell, Sir Robert.
Buckham, Sir George E. F.
Buckingham, Sir Hy. Cecil, C.B.E.
Bucknill, Sir John Alex. S.
Budge, Sir E. A. Wallis, Litt.D.
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir William J., M.P.
Burge, Sir Charles Henry.
Burls, Sir E. Grant-, C.S.I.
Burn, Sir George.
Burnet, Sir John James.
Burton, *Maj.* Sir Gerald A. F.
Bury, Sir George.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Butler, Hon. Sir Richard.
Butt, Sir Alfred.
Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Cable, Sir Ernest.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Callender, Sir Thomas O.
Cameron, Sir Chas. A., C.B. (*c*).
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare, C.B.E., M.D.
Campbell, Sir James.
Campbell, Hn. Sir Marshall.
Carkeek, Sir Arthur.
Carmichael, Sir Duncan.
Carr, Sir Emsley.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James W., C.B. (*c*).
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., K.C., M.P.
Carter, Sir Frank W., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Carter, Sir William.
Carter, Sir Wm. Morris, C.B.E.
Cartmel, Sir Harry.
Cassels, Hon. Sir Walter G.P.
Cave, Sir Thomas Cave-Browne-, C.B.
Chadwick, Sir R. Burton, M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chalmers, *Col.* Sir Charles.
Chamberlin, Sir George M.
Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
Chamier, Sir Edward M. Des Champs.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, C.M.G.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir A.M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur W.
Chapman, Sir Samuel.
Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.
Chater, Sir Catchick P., C.M.G.
Chatterton, Sir Alfred, C.I.E.
Chetti Garu, Diwan Bahadur Sir Pitti Thayagaraya.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, Sir, C.I.E.
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Sir.
Chirol, Sir Valentine.
Chitty, Sir Chas. Wm.
Chitty, Sir Thos. Willes.
Churchman, Sir Wm. Alfred.
Clare, Sir Harcourt Everard.
Clark, Sir Ernest, C.B.E.
Clark, Sir Wm. Ovens.
Clarke, Sir Edgar Chatfeild-.
Clarke, Rt. Hn. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest.
Clarke, Sir Ernest M.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clarke, Sir Frederick W. A.
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry.
Clegg, Sir William E., C.B.E.
Clemmy, Sir William Henry.
Clough, Sir John.
Cobbett, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J.
Coghlan, Sir Charles P. J.
Coll, Hon. Sir Anthony Michael.
Collard, Sir George.
Collie, Sir R. John, C.M.G., M.D.
Collins, *Capt.* Sir Robt. H. Muirhead, C.M.G.
Collins, Sir Stephen
Collins, Sir Thomas.
Colvin, Sir Sidney, D.Litt.
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux.
Connell, Sir Isaac.
Connolly, Sir Jas. Daniel.
Conway, Sir Martin, M.P.
Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Gerald P. Lenox-, R.E.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cook, Sir Theodore A.

Cooke, Sir Henry Paget-.
Cooper, *Col.* Sir William E., C.I.E.
Coote, Sir Eyre.
Cope, Sir Arth. Stockdale, R.A.
Corbett Sir Julian.
Corke, Sir John Henry.
Cotes, Sir Merton Russell.
Cotterill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Joseph M., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Court, Sir Josiah, M.D.
Courtis, Sir John W.
Couzens, Sir George Edwin.
Cowan, Sir John.
Cowan, Sir William Hy., M.P.
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C.
Cowen, Sir Frederic Hymen.
Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Cox, Sir W. H. Lionel.
Craggs, Sir John Geo., M.V.O.
Craig, His Hon. Sir John Walker, K.C.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., I.S.O.
Crawford, Sir Homewood.
Crawford, Sir William.
Croom, Sir J. Halliday, M.D.
Crossman, Sir William.
Cruickshank, Sir W. D., C.I.E.
Crum, Sir Walter Erskine, O.B.E.
Crump, Sir William John.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, *Maj.* Sir Thos Major, D.S.O. (*S.A.*).
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Cure, Sir Henry Capel.
Dale, Sir Alfred Wm. W.
Dalziel, *Col.* Sir T. Kennedy
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, C.B.(C).
Danson, Sir Fras. Chatillon
Darling, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. J.
Darwin, Sir Francis, F.R.S.
Davidson, Sir Charles.
Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. Peers.
Davis, Sir Colin Rees.
Davies, Sir David S., M.P.
Davies, Sir George Edmund.
Davies, Sir Henry, C.B.(C), I.S.O.
Davies, Sir W. Howell, M.P.
Davies, Sir Wm. Rees.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Davis, Sir Mortimer B.
Davson, Sir Edward Rae.
Davson, Sir Chas. Simon.
Dawkins, Sir W. Boyd, F.R.S.
Dawson, Sir Philip.
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly.
Deba Prosad Sarbadikari, Sir, C.I.E., LL.D.
De Freece, Sir Walter.
Delafaye, Hon. Sir Louis Victor.
Denby, Sir Ellis.
Dent, Sir Francis Hy., C.V.O.
De Sausmerez, Sir H. Walter.
Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.
Dibbs, Sir Chas. Allwright.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
Dickinson, Sir Arth. Lewes.
Dickinson, Sir John.
Dill, Sir Samuel, LL.D.
Dinshah Edalji Vachha, Sir,
Dobbie, Sir James J., F.R.S.
Dobbie, Sir Joseph
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E., M.P.
Dolby, *Maj.* Sir George Alexander.
Donaldson, Sir George.
Donkin, Sir H. Bryan, M.D.
Doolette, Sir George P.
Doraiji Jamshadji Tata, Sir.
Doran, Sir Henry.
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C., C.B.(c).
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Drayton, Hon. Sir Hy. Lumley.
Dubuc, Hon. Sir Joseph.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Duke, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward.
Dumayne, Sir Frederick G.
Dunbar, Sir Loraine Geddes.
Duncan, Sir David.
Duncan, Sir James Hastings.
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harris.
Dunning, Sir Leonard.
Dupree, *Col.* Sir W. Thos., V.D.
Durrant, Sir Arthur I., C.B.E., M.V.O.(4th),
Duveen, Sir Joseph.
Dyson, Sir Frank W., F.R.S.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Eaton, Sir John Craig.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce-
Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edge, Sir Knowles.
Edridge, Sir Frederick T.
Edwards, Hon. Sir W. Bassett.
Egan, Sir Henry K.
Egerton, Sir Regd. Arth., C.B.
Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Elgar, Sir Edward, O.M.
Elliot, Sir Whately.
Elliot, *Maj.* Sir Edmd. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Elliott, Sir Geo. Saml., M.P.
Ellis, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ratcliffe-.
Elverston, Sir Harold.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Essex, Sir Richd. Walter, M.P.
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir E. Vincent.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawny.
Eves, Sir Charles.
Fagan, Sir John, F.R.C.S.I.
Faire, Sir Samuel.
Falconbridge, Hon. Sir (W.) Glendine.
Farley, Sir Edwin W. T.
Farmer, Sir Francis M.
Fay, Sir Sam.
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir, C.B.E.
Fell, Sir Arthur, M.P.
Fenwick, Sir George.
Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S.
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.
Finney, Sir Stephen, C.I.E.
Fisct, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzgerald, Sir John.
Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice, C.M.G., F.R.S.
Fleming, Sir James.
Fleming, Sir John.
Fletcher, Sir Banister F.
Fletcher, Hon. Sir Ernest E.
Fletcher, *Com.* Sir E. Lionel, R.N.R.
Fletcher, *Col.* Sir Henry A., C.V.O.
Fletcher, Sir Lazarus, F.R.S.
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.
Flower, Sir Ernest.
Follett, Sir Charles J., C.B.(c).
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William.
Fordham, Sir (H.) George.
Forget, Sir Rodolphe.
Forrest, Sir Geo. Wm., C.I.E.
Forrest, Sir William Croft.
Foster, Sir Harry Seymour.
Foster, Sir Norris Tildasley, C.B.E.
Foster, Sir Thomas Gregory.
Foster, Sir W. E., F.S.A.
Fowler, Sir George Jefford.
Fox, Sir Charles Edmund.
Fox, Sir Douglas.
Fox, Sir Francis.
Fox, Sir Robt. Eyes.
Frampton, Sir George, R.A.
Fraser, Sir Charles Fredk.
Fraser, Sir Edwd. Henry.
Fraser, Sir Gordon.
Fraser, Sir Hugh, LL.D.
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.
Fraser, Sir John Foster.
Fraser, Sir John George.
Fraser, *Capt.* Sir John Malcolm, R.N.V.R.
Frazer, Sir Jas. Geo., F.R.S.
Frere, Sir Bartle H. T., K.C.
Friswell, Sir Charles.
Frizelle, Sir Joseph.
Frost, Sir John Meadows.
Fry, Sir Henry Jas. Wakely, C.I.E.
Fry, Sir William.
Fryer, Sir Chas. Edwd., I.S.O.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.
Gage, Sir William Jeames.
Gales, Sir Robert Richard.
Gallagher, Sir James.
Gallagher, Sir William, I.S.O.
Galsworthy, Sir Edwin H.
Gamble, Sir Reginald A.
Gardner, Sir Jas. T. Agg-, M.P.
Gardner, Sir Robert.
Garforth, Sir Wm. Edward.
Garland, Sir S. Archibald.
Garneau, Sir (J.) George.
Garth, Sir William, K.C.
Garrett, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Houghton-, C.M.G.
Gatty, Sir Stephen H.
Gavey, Sir John, C.B.(c).
Gauvain, Sir Henry John, M.D.
Gelder, Sir Alfred.
Gentle, Sir William B.
George, Sir Ernest, A.R.A.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.
Gibbs, Sir Charles Hy.
Gibson, Sir Walter Matthew, C.V.O., I.S.O.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alexr., K.C.
Glenfield, *Maj.* Sir Robert Henry.
Goddard, Rt. Hon. Sir Daniel Ford.
Godfrey, Sir Geo. Cochrane.
Godfrey, Sir Joseph E., M.B.
Godsell, Sir William.
Godwin, Sir J. Arthur.
Goff, Sir Park, M.P.
Gold, *Maj.* Sir Archibald G.
Gold, Sir Charles.
Gollancz, Prof. Sir Israel, litt.D.
Goode, Sir Charles Henry.
Goodman, Sir Gerald Aubrey.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
Goodson, Sir Alfred L.
Goodwin, Sir William V. S. Gladwell-.
Gordon, Hon. Sir Jno. H.
Gould, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Albert John, V.D.
Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
Gower, Sir Robt. Vaughan, O.B.E.
Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.
Graham, Sir Claverhouse.
Graham, Sir Robert.
Graham, Hon. Sir Thos. Lyndedoch.
Granet, Sir (W.) Guy.
Gray, Sir Reginald.
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
Green, Sir John Little, O.B.E.
Greenhill, Sir A. George, F.R.S.
Greenwood, Sir George.
Greer, Sir Francis Nugent, C.B., K.C.
Greer, Hon. Sir Frederick A.
Gregg, Sir Henry.
Gregory, Sir Richd. Arman.
Greig, Sir Robert B., LL.D.
Grice, Sir John.
Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.
Griffin, *Capt.* Sir Henry Daly.
Griffith, Sir John Purser.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Grundy, Sir Cuthbert C.
Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir, C.I.E.
Gurney, Sir Eustace.
Gurney, Sir Walter Edwin.
Guthrie, Sir James.
Hacking, Sir James.
Hadow, Sir William H., C.B.E., MUS.D.
Haldane, Sir William S.
Hall, Sir E. Marshall-, K.C.
Hall, Sir Henry, I.S.O.
Hall, Sir Henry James.
Halliday, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. Loch, C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Hambling, Sir Henry Herbt.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm.
Hanson, Sir Philip H., C.B.
Hardie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, M.D., R.A.M.C.
Harding, Sir Charles O'Brien.
Hare, Sir John.
Harper, Sir Edgar Josiah.
Harrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley.
Harris, Sir Matthew.
Harris, Sir Walter Henry, C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir J. Humphreys, C.V.O.
Harrison, Sir John.
Hartley, Sir William P.
Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
Harvey, Sir Robert.
Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
Hastings, Sir George, M.D.
Hatt, Sir Harry Thomas.
Haultain, Hon. Sir Fredk Wm. Gordon.
Haward, Sir Henry E.
Hawkins, Sir Anthony Hope.
Hay, Sir Robert Hay-Drummond-, C.M.G.
Haycraft, Sir Thomas W.
Hayden, Sir Henry H., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Haysom, Sir George.
Heaton, Hon. Sir Joseph J.
Hegarty, Sir Daniel.
Helme, Sir Norval W.
Henderson, Prof. Sir James B.
Henderson, Sir Robert H., C.I.E.
Henderson, Sir Thomas.
Hennell, *Col.* Sir Reginald, C.V.O., D.S.O.
Hennessy, Sir D. Valentine.
Henry, Sir John S.
Henry, *Col.* Sir William D., C.I.E., V.D.
Henschel, Sir Geo., MUS.DOC.
Hepburn, Sir Harry Frankland.
Hepper, *Col.* Sir Harry A. L.
Herchenroder, Sir Furcy Alf.
Hewart, Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon, K.C., M.P.
Hewat, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, M.B.
Hewitt, *Col.* Sir Joseph.
Hewitt, Sir Thomas, K.C.
Heyman, Sir Herman M.
Hicks, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maxwell, C.B.E.
Higgins, Sir Sidney Geo., C.B.E.
Highet, Sir Robt. Swan, C.B.E.
Hill, Hon. Sir Maurice, K.C.
Hinchcliffe, Sir James P.
Hitching, Sir Thos. Brooke-.
Hogg, Sir Malcolm N.
Hogg, Sir Stuart Saunders.
Ho Kai, Sir, C.M.G.
Holden, Sir Edward Thos.

Holiday, Sir Frederick C.
Holland, Sir Arthur.
Holland, Sir Thos. Erskine, K.C.
Holloway, Sir Harry.
Holmwood, Sir Herbert.
Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel.
Hood, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Henry.
Hope, Sir Harry, M.P.
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.
Horder, Sir Thomas Jeeves, M.D.
Hordern, Sir Samuel.
Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, Sir.
Horne, Sir Andrew John.
Horne, Sir Jas. Allan.
Horridge, Hon. Sir Thos. G.
Horwood, Hon. Sir William Hy.
Hosié, Sir Alexander.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.
Hoy, *Col.* Sir William Wilson, C.B. (*m*).
Hughes, Hon. Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas John.
Hughes, Sir Walter C., C.I.E.
Hulett, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.
Humphery, Sir John.
Hunter, Sir Wm. Barnes.
Hussey, Sir George.
Hutchins, Sir David Ernest.
Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H. C.
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
Hyett, Sir Francis Adams.
Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir, C.I.E.
Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O. (4th), I.S.O.
Inglis, *Col.* Sir Robert Wm.
Innes, His Hon. Judge Sir Patrick Rose-, K.C.
Ironside, Sir Wm. Allan.
Irwin, Sir Alfred M. B., C.S.I.
Irwin, Sir John.
Jackson, Sir Charles Jas., F.S.A.
Jackson, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Wm., C.B. (*m*).
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
Jaffrey, Sir Thomas.
Jagadish Chandra Bose, Sir, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Jamal, Sir Abdul Karim Abdul Shakur, C.I.E.
James, Sir Edward B.
James, Hon. Sir Walter, K.C.
Jeans, Sir Alexander G.
Jermyn, Sir Alfred.
John, Sir Wm. Goscombe, R.A.
Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
Johnson, Sir Louis S., M.P.
Johnston, Sir Christopher N., K.C. (Lord Sands).
Johnston, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas.
Johnstone, Hn. Sir Donald C.
Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir Brynmor, K.C.
Jones, Sir Henry.
Jones, Sir Henry (*Tasmania*).
Jones, Sir James E.
Jones, Sir John Morris.
Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman.
Jones, Sir Robt. Armstrong, M.D.
Jones, Sir Wm. H. Quayle-.
Jones, Sir William S. Glyn-.
Jones, Sir Wm. G. Yarworth-.
Joyce, Rt. Hon. Sir M. Ingle.
Jugmohandas Varjivandas Sir.
Jury, Sir William F.
Juta, Hon. Sir Henry H., K.C.
Kadoorie, Sir Ellis.
Kailash Chandra Basu, Sir, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Kay, Sir Robert Newbald.
Kearney, Sir Francis Edgar.
Keightley, Sir Samuel R.
Keith, Sir Henry S.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Keltie, Sir John Scott, F.R.G.S.
Kemp, Sir Alfred B.
Kennedy, Sir Alexr. B. W.
Kennedy, Sir John.
Kenrick, Sir Geo. Hamilton.
Kesteven, Sir Charles Hy.
King, Sir Charles Albert, C.B. (*c*).
King, *Br.-Gen.* Sir C. Wallis, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O. (4th).
King, Sir Lucas W., C.B.I.
Kingsmill, *Adm.* Sir Chas. E.
Kinsey, Sir Joseph Jas.
Kirby, Sir Horace Woodburn.
Kirk, Sir John.
Kirkwood, Sir Walter G. C.
Knox, Hon. Sir George E., I.S.O.
Knox, Sir James.
Komnal, Sir James, F.R.S.E.
Kotze, Hon. Sir John Gilbert.
Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson.
Kyd, Sir David Hope, LL.D.
Lacoste, Hon. Sir Alexander.
Lamb, Sir Ernest H., C.M.G.
Lancaster, Sir William J.
Lang, Hon. Sir Frederic W.
Lange, Hon. Sir Johannes H.
Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.
Laporte, Hon. Sir Hormisdas.
Larmor, Sir Joseph, M.P., F.R.S.
Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo.
Lauder, Sir Harry.
Lavery, Sir John, R.A.
Law, Sir Archd. FitzGerald.
Lawless, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Warren R. Croke-, C.B. (*m*), C.I.E., C.B.E., M.D.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir Alfd. T.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir P. Ogden.
Le Bas, Sir Hedley Francis.
Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
Ledgard, Sir Henry.
Lee, Sir Sidney.
Lee, Hon. Sir Walter Hy.
Leetham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, C.M.G., R.E.
Leggett, Sir Edward H. M., D.S.O.
Leishman, Sir James.
Lemieux, Hon. Sir François X.
Lenon, Sir James.
Lennard, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Le Sage, Sir John Merry.
Levison, Sir Leon.
Lewis, Sir Henry.
Lewis, Sir Thomas Williams.
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.
Liddell, Sir Robert M.
Lindsay, Sir John.
Lister, Sir Fredk. Spencer.
Lister, Sir Robt. Ashton, C.B.E., M.P.
Lithiby, Sir John, C.B. (*c*).
Lloyd, Sir Horatio.
Loch, Sir Chas. Stewart.
Lockhart, Sir Robt. C.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Lodge, Prof. Sir Richard.
Long, Sir James.
Longhurst, Sir Hy. Bell, C.V.O.
Lorimer, Sir Robert S., A.R.A.
Lorimer, Sir William.
Low, Sir Sidney James.
Lucas, Sir Arthur.
Lucy, Sir Henry William.
Lunn, Sir George.
Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
Lush, Hon. Sir Montague.
Lutyens, Sir Edwin L., R.A.
Lynch, Sir John Patrick.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.
Maasdorp, Sir Andries F. S.
MacAllister, Sir John Young W., F.S.A.
McBride, Hon. Sir Peter.
McCardie, Hon. Sir Henry Alfred.
McClure, Sir John David.
MacCormick, Sir Alex., M.D.
McCormick, Sir William Symington.
McCrae, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George, D.S.O., V.D.
McCraith, Sir William Jas.
McCullagh, Sir Crawford.
MacDonald, Hon. Sir Hugh J., K.C.
MacEwen, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm., C.B. (*c*), F.R.S.
McFadyean, Sir John.
MacFarland, Sir John Hy., LL.D.
McGrath, Sir Joseph, LL.D.
McIver, *Maj.* Sir Charles.
Mackenzie, Sir A. C., MUS.D.
Mackenzie, Sir James, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir William.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Leslie, M.D.
Mackie, Sir Richard.
Mackinder, Sir Halford J., M.P.
Mackinnon, Sir Lachlan Chas.
Macklin, Sir James.
McLaughlin, Sir Henry.
McLeod, Sir Chas. Campbell.
McLeod, Sir Ezekiel.
Macleod, Hon. Sir Norman C.
Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Robt. F.
McMillan, *Maj.* Sir Wm. N.
Macnaghten, Sir Melville Leslie, C.B. (*c*).
Macphail, *Maj.* Sir Andrew N., M.D.
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J., C.I.E.
Macrae, Sir Colin George.
Madden, Hon. Sir Frank.
Maguire, Sir Alexander Herbt.
Maitland, Sir Herbert L.
Major, Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
Malins, Sir Edward, M.D.
Mallet, Sir Charles Edward.
Mallet, Sir Claude C., C.M.G.
Mance, Sir Henry C., C.I.E.
Mandleberg, Sir G. Char es.
Manifold, Hon. Sir Walter S.
Mann, Sir Donald Daniel.
Mann, Sir T. Duncombe.
Manners, *Maj.* Sir George E. J.
Manton, Sir Henry John.
Marks, Sir G. Croydon, C.B.E., M.P.
Marsden, Sir Thos. R., C.B.E.
Marshall, Sir John H., C.I.E., D.LITT.
Martin, Sir Ernest.
Martin, Sir James.
Mason, Sir Thomas.
Martin, Sir William, F.S.A.
Matheson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert E.
Matthews, Sir A. H. Hbt.
Matthews, Sir John B., K.C.
Matthews, Sir Thomas.
Maule, Sir Robert.
Mawson, Sir Douglas, D.SC.
Maxwell, Sir Frederic Mackenzie.
Maxwell, Sir William.
Mears, Hon. Sir Grimwood.
Meldon, Sir Albert.
Mellor, Sir James R.
Menendez, *Maj.* Sir (M.) Raymond.
Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.
Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis, C.V.O.
Middlebrook, Sir William, M.P.
Middleton, Sir John Page.
Miers, Sir Henry Alexr.
Miles, Sir John Charles.
Miller, Hon. Sir Edward.
Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, Hon. Sir Frederick Dawson, K.C.
Miller, Sir Leslie C.
Milligan, Sir William, M.D.
Molteno, Hon. Sir James Tennant, K.C.
Money, Sir Leo Chiozza.
Moneypenny, Sir Frederick W., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.
Moody, Sir Jas. M., M.R.C.S.
Moody, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. M.
Moore, Sir Fredk. William.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Morgan, *Maj.* Sir David H.
Morris, Sir Samuel M.
Morton, Sir Alpheus C.
Mountain, Sir Edward M.
Moyers, Sir George.
Muhammad Yusuf, Haji, Sir.
Muir, Sir Richd. B. David.
Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
Mules, Sir Horace C., C.S.I., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Mullick, Sir Basanta Kumar.
Munro, Sir Henry.
Munroe, Sir Harry Courthope, K.C.
Murison, Sir James W.
Murray, Sir David, R.A.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, Sir James.
Murray, Sir Robert.
Murton, Sir Walter, C.B.
Myles, Sir Thos., C.B. (*m*), M.D.
Nairne, Sir Perceval A.
Nanton, Sir Augustus M.
Naoroji Pestanji Vokil, Bah., Sir, C.I.E.
Napier, Sir Walter J., D.C.L.
Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Sir.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Naudi, Sir Salvatore, C.M.G.
Needham, Sir Christopher T.
Needham Sir Fredk., M.D.
Needham, Sir George Wm.
Neill, Sir Thomas.
Nevill, Sir Walter P.
New, Sir Henry Francis.
Newbolt, Sir Francis George, K.C.
Newbolt, Sir Henry J., D.LITT.
Newson, Sir Percy Wilson.
Newton, Sir Henry Francis.
Newton, *Maj.* Sir Lewis Arthur
Newton, Sir William.
Nicholas, Sir Walter Powell.
Nicholl, *Comm.* Sir Edward R.N.R., M.P.
Nicholls, Hon. Sir Herbert
Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Nicholson, Sir John Rum ney, C.M.G.
Nicoll, Sir Wm. Robertson LL.D.
Nicld, Sir Herbert, K.C., M.P.
Nil ratan Sarkar, Sir, M.D.
Noble, Sir William.
Norman, Sir Fredk. John.
Norris, Sir Hy. George, M.P.
North, *Maj.* Sir Harry.
North, Sir Jonathan.
Oakley, Sir John Hubert.
Obeyesekere, Sir Solomon C.
O'Connell, Sir John Robt.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
Oddy, Sir J. James.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
Ogilvie, Sir Francis Grant.
Oldfield, Sir Rich. Chas.
Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L
Orange, Sir Hugh W., C.B., C.I.E.
Orde, Sir Julian Walter.
Ormond, Sir Herbert John.
Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
O'Shea, Sir Henry.
Osler, Sir Edmund Boyd.

Otter, Sir John Lonsdale.
Outerbridge, Sir Joseph.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Owen, Sir James G.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. J., C.B.(c).
Painter, Sir Fredc. George.
Paish, Sir George.
Park, Sir Maitland H.
Parker, Sir George Phillips-Parkington, *Col.* Sir Roper.
Parkinson, Sir Thos. W., M.D.
Parratt, Sir Walter, C.V.O.
Parrott, Sir J. Edward.
Paton, Sir James Wallace.
Paul, Sir George Morison.
Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour, C.V.O.
Paulin, Sir David.
Payton, Sir Chas. Alfred, M.V.O. (4th).
Peacock, Sir Peter.
Peacock, Sir Robert, M.V.O.
Pearce, Sir Robert.
Pearce, Sir William, M.P.
Pearson, Sir Edward Ernest.
Peat, Sir Wm. Barclay.
Peck, Sir William.
Pellatt, *Col.* Sir Hy. M., C.V.O.
Penfold, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Allan, M.D
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Perry, Sir Wm. Paine, C.B.
Peters, Sir George.
Peterson, Hon. Sir Arthur F.
Petheram, Sir Wm. Comer.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew Hislop.
Philip, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Wm.
Phillips, Sir Claude.
Phillips, Sir John, M.D.
Phipps, Sir Edmd. B., C.B.(c)
Piggott, Sir Fras. Taylor.
Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, C.B.
Pilditch, Sir Philip E., M.P.
Pilter, Sir John.
Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing.
Pink, Sir Harold Rufus.
Pink, Sir Thomas.
Pocock, Sir Sidney J.
Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, K.C.
Pollard, Sir Geo. Herbert, M.P.
Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Sir.
Porter, Sir Alexander.
Powell, Sir Robt. Leonard.
Power, Sir James A.
Prafulla Chandra Roy, Sir, C.I.E.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Pramada Charan Banarji, Sir.
Prendergast, Hon. Sir James.
Prestige, *Maj.* Sir John Theodore.
Price, Sir Keith Wm.
Price, Sir Robert.
Price, Sir William.
Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
Priestley, Sir Arthur.
Priestley, Sir Wm. E. B
Prince, Sir Alex. Wm.
Procter, Sir Hy. E. E., C.B.E.
Prodyat Kumar Tagore, Maharaja Bahadur, Sir.
Purcell, Sir Gilbert K. T.
Putman, Sir Thomas.
Pyne, Sir Thos. Salter, C.S.I.
Quick, Hon. Sir John.
Quin, Sir Stephen B.
Quinn, Sir Patrick, M.V.O.
Rabindranath Tagore, Sir.
Rae, Sir Alexander.
Raeburn, Sir Wm. H. R.
Raleigh, Sir Walter.
Ramsay, Sir William M., D.D.
Randall, Sir Henry E.
Randles, Sir John S., M.P.
Ranger, Sir Alfred W. G., D.C.L.
Rash Behari Ghose, Sir, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite H.
Raynor, Sir Wm. Pick.
Read, Sir Alfred Henry.
Read, Sir C. Hercules, F.S.A.
Redford, Sir Edward P. W., C.B.(c).
Redmond, Sir J. Michael, M.D.
Rees, Sir Milsom, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.
Rees, Sir W. Beddoe.
Reichel, Sir Harry.
Reid, Sir Arthur Hay S.
Reid, Sir John.
Reid, Sir Marshall Fredk., C.I.E.
Reid, Sir William Duff.
Renton, Hon. Sir A. Wood.
Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
Reynolds, Sir Frank Umhlali.
Reynolds, *Col.* Sir James Philip, D.S.O
Richards, Hon. Sir Richard Watkins.
Richardson, Sir Albion H. H., C.B.E., M.P.
Ridgeway, Sir Wm., D.Litt.
Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward.
Rigg, Sir Edward, C.B.(c), C.V.O., I.S.O.
Ritchie, Sir George.
Robbins, Sir Alfred F.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Reid, C.I.E., D.M.S.
Roberts, Sir John, C.M.G.
Roberts, Sir Thos. Edwards.
Roberts, Sir Thomas Lee-.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
Robertson, Sir Johnston Forbes-.
Robertson, Sir William.
Robinson, Sir Hugh Malcolm, C.B., I.S.O.
Robinson, Sir John
Robinson, Sir Rd. Atkinson
Robinson, Sir Thomas, C.B.E., M.P.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Roche, Hon. Sir Alex. Adair.
Roche, Sir George.
Roddick, Sir Thos. Geo., M.D.
Roden, Sir Robert Blair.
Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
Roffey, Sir George Walter.
Roger, Sir Alexander F. P.
Rogers, Sir Hallewell, M.P.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Leonard, C.I.E., M.D.
Rogers, Sir Robert H.
Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye.
Roney, Sir Ernest.
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh A., D.S.O.
Rose, Sir Thos. Kirke.
Rosling, Sir Edward
Ross, Sir Edward Denison, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Rotton, Sir J. Francis, K.C.
Rowland, Sir Leonard Bromfield.
Royle, Sir George.
Runtz, Sir Jno. Johnson.
Ruthen, Sir Chas. Tamlin, O.B.E.
Rutherford, Sir Ernest, L.R.S.
Rutherford, Sir Wm. Watson, M.P.
Rutledge, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Rymer, Sir Joseph Sykes.
Salmond, Sir John Wm., K.C.
Salter, Hon. Sir A. Clavell.
Saltmarsh, Sir E. George.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry S.
Sanders, Sir Edgar C.
Sanderson, Hon. Sir Lancelot, K.C.
Sands, Sir James Patrick.
Santley, Sir Charles.
Sargant, Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
Savage, Sir George Henry.
Scarisbrick, Sir Charles.
Scarth, Sir Charles.
Schafer, Sir Ed. A. Sharpey-.
Scholfield, Sir Henry
Schuster, Prof. Sir Arthur, F.R.S.
Scott, Hon. Sir Basil.
Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir James.
Scott, Sir John Harley.
Scott, Sir Robert T., I.S.O.
Scovell, Sir Augustus Chas.
Scrutton, Rt. Hn. Sir Thos. E.
Seager, Sir William H., M.P.
Seaman, Sir Owen.
Selfe, Sir Robert Carr.
Selfe, His Hon. Sir Wm. L.
Semple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Serjeant, *Col.* Sir W., C.B.(c).
Seth Sarupchand Hukumchand, Sir, Rai Bahadur.
Shackleton, Sir Ernest, C.V.O.
Shah, Sir Lallabhai Asharan.
Shann, Sir T. Thornhill.
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J., M.D.
Shaw, Sir Alexander W.
Shaw, Sir Archibd. McInnes, C.B.(c).
Shaw, Sir Geo. Watson, C.S.I.
Shaw, Sir Wm. Napier, F.R.S.
Shead, Sir Samuel G.
Sherman, Hon. Sir Montague.
Shentall, Sir Ernest.
Shephard, Sir Horatio Hy.
Sherburn, Sir John.
Shields, Sir Douglas.
Shipley, Sir William.
Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
Shortall, Sir Patrick.
Simpson, Sir Clement B.
Simpson, Sir James.
Simpson, Sir James Hope.
Simpson, Sir R. Russell, W.S.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.(c).
Sinclair, Sir John Robt.
Skinner, Sir Henry Ross-.
Slingo, Sir William.
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M.D.
Smallman, Sir Hy. George.
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt, C.V.O.
Smith, Sir Clarence.
Smith, Sir Edward.
Smith, Sir E. C. Wyldbore.
Smith, Sir Frederick Wm.
Smith, Very Rev. Sir Geo. Adam, D.D.
Smith, Sir George John.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir Lindsey.
Smith, Sir Thomas James, C.B.E.
Smith, Sir Wm. Edward, C.B.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Wm. Robert, M.D.
Smith, Sir Geo. Hy. Fisher-.
Smith, *Com.* Sir Hamilton P. Freer-, C.S.I., R.N.
Smith, Sir Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie-.
Smithers, Sir Alfred Waldron, M.P.
Smyly, Sir P. Crampton.
Smyly, Sir William J., M.D.
Snell, Sir John P. C.
Soares, Sir Ernest J.
Solomby, Sir Wm. J., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.
Soundy, Sir John Thos. C.B.E.
Soward, Sir Alfred W., C.B.
Sowden, Sir William John.
Spear, Sir John Ward.
Speed, Sir Edwin Arney.
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spicer, Sir Evan.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G.
Sprott, Sir Fredk. L.
Spurgeon, Sir Arthur.
Stanes, Sir Robert.
Stanford, Sir C. Villiers, MUS.D.
Stanyon, Sir Henry J., C.I.E., V.D.
Starmer, Sir Chas. Walter.
Staviridi, Sir John.
Stenning, Sir Alex. Rose.
Stephen, Sir Harry Lushington.
Stephens, Sir William.
Stephenson, Sir Albert Frederick.
Stern, Sir Edward D.
Stevens, Hon. Sir Jno. F.
Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
Stewart, Sir Francis H., C.I.E.
Stoll, Sir Oswald.
Stockman, Sir Stewart, M.R.C.V.S.
Stone, Sir Charles.
Stone, Sir Joseph Hy., C.I.E.
Stonehouse, Sir Edmund.
Strangman, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Stupart, Sir Robert F.
Sullivan, Hon. Sir W. Wilfd.
Sutherland, Hon. Sir Geo. H.
Sutton, Sir Abraham.
Sutton, Sir John Bland-.
Swift, Hon. Sir Rigby.
Szlumper, Sir Jas. W., C.E.
Tacon, Sir Thomas Hy
Tagore, Sir Rabindranath
Taillon, Hon. Sir Louis O. K.C.(Can.).
Tait, Sir Thomas.
Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B.(c), I.S.O.
Tarak Nath Palit, Sir.
Tarring, Sir Charles Jas.
Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Elzéar.
Taylor, Sir Allen.
Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams-.
Taylor, Sir Richd. Stephens.
Taylor, Sir Robert.
Teall, Sir Jethro J. H., F.R.S.
Tedder, Sir Arthur John, C.B.(c).
Temple, Sir Alfred George, F.S.A.
Temulji B. Nariman, Sir.
Thane, Sir George Danvers, F.R.C.S.
Thomas, Sir (Abraham) Garrod, M.D.
Thomas, *Capt.* Sir Brumwell.
Thomas, Sir Griffith.
Thomas, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Owen, M.P.
Thompson, *Col.* Sir Richard L. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thompson, Sir Robert J.
Thompson, Sir William Jno.
Thomson, Sir Fredk. W. Whitley.
Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M., D.Sc.
Thomson, Sir St. Clair.
Thornycroft, Sir Jno., F.R.S.
Thornycroft, Sir Wm. Hamo, R.A.
Thorpe, Sir Thos. Edwd., C.B., F.R.S.
Thrift, Sir John Edward.
Thursfield, Sir James Richard.
Tilden, Prof. Sir Wm. Aug., D.Sc.
Tirard, Sir Nestor J.C., M.D.
Tobin, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A., K.C.
Todd, Sir Wm. A. Forster.
Tomes, Sir Charles S., F.R.S.
Toulmin, Sir George.
Towle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Wm., C.B.E.
Towle, Sir William.
Townshend, Sir Charles Jas.
Towse, Sir J. Wrench.
Tozer, Sir Henry.
Trevelyan, Sir Ernest J.
Trevor, Sir Charles Cecil, C.B.
Trippel, *Maj.* Sir Francis.

Tritton, Sir William A.
Trower, Sir Walter.
Tudor, Sir Daniel Thos.
Tupper, Sir Daniel A. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Turnbull, *Col.* Sir Robt., M.V.O.(5th).
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turner, Sir Samuel.
Turney, Sir John.
Tweedy, Sir John, F.R.C.S.
Twomey, Sir Daniel H. R.
Tyser, Sir Charles R.
Urquhart, Sir James.
Urwick, Sir Henry.
Van Boeschoten, Sir Johannes G.
Van Cuylenburg, Sir Hector Wm.
Van der Meulen, Sir Fredk. A., O.B.E.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willem.
Vanston, Sir George T. B., K.C.
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir.
Vaudrey, Sir Wm. Henry.
Veitch, Sir Harry James.
Vembakam Comandur Desikachariyar, Sir.
Venning, Sir Edgcumbe.
Venning, Sir William Henry.
Verco, Sir Joseph Cooke, M.D.
Verey, Sir Henry William.
Vernon, Sir W. H. Venables.
Verrall, Sir Thos. Jenner, LL.D.
Vine, Sir Somers, C.M.G.
Vinogradoff, Prof. Sir Paul, D.C.L.
Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Sir.
Voules, Sir Gordon B.
Wadson, Hon. Sir Thomas John.
Waechter, Sir Max L.
Wainwright, Sir James G.
Walker, Sir Byron E., C.V.O.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas., C.I.E.
Wallace, Sir Matthew G.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C.
Wallis, Sir J. E. Power.
Wallis, Sir Whitworth.
Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
Walston, Sir Charles.
Walters, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Tudor, M.P.
Walters, Sir W. Howell.
Ward, Sir Adolphus Wm., Litt.D.
Ward, Sir Leslie.
Ward, Sir Thomas R. J., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Warner, Sir Geo. Fredk.
Warren, Sir Alfred H., M.P.
Warren, Sir Norcot H. Y.
Warrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rollis.
Waterhouse, Sir Herbert Furnival, M.D.
Watney, Sir John.
Watson, Sir Francis.
Watson, Sir Logie Pirie.
Watson, Sir William, LL.D.
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Watts, Sir F. Shadforth.
Wayland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Abraham.
Weatherbee, Sir Robert L.
Webster, Sir Francis.
Wedmore Sir Frederick.
Weedon, Sir Henry.
Wei Yuk, Sir Bosban, C.M.G.
Welby, Sir Geo. Earle, C.M.G.
Wells, Sir William Hy.
Wessels, Hon. Sir Cornelius H.
Wessels, Hon. Sir Johannes W.
West, Sir Glynn H.
Wheatley, Sir Zachariah.
Wheeler, Sir Wm. Ireland De C., M.D.
White, Sir C. Arnold.
White, Sir H. Arthur, C.V.O.
White, Sir Henry Milner-.
Whitla, Sir Wm., M.D., M.P.
Wickham, Sir H. Alexander.
Wild, Sir Ernest Edward, K.C., M.P.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* Sir Neville R., C.V.O.
Wilkinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
Williams, Sir I. Thomas.
Williams, Sir John E. Hodder.
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Willison, Sir John S., LL.D.
Wills, Sir Frank Wm.
Wilmot, *Rear-Adm.* Sir S. M. Eardley-.
Wilson, Sir Frederick W.
Wilson, Sir Jas. Glenny.
Wilson, Sir Jeremiah, C.M.G.
Wilson, Hon. Sir John C. Dove-.
Wilson, Sir Wemyss Grant.
Wilton, Sir Thomas.
Windle, Sir Bertram C. A.
Winfrey, Sir Richd., M.P.
Wingate, Sir James Lawton.
Winter, Sir F. Pratt, C.M.G.
Winterbotham, Sir William Howard.
Woolley, *Col.* Sir Augustus Chas., V.D.
Wood, Sir Edward Graham.
Wood, Sir Henry J.
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman.
Wood, Sir H. Kingsley, M.P.
Wood, Hon. Sir Joseph Hy.
Woodhouse, Sir Percy.
Woodhouse, Sir Stewart.
Woodroffe, Hon. Sir John G.
Woods, Sir Robert Hy., M.P.
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Wright, Sir William Shaw.
Wynne, Sir Henry Arthur, LL.D.
Yeo, Sir Alfred Wm., M.P.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Horatio A., C.B.(c).
Young, Sir Frederick Wm.
Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith C.V.O.
Yoxall, Sir Jas. Henry.
Yule, Sir David.
Zulfikar Ali Khan, Khan Sir.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

Lancaster was erected into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1847, and amounted to £113,234 in the year ended December 31, 1919. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £62,987; Royalties and Dues, £32,010. Expenditure: £10,227, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £31,297, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £7,263, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £9,738, Expenses of Management. The sum of £45,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Crawford.
Private Sec., L. F. Fergusson.
Vice-Chancellor, R. B. Lawrence, K.C.
Attorney-Gen., Robert Alfred McCall, K.C.
Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Sir F. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Auditor, F. W. Pixley.
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith, C.B., C.V.O.
Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.
Assistant Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard.
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
Chief Clerk, H. E. Mitchell.
Registrar, Preston Dist., T. B. Blackburne.
Do. Liverpool Dist., Roger W. Lowden.
Do. Manchester Dist., Hubert Winstanley.
Constable of Lancaster Castle, Sir Wm. Scott Barrett.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1919, was £166,354, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £130,969; Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,217; and Dividends on Stock, £7,021. The Payments include £33,086, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £57,767, Deductions under various Acts; £18,457, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £14,359, Expenses of Management. The sum of £42,000 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.M.G. (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*); The Lord Clinton (*Keeper of Privy Seal*); The Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver-General*); Earl Fortescue; Hon. Sir Sidney Robert Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Walter Peacock, C.V.O. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, L. S. Halsey.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Asst. Sec., Bernard K. R. Wilkinson.
Deputy Keeper of the Records, J. C. Fisher.
Clerk Surveyor, W. Kirk.
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.
Sheriff, E. G. B. Lethbridge.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

The sequence of Companions, &c., is—C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O. 4th Class, O.B.E., I.S.O., M.V.O. 5th Class, M.B.E.

For Commanders of the British Empire, Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, Members of the Royal Victorian Order, Officers of the British Empire, and Companions of the Imperial Service Order, see WHITAKER'S PEERAGE.

Abbas, Kuli Khan, C.M.G.
Abbott, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry A., C.B.(*m*).
Abbott, *Col.* Leonard H., C.M.G.
Abbott, *Lt.-Col.* Percy P., C.M.G.
Abdul Majid, (Assam) C.I.E.
Abdul Majid, Nawab, C.I.E.
Abdus Samad Khan, Sahibzada, C.I.E.
Abdy, *Brig.-Gen.* Anthony J., C.B.E., C.B. (*m*).
Abercrombie, *Col.* Charles M., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Abraham, *Capt.* Edgar, C.B. (*c*).
Acheson, *Com.* Hon. Patrick C. G. C., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.
Acklom, *Com.* Cecil R., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E.
Acland, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh T. Dyke, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Acton, *Capt.* Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., R.N.
Acutt, Ernest Leslie, C.M.G.
Acworth, Harry Arbuthnot, C.I.E.
Adam, *B.-Gen.* Fredk. A., C.B.(*m*)
Adams, *Col.* Noel P., C.M.G.
Adamson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. E., C.I.E.
Adamson, *Col.* Henry M., C.B.(*m*).
Adamsen, *Col.* John Geo. C.M.G.
Addison, *Capt.* Albert P., C.M.G., R.N
Addison, *Lt.-Col.* George Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Adeane, Charles R. W., C.B.(*c*).
Adlercron, *Brig.-Gen.* Rodolph L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adrian, Alfred D., C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Agar, *Col.* Edward, C.M.G.
Agnew, *Lt.-Col.* Quentin G. K., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Ahmad Hussain, Maulvi, C.S.I.
Ahmad Shah, Khan, Bahadur Khan, C.I.E.
Aikman, David W., C.I.E.
Ainslie, *Lt.-Col.* Henry S., C.M.G.
Ainsworth, *Col.* John, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Airey, *Paym.-Capt.* Fredk. W. I., C.B.(*c*), R.N
Airey, *Lt.-Col.* Robert B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Aitken, *Lt.-Col.* John J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Aitkin, *Lt.-Col.* John J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Akshoy, Babu, Kumar Mitra, C.I.E.
Alberts, *Col.* Johannes J., C.M.G.
Albion Rajkumar Banerji, C.I.E.
Alcock, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Wm., C.I.E.
Alderman, *Capt.* Robt. E. C.I.E.
Alderman, *Lt.-Col.* Walter W., C.M.G.
Alderson, Edward H., C.B. (*c*).
Aldrich, *Adm.* Pelham, C.V.O.
Aldridge, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R., C.B., (*m*), C.M.G., C.S.I.
Alexander, *Maj.* Dudley H., C.M.G.
Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* Edward C., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Alexander, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest W., V.C., C.B., (*m*), C.M.G.
Alexander, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Alexander, *Lt.-Col.* Maurice, C.M.G.
Alexander, William, C.I.E.
Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur Nawab Saiyid Nawab, C.I.E.
Ali Khan, Asaf Sardar, C.I.E.
Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur Farman, C.I.E.
Alipura, Jagirdar of, C.S.I.
Allanson, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil J. L., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Allardyce, *Lt.-Col.* John G. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Allason, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Bannatyne-, C.B.(*m*). C.M.G.
Allen, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred J. Whitacre, C.B. (*m*).
Allen, *Fleet-Paym.* Bertram C., C.B.(*m*) M.V.O.
Allen, Charles Turner, C.I.E.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Edward, C.M.G.
Allen, Geo. Thomas, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Allen, *Capt.* John D., C.B.(*m*)., R.N.
Allen, *Col.* John Wooley, C.M.G.
Allen, Raymond Cecil, C.M.G.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Allen, *Maj.* William Barnsley, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Allenby, *Rear-Adm.* Reg. Arthur, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Allgood, *Brig.-Gen.* William H. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Allhusen, *Maj.* Frederick H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Allsop, *Lt.-Col.* William G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Allwood, James, C.M.G.
Almond, *Col.* Rev. Canon John McP., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Alston, *Com.* Alfred G., C.M.G., R.N.
Alston, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Alston, *Capt.* Hubert G., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Altham, *Capt.* Edwd., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Amar Nath, Rai Sahib Diwan, C.I.E.
Ameer Ali, Rt. Hon. Syed, C.I.E.
Amyot, *Lt.-Col.* John A., C.M.G.
Anderson, *Maj.* Alex. Jas., C.S.I.
Anderson, *Col.* Austin T., C.M.G.
Anderson, *Capt.* David M., C.M.G., M.V.O., R.N.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Desmond F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Anderson, Rev. Frederick I., C.M.G.
Anderson, George, C.I.E.
Anderson, *Gen.* Harry C., C.B.(*m*).
Anderson, Henry Aiken, C.S.I.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Stewart, C.M.G.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* James, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* John H., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Anderson, Jno. Wm. S., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis E., C.B.(*m*).
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Nelson G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Anderson, Robert, C.M.G.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Rowland J. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Anderson, *Maj.* Thos. A. H., C.B.(*c*).
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Warren H., C.B.(*m*).
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Beaumont, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* William C., C.M.G.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* W. M., C.I.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. P., C.M.G.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas G. Gayer-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Andrew. *Lt.-Col.* Albert W., C.M.G.
Andrew, *Engr.-Com.* G. E., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Andrews, *Maj.* Arthur T., C.M.G., R.E.
Andrus, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. A., C.M.G.
Angus, *Col.* William M., C.B.(*c*).
Anley, *Col.* Barnett D. L. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Anley, *Brig.-Gen.* Frederick G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Anley, *Col.* Henry A., C.B.(*m*).
Annesley, *Col.* Arthur S. R., C.M.G.
Annesley, *Col.* Henry A., C.B.(*m*).
Annesley, *Lt.-Col.* W. Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Anson, *Adm.* Charles E., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Anstey, *Eng.-Rr.-Adm.* Wm. John, C.B.(*c*).
Anstruther, Arth. Wellesley, C.B.(*c*).
Anstruther, *Col.* Charles F. St. C., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Anstruther, *Vice-Adm.* Robt. H., C.M.G.
Anthonisz, Jas. Oliver, C.M.G.
Anthony, Phillip A., C.M.G.
Anthony, *Col.* Wm. Samuel, C.M.G.
Antill, *Br.-Gen.* John M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Antrobus, Edward Gream, C.M.G.
Aplin, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen L., C.S.I.
Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Appelbe, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Arbuthnot, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Arbuthnott, John Campbell, C.I.E.
Archdale, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh J., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Archer, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Archer, *Col.* J. H. Lawrence, C.I.E.
Archer, *Col.* Samuel A., C.M.G.
Archer, William John, C.M.G.
Ardron, John, C.B.(*c*).
Armes, *Col.* Reginald J., C.M.G.
Armitage, *Capt.* Cecil H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armitage, *Lt.-Col.* Charles C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armitage, *Br.-Gen.* Edward H., C.B.(*m*).
Armour, *Lt.-Col.* Donald J., C.M.G.
Armstrong, *Lt.-Col.* Bertie H. O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Armstrong, *Br.-Gen.* Charles J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Armstrong, *Lt.-Col.* Edward, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armstrong, *Col.* Geo. Eli. C.M.G.
Armstrong, *Col.* John Alex., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Armstrong, *Col.* John C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Armstrong, *B.-Gen.* St. George B., C.B.(*m*) C.M.G.
Armytage, *B.-Gen.* George A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armytage, Percy, C.V.O.
Arnold, Thos. Walker, C.I.E.
Arnott, *Col.* John Maclean, C.M.G.
Arnott, *Lt -Col.* William, C.M.G.
Arthur, *Lt.-Col.* John Maurice, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ashburner, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel F., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Ashby, *Col.* George A., C.B.(*m*).
Ashford, Cyril E., C.B. (*c*), M.V.O.
Ashley, Percy W. L., C.B. (*c*).
Ashmore, *Col.* Edwd. B., C.B.(*m*.), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Ashmore, William C., C.I.E.
Ashton, *B.-Gen.* Ernest C., C.M.G.
Askwith, *Col.* Hy. F., C.M.G.
Aspinall, Algernon E., C.M.G.

Aspinall, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asser, *Lt.-Col.* Verney, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Atcherley, *Maj.-Gen.* Llewellyn Wm., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Atchley, Chewton, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Athil, *Maj.* Francis R. I., C.M.G.
Atkinson, *Br.-Gen.* Ben, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Atkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwin H. de V., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E.
Atkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis G., C.B.(*m*).
Attenborough, *Lt.-Col.* James, C.M.G.
Atthill, *Maj.* Anthony W. M., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Austen, *Col.* Arthur R., C.M.G.,
Austin, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Austin, *Brig.-Gen.* John G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Avery, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Avery, Thomas, C.I.E.
Axford, *Surg.-Capt.* Walter G., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Aylmer, *Col.* Edmund K. G., C.B.(*m*).
Aytoun, *Col.* Andrew, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Babington, *Col.* David M., C.I.E.
Babington, *Col.* Stafford C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Babonau, *Maj.* Alex. Fredk, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Backhouse, *Capt.* Oliver, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Backhouse, *Capt.* Roger R. C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.N.
Badan Singh, Sardar, C.S.I.
Badcock, Jasper Capper, C.B.(*c*).
Baddeley, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Baddeley, Vincent W., C.B. (*c*).
Badgerow, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Washington, C.M.G.
Bagge, Stephen Salisbury, C.M.G.
Bagnold, *Col.* Arthur Hy., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bagshawe, Arthur W. G., C.M.G., M.B.
Bagshawe, Edward L., C.I.E.
Bagshawe, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm., C.I.E.
Bah Too, Maung, C.I.E.
Bailey, *Maj.* Fredk. Marshman, C.I.E.
Bailey, *Lt.-Col.* Vivian Telford, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Baillie, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bain, Francis Wm., C.I.E.
Bainbridge, *Col.* Norman B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bainbridge, *Brig.-Gen.* Percy A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bainbridge, *Col.* Wm. F., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Baird, *Col.* Alex. W. F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Baird, *Capt.* George H., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Baird, *Lt.-Col.* Harry B. D., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Baird, *Maj.* Jno. L., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Baker, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur S., C.M.G.
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil N., C.I.E.
Baker, Walter Reginald, C.V.O.
Baker, *R.-Adm.* L. Clinton-, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Bald, *Lt.-Col.* John A., C.M.G.
Baldock, *Maj.-Gen.* T. Stanford, C.B.(*m*).
Baldrey, *Lt.-Col.* Frank S. H., C.M.G.
Baldwin, *Maj.* John Grey, C.B.(*c*).
Balfour, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.D.
Balfour, *Capt.* Charles B., C.B.(*c*).
Balfour, *Capt.* F. C. C., C.I.E.
Balfour, *Lt.-Col.* John E. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ball, Thomas, C.M.G.
Ballard, *Col.* Colin R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Ballard, *V.-Adm.* Geo. Alex., C.B.(*c*).
Balwant, Rao Bhaiya Scindia, C.V.O.
Bamford, *Capt.* Edward, V.C., D.S.O.
Banbury, *Col.* Walter L., C.M.G.
Banerji Bahadur, Rai Banshidhar, C.I.E.
Banfield, *Col.* Rees J. F., C.B.(*m*).
Bangalore, Perumal Annaswami Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Banister, *Col.* Fitzgerald M., C.M.G.
Bankart, *Fleet-Surg.* Arthur R., C.V.O., R.N.
Bannantine, Robert R., C.B.(*c*).
Bannerman, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D'A. G., C.V.O., C.I.E.
Bannerman, *Surg.-Gen.* William B., C.S.I.
Banon, *B.-Gen.* Fredk. L., C.B.(*m*).
Banshidhar Banerji, Rai, C.I.E.
Barber, Chas. Alfred, C.I.E.
Barber, *Col.* Geo. Walter, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Barclay, Colville A. de R., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E., M.V.O.
Barclay, *Col.* Henry A., C.V.O.
Barclay, *Col.* Reginald, C.B.(*c*).
Barefoot, *Col.* Geo. Hy., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Barham, *Col.* Arthur Saxby, C.M.G.
Baring, *B.-Gen.* Hon. Everard, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Barker, Rayner C., C.I.E.
Barker, Wilberforce R., C.B.(*c*).
Barker, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Barker, *Maj.* William G., V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Barling, *Lt.-Col.* Seymour G., C.M.G., M.B.
Barnard, *Maj.* Andrew B., C.I.E.
Barnard, Jos. Terence Owen, C.I.E.
Barnard, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril D. V. Cary-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Barnardo, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick A. F., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.B.
Barnes, Herbert C., C.I.E.
Barnes, *Maj* J. F. Evelyn, C.M.G.
Barnes, *Col.* Osmond, C.B.(*m*).
Barnett, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Barnett, *Lt.-Col.* Louis Edwd., C.M.G.
Barnham, Henry Dudley, C.M.G.
Barr, *Com.* James, C.B.(*m*), R.N.R.
Barratt, *Wing-Comm.* Arthur S., C.M.G., M.C.
Barratt, *Col.* Herbert J., C.I.E.
Barratt, *Maj-Gen.* Wm. Cross, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., D.S.O.
Barrett, *Capt.* Chas. C. J., C.I.E.
Barrett, *Capt.* E. I. M., C.I.E.
Barrett, *Col.* Henry W., C.B.(*m*).
Barrett, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward Alfred Moulton-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Barron, Claude Alexr., C.I.E.
Barron, *Brig.-Gen.* Netterville G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Barron, *Col.* Willie N., C.M.G., M.V.O., R.A.M.C.
Barrow, *Lt.-Col.* Harold P. W., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., R.A.M.C.
Barrow, Oscar T., C.B.E., C.S.I.
Barry, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil C. S., C.I.E.
Barry, *Col.* Stanley L., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Bartholomew, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Bartholomew, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bartholomew, *B.-Gen.* Wm. Hy., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bartlett, *Capt.* Chas. Alfred, C.B.(*m*), R.D., R.N.R.
Barton, *Maj.* Chas. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Barton, *Capt.* Francis R., C.M.G.
Barton, Sidney, C.M.G.
Barton, William Fell, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Barttelot, *Rear-Adm.* Brian H. F., C.B.(*c*).
Bass, *Col.* Philip de Salis, C.M.G.
Bate, *Col.* Albert L. F., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Bate, Edward R., C.B.(*c*).
Bate, *Col.* Thos. Elwood L., C.B.E., C.I.E.
Bate, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas R. F., C.M.G.
Bateman, *B.-Gen.* Bernard M., C.M.G., R.A.
Bates, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis Stewart Montague-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bateson, *Lt.-Col* John H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Batson, *Col.* Herbert, C.B.(*m*).
Batt, *Fleet-Paymr.* Charles E., C.M.G., R.N.
Batt, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. C., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Batt, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Elliott, C.M.G.
Batten, *Adm.* Alexr. W. Chisholm, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Batterbee, Harry Fagg, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Battersby, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. P., C.B.(*c*).
Bax, *Capt.* Robert N., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Bayley, Charles B., C.V.O.
Bayley, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Charles, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Bayley, *B.-Gen.* Gerald Edwd., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bayley, Victor, C.I.E.
Bayliffe, *Col.* Alfred D., C.M.G.
Bayne, Charles G., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Baynes, Joseph, C.M.G.
Beach, *Col.* Thos. B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Beach, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Beadon, *Lt.-Col.* Henry C., C.I.E.
Beadon, *Col.* Lancelot R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Beal, *Capt.* Alister F., C.M.G., R.N.
Beall, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Beamish, *Capt.* Tufton P. H., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Bearblock, *Eng.-Capt.* Charles W. J., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Bearcroft, *Col.* Edward H., C.B.(*c*).
Bearcroft, *Adm.* John E., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Beaton, *Maj.* Angus J., C.M.G.
Beatson, *Col.* Chas. Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Beatson, *Maj.-Gen.* Finlay C., C.B.(*m*).
Beattie, *Lt.-Col.* Rev. Wm., C.M.G.
Beatty, *Brig.-Gen.* Guy A. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Beatty, *B.-Gen.* Lionel N., C.M.G., I.A.
Becke, *Air Commodore* John H. W., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Beckett, *B.-Gen.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Beckett, *Col.* Stephen, C.B.(*m*).
Beckett, *Eng.-Capt.* William H., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Beckwith, *B.-Gen.* Arthur T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Beddington, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. H. L., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Beddy, *Lt.-Col.* Percy L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bedwell, Horace, C.M.G.
Beeman, *Eng.-Com.* Robt., C.M.G., R.N.
Beer, *Col.* James H. E., C.I.E.
Beeston, *Col.* Hon. Joseph L., C.M.G.
Beevor, *Col.* Walter C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.B.
Behari Lal Gupta, C.S.I.
Belfield, *Maj.* William, C.M.G.
Belk, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Archibald de M., C.M.G.
Bell, Archibald Graeme, C.M.G.
Bell, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bell, Charles Alfred, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Bell, Charles G. H., C.M.G.
Bell, *Col.* Edward, C.M.G.
Bell, Ernest A. S., C.I.E.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick C., C.M.G.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. J. H., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Bell, Graham Airdrie, C.M.G.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Stanley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* John W., C.M.G.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Maurice H. L., C.M.G.
Bell, Robert D., C.I.E.

Bell, Thomas R. D., C.I.E.
Bell, William, C.I.E.
Bell, *Col.* Edward H. L. Lynden-, C.B.(*m*).
Bellairs, *Comdr.* Roger M., C.M.G., R.N.
Bellingham, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. H. C. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bendall, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick W.D., C.M.G.
Benett, *Maj.* Henry C., C.M.G.
Benn, *Lt.-Col.* Robert A. E., C.I.E.
Bennett, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bennett, Andrew Percy, C.M.G.
Bennett, *Capt.* Eugene P., V.C., M.C.
Bennett, *B.-Gen.* Hy. Gordon, C.B. (*m*)., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bennett, Thomas J., C.I.E.
Bennett, Wm. E. T., C.S.I.
Benson, Arthur Christopher, C.V.O.
Benson, *Br.-Gen.* Rion P., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Benson, *Rear-Adm.* Robt. E. R., C.B. (*m*).
Benson, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Benson, *Col.* Wm. Geo. S., C.B. (*m*).
Bent, *Col.* Arthur M., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bent, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bentinck, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Guy, Baron, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Beresford, J. Stuart, C.I.E.
Beresford, Marcus Henry De la Poer, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Berkeley, *Maj.* Arthur Mowbray, C.I.E.
Berkeley, *Lt.-Col.* Christopher R., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Berkeley, Ernest J. L., C.B.(*c*).
Berkeley, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Cavan, C.I.E.
Bernal, Frederic, C.M.G.
Bernard, *Lt.-Col.* Denis J. C. K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bernard, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph Francis, C.M.G.
Bernard, *R.-Adm.* Vivian H. G., C.B. (*m*).
Berrangé, *Br.-Gen.* Christian A. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Berry, Wm. J., C.B. (*c*).
Bertie, *Col.* Hon. Regd. H., C.B.(*m*).
Bertram, Louis John, C.M.G.
Bertram, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Best, *Capt.* Hon. Matthew R., M.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Best, Thos. A. Vaus, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Betham, *B.-Gen.* R. M., C.I.E., I.A.
Bethell, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bethell, *Col.* Edwd. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bethell, *Col.* Hy. Arthur, C.M.G.
Bethell, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh K., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Bettington, *Wing-Comm.* Arthur V., C.M.G.
Betts, William Andrew, C.M.G., M.D.
Betty, *Lt.-Col.* Paget K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Beveridge, *Brig.-Gen.* Wilfrid W. O., C.B. (*m*), C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.P.
Beves, *B.-Gen.* Percival S., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Beville, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H., C.B.(*m*).
Beville, *Lt.-Col.* Francis G., C.I.E.
Bewes, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E., C.M.G.
Bewley, *Col.* Alfred W., C.M.G.
Beynon, *B.-Gen.* Henry L. N., C.M.G.
Bhag Ram, Pandit Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, Raja, C.I.E.
Bhupendra Nath Mitra, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Bichu Singh, Thakur, C.I.E.
Bickford, *Adm.* Andrew K., C.M.G.
Bickford, *B.-Gen.* Edward, C.M.G.
Bickford, *Col.* Harold C., C.M.G.
Bickford, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Wilfrid, C.I.E.
Biddulph, *Lt.-Col.* Harry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Biernacki, Roderick K., C.I.E., I.S.O.
Biggar, *Brig.-Gen.* James L., C.M.G.
Bigge, *Brig.-Gen.* Thos. A. H., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Bigham, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Clive, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bigham, Hon. Frank T., C.B. (*c*).
Bigsworth, *Wing-Comm.* Arthur W., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Bilton, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel L., C.M.G.
Bingham, *Comdr.* Alex. G., C.I.E. R.I.M.
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bingham, *Capt.* Hon. E. Barry, V.C., O.B.E.
Bingham, *Brig.-Gen.* Oswald B. B. Smith-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Binnie, Thomas Inglis, C.M.G.
Bir Bikram Singh, *Lt.-Col.* Raj Kunwar, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Birch, *Col.* de Burgh, C.B. (*c*), M.D.
Birch, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Massy, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bird, Hon. Bolton Stafford. C.M.G.
Bird, Christopher John, C.M.G.
Bird, Frederic D., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Bird, Rev. John Turnbull C.M.G.
Bird, *Maj.-Gen.* Wilkinson D., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Birkett, *Col.* Herbert S., C.B. (*m*).
Birkin, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. W., C.M.G.
Birley, Leonard, C.I.E.
Birrell, *Col.* Edwin T. F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Birtwistle, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G. D.S.O.
Biscoe, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. Walters, C.B. (*m*).
Biscoe, *Col.* J. D. T. Tyndale-, C.B. (*m*).
Bisham Das, Rai Bahadur *Col.* Dewan, C.I.E.
Bishop, *Surg.-Capt.* Geo. T., C.M.G., R.N.
Bishop, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Avery, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Black, *Col.* John C. L., C.M.G.
Black, *Col.* W. C., C.I.E., I.A.
Blackader, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.,
Blackbourne, Rev. Jacob, C.M.G.
Blackburn, *Col.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Blackburne, *Col.* Robert I., C.B.(*m*).
Blackett, Basil P., C.B.(*c*).
Blackham, *Col.* Robert J., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Blacklock, *Maj.-Gen.* Cyril A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Blackwell, *Col.* William R., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Blagrove, *Col.* Hy. John, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Blair, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. S., C.M.G.
Blair, *Col.* Everard McL., C.M.G.
Blair, *Col.* Frederick G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Blair, *Lt.-Col.* James M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Blair, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter Charles Hunter-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Blake, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Alan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Blake, *Col.* Maurice C. J., C.B.(*c*).
Blakeney, *Col.* Herbert N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Blakeney, *Col.* Robert B. D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Blakeway, *Lt.-Col.* D. Brooke, C.I.E.
Blakeway, *Col.* John P., C.M.G.
Blamey, *Col.* Thomas A., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bland, *Col.* Edward H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bland, Robert Norman, C.M.G.
Bland, Wm. Archdale, C.B. (*c*).
Bland, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. St. C., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Blane, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. F., C.M.G.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred P., C.B. (*c*), C.M.G.
Blenkinsop, Edward R. K., C.I.E.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Layton J., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Blennerhassett, *Col.* B. Montgomerie, C.M.G.
Blewitt, *Maj.-Gen.* William E., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bliss, Cuthbert V., C.I.E.
Bliss, *Col.* Ernest W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Blomfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Blount, Austin Ernest, C.M.G.
Blumberg, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert E., C.B.(*c*).
Blundell, *Col.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Blundell, *Col.* Frederick B. Moss-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Blunt, *Col.* Ernest, C.B.(*m*).
Blunt, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E. O. C., C.M.G.
Blyth, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F. T., C.M.G.
Board, *Wing-Comm.* Andrew G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Board, Peter, C.M.G.
Boardman, *Adm.* Fredk. R., C.B.(*m*).
Boardman, *Pay.-Com.* John C., C.M.G., R.N.
Bocquet, Guy S., C.I.E.
Bocquet, Roland R. C., C.I.E.
Bodle, *Brig.-Gen.* William, C.M.G.
Bodwell, *Lt.-Col.* Howard L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Body, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth M., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Boileau, *Lt.-Col.* Guy H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Boileau, *Col.* Etienne R. P., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Bolden, John L., C.V.O.
Bolster, *Surg.-Com.* Francis, C.M.G., R.N.
Bolster, John, C.I.E.
Bolton, Horatio N., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bompas, Cecil H., C.S.I.
Bonar, Henry Alfred Constant, C.M.G.
Bonavia, Edgar, C.M.G.
Bond, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bond, *Col.* Charles John, C.M.G.
Bond, *Lt.-Col.* Chetwynd R. A., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Bond, *Eng.-Com.* Ed. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bone, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Howard, C.B.(*m*).
Bonham, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Bookey, *Col.* John T. B., C.B.(*m*).
Boome, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward H., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Boosé, James Rufus, C.M.G.
Booth, Leonard William, C.M.G.
Booth, *Br-Gen.* Hon. W. D. Sclater-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Booty, *Capt.* Edward L., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., R.N.
Boppe, Lucien, C.I.F.
Boraston, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. H., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Borden, John Wm., C.M.G.
Borradaile, *Col.* George W., C.B.(*m*).
Borrett, *R.-Adm.* George H., C.B.(*m*).
Borrett. *Lt.-Col.* Oswald C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Borthwick, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Borton, *Group Capt.* Amyas E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Borton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Borton, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Borton, Neville T., Pasha, C.M.G.
Botha, *Brig.-Gen.* Hermanus N. W., C.M.G.
Botham, Arthur Wm., C.I.E.
Bottomley, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert, C.M.G.
Boudreau, Rodolphe, C.M.G.

Bourchier, *Lt.-Col.* Murray W. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bourke, Edmund, C.B.(*c*).
Bourke, *Lt.-Col.* John J., C.I.E., M.B
Bourke, *Lt.-Com.* Roland, R.N.V.R. D.S.O.,
Bourke, *Group Capt.* Ulick J. D., C.M.G.
Bourne, *Maj.* Alan G. B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Bousfield, *Lt.-Col.* Henry R., C.M.G.
Bousfield, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Boville, Thomas Cooper, C.M.G.
Bowden, *Lt.-Col.* James Hubert Thomas Cornish-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bowdler, *Lt.-Col.* Basil W. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bowen, *Col.* Herbert Walter, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Bowen, *Capt.* Hildred Edward Webb-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bowen, *Air-Commodore* Tom Ince Webb-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bower, *Maj.* Robert L., C.M.G.
Bowers, *Col.* P. L., C.I.E.
Bowes, Frederick, C.M.G.
Bowes, *B.-Gen.* William H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bowhill, *Wing-Comm.* Frederick W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bowie, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Robert F., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Bowker, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Jas., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bowles, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Bowling, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Thomas H., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Bowring, *Col.* F.T.N. Spratt-, C.B.(*m*).
Bowyear, Henry Wm. T., C.B.(*c*).
Boxer, *Paym.-Com.* Herbert M., C.M.G., R.N.
Boxwell, *Maj.* Ambrose, C.I.E.
Boyce, *Brig.-Gen.* Harry A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Boyd, *Col.* Chas. Augustus Rochfort-, C.M.G.
Boyd, *Maj.* Francis D., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.D.
Boyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Gerald F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Boyd, *Maj.* Hy. Alex, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Boyd, *Col.* J. Alex., C.B.(*m*).
Boyd, *Col.* James A. Rochfort-, C.B.(*m*).
Boyes, *Commdr.* Hector, C.M.G., R.N
Boyle, Alex. Geo., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Boyle, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Algernon D. E. H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Boyle, *Comm.* Edward L. D., C. .G., R.N.
Boyle, Robert Colquhoun, C.I.E.
Boyle, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Robert F., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Boyle, *B.-Gen.* Roger C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Boyle, *Capt.* William H. D., C.B. (*m*), R.N.
Boys, *Brig.-Gen.* Regd. H.H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Bradley, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Bradley, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. G., C.M.G.
Bradley, Herbert, C.S.I.
Bradley, *Maj.* Robert A., C.M.G.
Bradney, *Col.* Joseph A., C.B.(*c*).
Bradshaw, *Maj.-Gen.* Laurence J.E. C.B.(*m*).
Bradshaw, W. J., C.I.E.
Braine, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert E. R. R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Braithwaite, *Capt.* Lawrence W., C.M.G., R.N.
Braithwaite, *Col.* William G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brake, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert E. J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brackenridge, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. J., C.M.G.
Bramble, *Pay.-in-Ch.* James, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Brand, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Hy., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brand, *Col.* George Alfred, C.M.G.
Brand, Hon. Robert Henry, C.M.G.
Brand, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Roger, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brander, *Col.* Herbert R., C.B.(*m*).
Brandon, *Maj.* Oscar G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brant, Richard Wm., C.M.G.
Bray, Denys de S., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Bray, *Col.* Hubert A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bray, *Brig.-Gen.* Robt. N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brebner, Alexander, C.I.E.
Bremner, *Col.* Arthur G., C.M.G.
Brenan, Byron, C.M.G.
Brennan, Louis, C.B.(*c*).
Brereton, Alfred, C.S.I.
Brereton, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward Fitzg., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Brereton, Reginald Hugh, C.I.E.
Brett, *Maj.* Hon. Maurice V. B., O.B.E., M.V.O.
Brewin, Arthur Winbolt, C.M.G.
Bridgeman, Reginald F. O., C.M.G.
Bridges, *Lt.-Col.* Francis D., C.M.G.
Bridges, *Lt.-Col.* George, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bridges, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel F., C.M.G.
Bridgford, *Maj. - Gen.* Robert J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brierley, *Wing-Comm.* Geoffrey T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Britta, *Col.* Alfred, C.M G.
Briggs, *Comm.* Harold D., C.M.G., R.N.
Bright, Ernest Hy., C.B.(*c*)., M.V.O.
Bright, *Brig.-Gen.* Reginald A., C.B., C.B.E.
Bright, *Lt.-Col.* R. G. Tyndal, C.M.G.
Brighten, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brigstocke, Charles Reginald, C.B.(*c*).
Brind, *Lt.-Col.* John E. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brinton, *Lt.-Col.* J. Chaytor, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Bristol, *Maj.* Everett, C.M.G.
Brits, *Br.-Gen.* Coenraed J., C.B. (*m*).
Brittan, *Col.* Charles G., C.B.(*c*).
Britttebank, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph W. F., C.M.G.
Broadbent, *Lt.-Col.* Edward N., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Broadbont, *Col.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Broadfoot, *Col.* Archibald, C.B.(*m*).
Broadwood, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur, C.V.O.
Brock, *Lt.-Col.* Alec W. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brock, *Col.* Henry J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brock, Lawrence G., C.B.(*c*).
Brockman, *Brig.-Gen.* David Henry Drake-, C.M.G.
Brockman, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. A. Drake-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brodhurst, Henry W. F. C., C.M.G.
Bromhead, *Col.* Charles J., C.B.(*m*).
Bromilow, *Brig.-Gen.* W., C.B.E.
Bromley, *Capt.* Arthur, C.M G., R.N.
Brooke, *Lt.-Col* Charles L., C.B.(*c*).
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Christopher R. I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Edward W.S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brooke, *Col.* Hugh F., C.B.(*m*)., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Brooke, John R., C.B.(*c*).
Brooke, *Wing-Comm.* Kennedy G., C.M G.
Brooke, *Col.* Lionel G., C.B.(*m*).
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram Norman Sergison-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brooker, *Col.* Edward P., C.B.(*m*.), C.M.G.
Brough, *Brig.-Gen.* Alan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Broun, John Alexander, C.S.I.
Browell, *Brig.-Gen.* William B., C.M.G.
Brown, Charles, C.I.E.
Brown, *Capt.* Francis C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.N.
Brown, *Col.* Frederick J., C.B.(*m*).
Brown, *Maj.* Hy. Coddrington, C.I.E.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* J. Sutherland, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brown, John Frank, C.M.G.
Brown, Montagu Yeats-, O.B.E., C.M.G.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Percy Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H., C.B. (*m*).
Brown, *Comm.* David T. Graham-, M.V.O.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Michael, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Browne, George, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* George F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Browne, *Col.* Geo. H. S., C.B. (*m*).
Browne, Hamilton Edward, C.M.G.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* John Gilbert, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Browne, *Col.* Reginald S., C.B.(*m*).
Browne, *Col.* Samuel H., C.I.E.
Browne, *Br.-Gen.* Sherwood D., C.B. (*m*), O.B.E.
Browne, *Surg.-Gen.* William R., C.I.E.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Joseph Bessell-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Browning, *Lt.-Col.* Winthropp B., C.I.E.
Brownlow, *Col.* Celadon C., C.B.(*m*).
Brownlow, *Col.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Brownlow, *Lt.-Col.* d'Arcy C., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Brownlow, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Vesey, C.B.(*m*).
Bruce, *Capt.* Alan Cameron, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Bruce, *Col.* Andrew McC., C.B.(*m*).
Bruce, *Maj.* Charles E., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Bruce, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Charles G., C.B. (*m*), M.V.O.
Bruce, *Col.* Gerald T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bruce, Henry Jas., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Bruce, John M., C.V.O., M.D.
Bruce, Richard I., C.I.E.
Bruce, *Col.* Thomas, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bruce, Hon. Wm. Napier, C.B.(*c*).
Bruche, *Col.* Julius H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bruen, *Rear-Adm.* Edward F., C.B.(*m*).
Brunker, *Br.-Gen.* Capel M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brutinel, *Lt.-Col.* Raymond, C.B.(*m*.), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bruton, *Capt.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., R.N.
Bryan, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bryant, Frederick Beadon, C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bryant, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick C., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Brymner, William, C.M.G.
Buchanan, *Lt.-Col.* George S., C.B.(*m*)., M.D.
Buchanan, *Br.-Gen.* Kenneth G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Buchanan, *Col.* Kenneth J., C.B.(*m*).
Buckland, Charles E., C.I.E.
Buckle, *Lt-Col.* Arthur W. B., C.M.G.
Buckle, *Maj.-Gen.* Christopher R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Buckley, *Brig.-Gen.* Basil T., C.B.(*m*), C.M G.
Buckley, George Frederick, C.I.E.
Buckley, Llewellyn, E., C.S.I.
Buckley, Robert B., C.S.I.
Budworth, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles E. Dutton, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.

Buist, *Col.* Herbert J. M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Buksh Ellahie, Haji, C.I.E.
Bulkeley, *Col.* Charles R., C.B.(*c*).
Bulkeley, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Chas., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bullard, Reader Wm., C.I.E.
Buller, *Capt.* Hy. T., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., R.N.
Buller, *Lt.*--*Col.* John D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Buller, Ralph B. Hughes-, C.I.E.
Bullock, *Lt.-Col.* Edward G. Troyte-, C.M.G.
Bun Behari Kapur, C.S.I.
Bunbury, Cecil Edwd. Francis, C.S.I.
Bunbury, *Br.-Gen.* Vesey T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bunbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. E., C.B.(*m*).
Burden, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Burder, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest S., C.M.G.
Burdon, *Maj.* John A., C.M.G.
Burgess, *Lt.-Col.* William L. H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Burghard, *Col.* Frederic F., C.B.(*m*).
Burmester, *Capt.* Rudolf M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.N.
Burn, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Pelham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Burn, Richard, C.S.I.
Burnage, *Lt.-Col.* Granville J., C.B.(*m*).
Burne, *Lt.-Col.* Newdigate H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Burnett, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Kenyon, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Burnett, *Lt.-Col.* James L. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Burney, *Com.* Charles D., C.M.G., R.N.
Burney, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert H., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Burney, *Br.-Gen.* Percy S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Burniston, *Surg.-Comdr.* Hugh S., C.M.G., R.N.
Burnham, John Charles, C.S.I.
Burrard, *Col.* Wm. Dutton, C.M.G.
Burrowes, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon St. Leger, C.B.(*m*).
Burrowes, *Brig.-Gen.* Arnold R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Burrows, *Col.* E. Augustine, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Burrows, Stephen Montagu, C.I.E.
Burt, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Burton, *Maj.-Gen.* Benjamin, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Burton, *Col.* Edmund B., C.B.(*m*).
Bush, *Col.* Harry Stebbing, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bush, *Col.* Jas. Paul, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bush, *Br.-Gen.* John Ernest, C.B.(*m*).
Bushe, Robert Gervase, C.M.G.
Bushe, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas F., C.M.G.
Buston, *Brig.-Gen.* Philip T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Buswell, *Col.* Ferberd R., C.M.G.
Buta Singh, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Butcher, *Paym.-Comm.* Reginald, C.M.G., M.V.O., R.N.
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur T., C.M.G.
Butler, *Maj.-Gen.* Ernest R. C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Butler, Harold B., C.B.(*c*).
Butler, *Col.* Hon. Lesley J. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Butler, Matthew Joseph, C.M.G.
Butler, Montagu S. D., C.V.O., C.B.(*c*), C.I.E.
Butler, Richard J., C.B.(*c*.)
Butler, *Col.* Stephen S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Butler, *Brig.-Gen.* William J. C., C.B.(*m*).
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* R. Fowler-, C.M.G.
Butter, *Capt.* Archibald E., C.M.G.
Butterworth, Alan, C.S.I.
Butterworth, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. F. A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Buxton, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey F., C.B.(*c*).
Buxton, *Lt.-Col.* John L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Buzzard, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Byass, *Col.* Harry N., C.M.G.
Byrne, *Col.* Fredk. J., C.M.G.
Byrne, Jas. Patrick, C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Byron, *Paym. Rear-Adm.* Charles E., C.M.G., R.N.
Byron, *Col.* John C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Byron, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. John J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Caborne, *Comm.* Warren F., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Cabot, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, C.M.G.
Caccia, Antonio M. F., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Caddell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Mortimer, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Caddy, *Lt.-Col.* Hector O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cadell, Alan, C.S.I.
Cadell, Patrick Robt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Cahill, *Maj.* William G., C.M.G.
Cahusac, *Col.* William F., C.M.G.
Caldecott, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. J., C.B.(*m*).
Caldwell, *Maj.-Gen.* F. C. Heath-, C.B.(*m*).
Calica Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Callaghan, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Callender, *Lt.-Col.* David A., C.M.G.
Calley, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. C. P., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., M.V.O.
Calverley, Joseph E. G., C.M.G.
Calvert, *Lt.-Col.* John T., C.I.E., M.B.
Cameron, *Br.-Gen.* Archibald R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Cameron, *Col.* Hon. Cyril St. C., C.B.(*m*).
Cameron, Donald Andreas, C.M.G.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Donald Charles, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cameron, Donald Charles, C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald Roderick C.M.G.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Ewan C., C.B.(*m*).
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Ewen A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh A., C.I.E.
Cameron, *Capt.* John Ewen, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., R.N.
Cameron, J. G. P., C.I.E.
Cameron, *Col.* Kenneth, C.M.G., A.M.C.
Cameron, *Col.* Neville J. G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G. A.D.C.
Cameron, Wm. Lochiel S. L., C.S.I.
Cameron of Lochiel, *Col.* Donald W., C.M.G.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Alexr., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Capt.* Alexr. V., M.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Campbell, Archibald Y. D., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Wing-Comm.* Charles F., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Campbell, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* Douglas, C.B.(*m*).
Campbell, *Col.* Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Campbell, *Col.* Geo. F. Colin, C.M.G.
Campbell, *Capt.* George W. McCran, C.M.G., R.N.
Campbell, *Brig.-Gen.* Gunning M., C.B.(*c*).
Campbell, *Maj.* Hector, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Campbell, *V.-Adm.* Henry H., C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Campbell, *Brig.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Brig.-Gen.* John H., C.V.O.
Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* John Vaughan, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* Leslie W. Y., C.M.G.
Campbell, *Col.* Malcom S. C., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Norman St. C., C.M.G. D.S.O.
Campbell, Richard H., C.I.E.
Campbell, Ronald Hugh, C.M.G.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Spurgeon, C.M.G.
Campbell, *Maj.* Wm. Lachlan, C.I.E.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. MacLaren, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Campbell, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Nevile, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Col.* G. T. C. Carter, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Campion, *Col.* Wm. Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Cannan, *Brig.-Gen.* James H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Canning, *Col.* Albert, C.M.G.
Cannot, *Col.* Fernand G. E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cappel, Edward L., C.I.E.
Capper, *Col.* Wm. B., C.V.O.
Carden, *Col.* Louis Peile, C.M.G.
Cardew, Claude Ambrose, C.M.G.
Cardew, *Lt.-Col.* George A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Carey, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Carey, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Carey, *Brig.-Gen.* George G. S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Carey, *Br.-Gen.* Harold E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Carey, *Col.* Herbert Clement, C.M.G.
Carey, Herbert S., C.B.(*c*).
Carey, *Br.-Gen.* Octavius W., C.M.G.
Carey, *Lt.-Col.* W. L. J., C.I.E.
Cargill, Featherston, C.M.G.
Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Rupert C. G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Carlebach, *Col.* Philip, C.M.G.
Carles, Wm. Richard, C.M.G.
Carleton, *Br.-Gen.* Frank R. C., C.B.(*c*).
Carmichael, *Lt.-Col.* James F. H., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Carnac, *Col.* John Hy. Rivett-, C.I.E.
Carnegy, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip M., C.B.(*m*).
Carpendale, *Capt.* Charles D., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Carpendale, *Maj.* F. M., C.I.E.
Carpenter, *Lt.-Col.* Charles M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Carr, *Col.* Edward E., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Carr, *Maj.-Gen.* Howard, C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Carr, *Lt.-Col.* Christopher D'A. B. S. Baker-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Carr, *Maj.* Robert G. T. Baker-, M.V.O.
Carroll, *Brig.-Gen.* John William V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Carruthers, *Maj.* James, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Carruthers, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Carte, *Col.* Thomas E., C.B.(*c*).
Carter, *Col.* Alfred H., C.M.G.
Carter, *Brig.-Gen.* Beresford C. M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Charles H. P., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Carter, *Col.* Duncan C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Francis C., C.B.(*m*).
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey L., C.I.E.
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon, M.V.O.
Carter, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Bonham-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Robert M., C.B.(*m*), I.M.S.
Carter, *Col.* Wm. Graydon, C.M.G.
Cartwright, *Col.* Charles M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Cartwright, *Brig.-Gen.* Garnier N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cartwright, *Brig.-Gen.* George Strachan, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Cartwright, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.M.G.
Caruana, *Col.* Alfred J., C.I.E.
Case, *Lt.-Col.* Horace A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Casgrain, *Maj.* Philippe H. du P., C.M.G.

Cass, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E. H., C.M.G.
Cassels, *Lt.-Col.* George H., C.M.G.
Cassels, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., D.S.O.
Casson, Herbert Alexander, C.S.I.
Casson, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Castle, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cathcart, Wm. Taylor, C.I.E.
Catty, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Caulfeild, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. T., C.M.G.
Caulfeild, *Br.-Gen.* James E. W. S., C.M.G.
Caunter, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. Eales, C.B.E., C.B.(*m*).
Cavanagh, *Paym.-Com.* John D. M., C.M.G., R.N.
Cavaye, *Col.* Alex. H. B., C.M.G.
Cave, Basil Shilleto, C.B.(*c*).
Cavendish, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred E. J., C.M.G.
Cavendish, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick W. L. S. H., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cavendish, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Lord Richd. Frederick, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Cayley, *Col.* Douglas E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G
Cayley, *Rr.-Adm.* Geo. C., C.B.(*m*).
Cecil, *Col.* Lord William, C.V.O.
Challenor, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Lacy, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chalmers, Arthur Morison, C.M.G.
Chalmers, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chalmers, Thos. A., C.S.I.
Chambers, *R.-Adm.* Bertram M., C.B.(*c*).
Chambers, Edmd. Kerchever, C.B.(*c*).
Chambers, *Surg.-Capt.* Joseph, C.M.G., R.N.
Chambers, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph C., C.B.(*m*).
Chamier, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. E. A., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Chamier, *Wing-Comm.* John A., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Chamney, *Maj.* Henry, C.M.G.
Champain, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh F. Bateman-, C.M.G.
Chance, *Lt.-Col.* Oswald K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chaplin, *Col.* John W., V.C., C.B.(*m*).
Chapman, *Br.-Gen.* Arch. J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Chapman, *Col.* Herbt. A., C.B.(*m*).
Chapman, James Ernest, C.B.(*c*).
Chapman, *Col.* Lawrence J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Chapman, *Lt.-Col.* P. F., C.I.E., M.B.
Chapman, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chapple, Frederic, C.M.G.
Charles, *Lt.-Col.* Eric M. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Charles, *Brig.-Gen.* James R. E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G
Charles, *Lt.-Col.* William G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Charlesworth, *Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Charlton, *Col.* Claud E. C. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Charlton, *Air-Comm.* Lionel E. O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Charrington, *Col.* Francis, C.M.G.
Charrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sydney H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Charteris, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Charteris, *Lt.-Col.* Nigel K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Charters, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chatarji, Atul Chandra, C.I.E.
Chatfield, George E., C.I.E.
Chatham, William, C.M.G.
Chatterton, *Lt.-Col.* Frank B. M., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Chatterton, *Col.* Frank Wm. C.I.E.
Chaytor, *Lt.-Col.* D'Arcy, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Cheape, *Brig.-Gen.* George Ronald Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cheney, Edward J., C.B.(*c*).
Cherry, *Lt.-Col.* J. A., C.I.E., I.A.
Chetwode, *Capt.* George K., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., R.N.
Chick, Herbert George, C.I.E.
Chieue, John, C.B.(*c*).
Chilcott, *Col.* Gilbert H., C.M.G.
Childe, *Col.* Ralph B. W., C.B.(*m*).
Chirnside, *Capt.* John P., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Chisholm, *Col.* Hugh A., C.M.G.
Chitty, *Col.* Walter Willis, C.M.G.
Cholmeley, Norman Goodford, C.S.I.
Cholmondeley, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh C., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Chopping, *Col.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Chouinard, Honoré J. J. B., C.M.G.
Chown, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest F., C.B.(*m*).
Choyce, *Col.* Charles C., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Christian, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur H., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Christian, *Br.-Gen.* Gerard, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Christian, *Br.-Gen.* Sydney E., C.M.G.
Christie, *Capt.* Archibald, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Christie, Dugald, C.M.G., F.R.C.P.
Christie, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert W. A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Christie, *Wing-Comm.* Malcolm G., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Christopher, *Lt.-Col*, C. de L., C.I.E.
Christopher, *Maj.-Gen.* Leonard W., C.B.(*m*).
Christophers, *Maj.* Sanil. Rd., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Chrystal, George William, C.B.(*c*).
Chunilal, Harihal Setalvad, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Church, *Col.* Arthur J. B., C.M.G.
Church, *Col.* Geo. R. M., C.B.E., C.M.G.
Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., C.I.E.
Churchill, *Col.* Arthur G., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Churchill, Harry Lionel, C.M.G.
Churchward, *Col.* Paul R. S., C.B.(*m*).
Churchward, Percy Albert, C.I.E.
Clare, *Capt.* Chapman J., C.M.G., R.N.
Clark, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles W., C.M.G.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Crauford A. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Gowan C. S., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Clark, *B.-Gen.* John A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. A. M. A., C.M.G.
Clark, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert P., C.M.G.
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Ellis, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clarke, *Maj.* A. E. Stanley, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Clarke, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur C., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Clarke, Edward H. S., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.*, Goland V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clarke, *Col.* John Louis J., C.M.G.
Clarke, Reginald, C.I.E.
Clarke, *Col.* Reginald G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Robert J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clarke, *Col.* Stephenson R., C.B.(*c*).
Clarke, *Col.* Thos. H. M., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B.
Clarke, *Col.* Hy. Calvert Stanley-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clarkson, *Lt.-Col.* Bertie St. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clay, *Lt.-Col.* Bertie G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clay, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert H. Spender, C.M.G., M.C., M.F.
Clayton, *Lt.-Col.* Edward R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clayton, Harold, C.I.E.
Clayton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. K., C.M.G.
Cleeve, *Col.* Stewart D., C.B.(*m*).
Clementi, Cecil, C.M.G.
Clements, *Col.* Robert Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clemow, Frank Gerard, C.M.G., M.D.
Clemesha, *Col.* Wm. Wellesley, C.I.E.
Clemson, *B.-Gen.* Wm. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clerici, Charles J. E., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Clerk, Hugh Edward, C.I.E.
Clery, *Brig.-Gen.* Carleton B. L., C.B.(*m*)
Clery, *Surg.-Gen.* James A., C.B.(*m*).
Cleveland, *Col.* Hy. Francis, C.I.E.
Clibborn, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Clifford, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, C.M.G.
Clifford, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. C. R., C.B.(*m*).
Clifton, *Maj.* Percy R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Climo, *Maj.-Gen.* Skipton H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Clipperton, Charles B. Child, C.M.G.
Clive, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. Sidney, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clive, *Lt.-Col.* George Windsor-, C.M.G
Clive, Robert Henry, C.M.G.
Cloete, Hendrik, C.M.G.
Clogstoun, Herbt. C., C.I.E.
Close, *Col.* Geoffrey D., C.B.(*m*), R.E.
Close, Harold Arden, C.I.E.
Close, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis Hy., C.M.G.
Clough, *Col.* Alfred H. B., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Clouston, David, C.I.E.
Cloutman, *Maj.* Brett M., V.C., M.C.
Clow, *Paym.-Capt.* G. J., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Clowes, *Lt.-Col.* Peter L., C.B.(*m*).
Clutterbuck, Peter H., C.I.E.
Coates, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c* and *m*), R.A.M.C.
Cobb, Hy. Venn, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Cobbe, *Col.* Hy. Hercules, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cobbold, *Col.* Ernest C., C.B.(*m*).
Cobbam, *Brig.-Gen.* Horace W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cochrane, *Capt.* Archibald, C.M.G., R.N.
Cochrane, *Brig.-Gen* James K., C.M.G.
Cochrane, *B.-Gen.* Wm. F. D., C.B.(*m*).
Cockburn, Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Cockerill, *B.-Gen.* George K., C.B.(*m*).
Cocks, Charles S. Somers, C.M.G.
Cocks, Philip A. Somers, C.M.G.
Codling, William Richd., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Coffin, *Col.* Campbell, C.M.G., C.I.E., R.E.
Coffin, *Col.* Clifford, V.C., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., A.D.C.
Coghill, *Col.* Chas. Edwd., C.M.G.
Coghlan, *Col.* Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Cogswell, Mark J., C.I.E.
Cohen, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Waley-, C.M.G.
Cohen, *Lt.-Col.* Harold E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cohen, *Lt.-Col.* Jacob Waley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Coke, *B.-Gen* Edward B., C.V.O.
Coke, *Col.* Edward S. D'Ewes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Coke, *Lt.-Col.* Jacinth D'Ewes Fitz-Hardinge, C.V.O.
Colborne, *Surg.-R.-Adm.* Wm. J., C.B.(*m*)
Cole, Alan S., C.B.(*c*).
Cole, *Col.* Edward H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Cole, *Lt.-Col.* Henry W. G., C.S.I.
Coleridge, *Lt.-Col.* John F. S. D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Coles, *Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Coles, Charles Edward, C.M.G.
Coles, *Col.* Morton C., C.M.G.
Collard, *Maj.-Gen.* Albert S., C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Collard, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Collen, *Lt.-Col.* Edwin H. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Collet, Frank H., C.B.(*c*).

Collett, *Lt.-Col.* Ewart J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Collett, *Col.* Herbert B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Collett, *Lt.-Col.* John Hy., C.M.G.
Colley, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Davies-, C.M.G.
Collier, George H., C.I.E.
Collingwood, *Col.* Clennell Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Collingwood, *Col.* Cuthbert G., C.B.(*m*).
Collingwood, *Surg.-Capt.* George T., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O., R.N.
Collins, Arthur Ernest, C.M.G.
Collins, *Col.* Denis Joseph, C.M.G., M.D.
Collins, Hon. Geo. Thos., C.M.G
Collins, James Richard, C.M.G.
Collins, *Capt.* Ralph, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Richard Henn, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Robert John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Collins, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert Jos., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Collins, *Col.* Hon. Wm. E., C.M.G., M.B.
Collinson, *Lt.-Col.* Harold, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Collis, *Lt.-Col.* Robt H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Collis, *Brig.-Gen.* W. J. N. Cooke-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Collis, *Col.* William Cooke-, C.M.G.
Collyer, *Brig.-Gen.* John J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colmer, Joseph Grose, C.M.G.
Colomb, *Col.* George H. C., C.M.G.
Colquhoun, *Col.* Malcolm A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colston, *Maj.* Hon. Edwd. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Colville, *B.-Gen.* Arthur E. W., C.B.(*m*).
Colvin, *B.-Gen.* Cecil H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Colvin, *B.-Gen.* G. Lethbridge, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colvin, *B.-Gen.* Richard Beale, C.B.(*m* and *c*), T.D.
Combe, *Capt.* James W., C.M.G., R.N.
Comissiong, Wm. Sayer, C.M.G.
Commings, *Lt.-Col.* Percy R. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Compton, *B.-Gen.* Charles W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Compton, *Capt.* Walter B., M.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Comyn, Henry Ernest Fitzwilliam, C.B.(*c*).
Comyn, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis Jas, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Conally, *Maj.* Edward M., C.M.G.
Congdon, *Col.* Arthur E. O., C.M.G.
Coningham, *Brig.-Gen.* Frank E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Connolly, *Col.* Benjamin B., C.B.(*m*).
Connor, *Col.* John C., C.M.G., M.B.
Consett, *Capt.* Montagu W. W. P., C.M.G., R.N.
Conwy, *Capt.* Rafe G. Rowley-, C.M.G., R.N.
Coode, *Capt.* Chas. P. S., C.B. (*m*), R.N.
Cook, Arthur W., C.I.E.
Cook, Edward M., C.I.E.
Cook, Frank Henry, C.I.E.
Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Cook, *Br.-Gen.* H. R., C.I.E.
Cook, Basil A. Kemball-, C.B. (*c*).
Cooke, *Col.* Alfred F., C.M.G.
Cooke, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram H. H., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Cooke, Hy. Arthur, C.M.G.
Cooke, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Cookson, *Maj.-Gen.* George A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Cookson, *Col.* Philip B., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Cooper, *Brig.-Gen.* Archibald S., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Cooper, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles D., C.B.(*m*)
Cooper, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward J., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., D.S.O.
Cooper, Francis Alfred, C.M.G.
Cooper, *Col.* Harry, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Cooper, *Br.-Gen.* Richard J., C.V.O., C.B. (*m*).
Cope, Alfred William, C.B. (*c*).
Cope, *Brig.-Gen.* Thomas Geo., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Copeman, *Col.* Chas. E. F., C.M.G.
Copeman, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Chas., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Corbet, Eustace K., C.M.G.
Corbett, *R.-Adm.* Charles F., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Corcoran, John A., C.B. (*c*).
Cordeaux, *Maj.* Harry E. S., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Corder, *Maj.* Arthur A., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Cork, Philip Clarke, C.M.G.
Corker, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. M., C.B.(*m*).
Corkran, *Br.-Gen.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Corkran, Victor G. S., C.V.O.
Corlette, *Lt.-Col.* James R.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cormack, *Group Capt.* John D., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Cory, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Norton, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Cory, William Wallace, C.M.G.
Costello, *Br.-Gen.* Edmond W., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Cotter, *Lt.-Col.* Henry J., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Cotterell, Cecil B., C.I.E.
Cotton, *Col.* Arthur S., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Coton, Charles W. E., C.I.E.
Cotton, *Capt.* Richard G. A. W. Stapleton-, C.B.E., M.V.O., R.N.
Cottrell, *Capt.* Wm. Hy., C.M.G., R.N.V.R.
Coulter, Robert Millar, C.M.G., M.D.
Couper, Leslie, C.M.G.
Courroux, Geo. Aux., C.V.O.
Courtenay, *Col.* Arthur H., C.B.(*m*).
Courtenay, *Col.* Edward A. W., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Courtney, *Lt.-Col.* Richard E., C.B. (*m*).
Coutts, Wm. Strachan, C.I.E.
Coventry, Bernard, C.I.E.
Covernton, James Gargrane, C.I.E.
Cowan, *Col.* James Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Cowasji Jehangir, C.I.E.
Cowie, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. Hugh, C.M.G.
Cowie, *Col.* Charles Hy., C.B.(*m*). C.I.E.
Cowie, *Maj.-Gen.* Crombie, C.B.(*m*).
Cowie, William Patrick, C.I.E.
Cowper, *Maj.-Gen.* Maitland, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Cowper, *Maj.* Sydney, C.M.G
Cox, Arthur F., C.S.I.
Cox, *Br.-Gen.* Charles F., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cox, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis Wm. H., C.B. (*m*), C.I.E.
Cox, H. Bertram, C.B.(*c*)
Cox, John Hugh, C.I.E.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* St. John A., C.M.G.
Coxen, *Br.-Gen.* Walter A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Coxhead, *Brig.-Gen.* James A., C.B.(*m*).
Crackanthorpe, Dayrell E. M., C.M.G.
Cradock, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Craig, *Capt.* Arth. Wm., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Craig, *Col.* John Francis, C.M.G.
Craig, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Annesley, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Craigie, *Maj.* Patrick G., C.B.(*c*).
Crampton, *Capt.* Denis B., C.B.E., M.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Crampton, *Br.-Gen.* Fiennes H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Craske, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Craster, *Col.* Shafto L., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Crauford, *Eng.-Com.* William R., C.M.G., R.N.
Craufurd, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. S.G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Craufurd, *Br.-Gen.* J. A. Houison-, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Crawford, *Col.* Archibald, C.M.G.
Crawford, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert S., C.M.G.
Crawford, Henry Leighton, C.M.G.
Crawford, *Lt.-Col.* John H., C.M.G.
Crawford, *Col.* Raymund, C.B. (*m*).
Crawley, *Lt.-Col.* Richard P., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(*m*).
Creagh, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H. D., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Creagh, *Col.* George Washington Brazier-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Creak, *Capt.* Ettrick W., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Crease, *Capt.* Thos. E., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E., R.N.
Cree, *Maj.-Gen.* Gerald, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Creighton, Jas. G. A., C.M.G., K.C.
Crerar, James, C.I.E.
Creswell, *Col.* Geo. F. A., C.V.O.
Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Geo. Arthur Charles, M.V.O.
Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* Henry C. M. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Crichton, *Lt.-Col.* Richmond R., C.I.E.
Crimmin, *Col.* John, V.C. (*m*), C.I.E.
Cripps, *Col.* Arth. Wm., C.B.(*m*)
Critchley, *Br.-Gen.* Alfred C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Crocker, George, C.B.(*c*).
Crocker, *Brig.-Gen.* George Delamaine, C.B.
Crocker, *Maj.* Herbert E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Crocker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sydney F., C.B.(*m*).
Croft, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Page, C.M.G., M.P.
Croft, *Br-Gen.* Wm. Denman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Croker, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Crompton, *Col.* Rookes E. B., C.B.(*m*).
Crooke, *Lt.-Col.* Charles D. P., C.M.G.
Crooke, *Capt.* Henry R., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Crooke, William, C.I.E.
Crosbie, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Crosbie, *Lt.-Col.* James D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Crosby, Josiah, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Crosse, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Crossley, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Crossley, *Lt. Col.* H. J., C.I.E., R.A.M.C.
Crossman, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Crosthwaite, Henry R., C.I.E.
Crow, Francis Edward, C.M.G.
Crowe, Edwd. Thos. Fredk., C.M.G.
Crowe, *Br.-Gen.* John Hy. V., C.B.(*m*).
Crowe, *Col.* Mordaunt A. C., C.M.G.
Crozier, *Lt.-Col.* Baptist B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Crozier, *Br.-Gen.* Frank Percy, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cruddas, *Maj.* Hamilton M., C.M.G., O.B.E., I.M.S.
Cruickshank, Alexander W., C.S.I.
Cruise, Richard R., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Crump, Henry Ashbrooke, C.S.I.
Crutchley, *Lieut.* Victor A. C., V.C., D.S.C., R.N.
Cubitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cuffe, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. A. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cullen, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest H. S., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Cullinan, *Paym.-Capt.* Wm. F., C.M.G., R.N.
Culling, *Maj. Gen.* John C., C.B.(*m*).
Cuming, *Col.* Helier B., C.B.(*m*).
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C., C.B.(*m*), M.B.
Cummins, *Maj.* Hy. Alfred, C.M.G.

Cummins, *Brig.-Gen.* Harry Ashey Vane, C.M.G.
Cummins, *Col.* Stevenson L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.D.
Cunliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Fredk. H. G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Cunliffe, *Maj.* John Bertram, C.I.E.
Cunningham, Edward C., C.B.(*c*).
Cunningham, George, C.B.(*c*).
Cunningham, *Br.-Gen.* G. Glencairn, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., D.S.O.
Cunyngham, *Lt.-Col.* James Keith Dick-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Currie, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur Cecil, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Currie, David, C.B.(*c*).
Currie, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Currie, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
Currie, *Maj.* Wm. Leopold, C.M.G.
Curry, *Br.-Gen.* Montagu C., C.B.(*m*.), C.B.E., D.S.O.
Curteis, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril S. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Curteis, *Br.-Gen.* Fras. Algn., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Curtis, *Capt.* Berwick, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Curtis, *Col.* Edward G., C.M.G.
Curtis, George Seymour, C.S.I.
Curtoys, *Br.-Gen.* Charles E., C.B.(*c*).
Cusins, *Lt.-Col.* Albert G. T., C.M.G.
Cust, Lionel H., C.V.O.
Custance, *Col.* Frederic H., C.B.(*m*).
Cutbill, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. H. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cuthbert, *Maj.-Gen.* Gerald James, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Cuthbert, *Maj.* Thos. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cuthbertson, *Col.* Edward B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Da Costa, *Col.* Evan C., C.M.G.
D'Aeth, *Capt.* Arthur C. S. H., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Dalbiac, *Col.* Philip Hugh, C.B.(*c*).
Dale, Chas. Ernest, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Dale, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. Arthur, C.M.G.
Dale, Harold E., C.B.(*c*).
Dalgety, *Col.* Reginald Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Dalgliesh, Richard, C.B.(*c*).
Dallas, *Col.* Alex. E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Dallas, *Maj.-Gen.* Alister G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Dallas, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Mowbray, C.S.I.
Dalrymple, *Maj.* Joseph, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Dalrymple, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Liston, C.B.(*m*).
Dalton, *Fleet-Surg.* Frederick J. A., C.M.G., R.N.
Dalton, *R.-Adm.* H. Grant, C.B.(*m*).
Dalton, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan Grant-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Daly, *Col.* Arthur C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A. B., C.B.(*m*).
Daly, Frank Charles, C.I.E.
Daly, *Col.* Patrick J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dalzell, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Arthur E., C.B.(*m*).
Dampier, *Vice-Adm.* Cecil F., C.M.G.
Dannreuther, Sigmund, C.B.(*c*).
Dansey, *Lt.-Col.* Claude E. M., C.M.G.
Dansey, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Darell, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. H. V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Darley, Bernard D'O., C.I.E.
Darley, *Lt.-Col.* James R., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Darling, *Col.* Chas. Hy., C.M.G.
Darlington, Edwin, C.I.E.
Darlington, *Lt.-Col.* Henry C., C.M.G.
Darwin, *Col.* Charles W., C.B.(*c*).
Das, Kedah Nath, C.I.E., M.D.
Dauntesey, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. B., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E.
Davenport, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Bromley, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Davern, *Lieut.* Francis B., C.I.E.
Davey, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Horace S., C.M.G.
Davey, Rev. James Penry, C.M.G.
Davidson, *Br.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B.(*m*).
Davidson, Colin J., C.I.E.
Davidson, *Col.* Edmund, C.M.G.
Davidson, John C. C., C.B.(*c*).
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Jonathan R., C.M.G.
Davidson, Lionel, C.S.I.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Percival, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Davidson, *Col.* Sisley R., C.M.G.
Davie, William A. Ferguson-, C.B.(*c*)
Davies, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Hy., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Stewart, C.M.G.
Davies, *Col.* George F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Davies, Henry, C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Davies, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry R., C.B.(*m*).
Davies, Jno. Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Davies, *Col.* Llewellyn Alberic Emilius Price-, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Percy G., C.M.G.
Davies, *Comm.* Richard B., D.S.O., R.N.
Davies, Richd. Humphrey, C.B.(*c*).
Davies, *Col.* Thomas A. H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Davies, *Br.-Gen.* Walter P. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Warburton E., C.M.G.
Davies, William Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Davies, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. T. F., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Davis, Charles Thomas, C.M.G.
Davis, *Adm.* Edward H. M., C.M.G.
Davis, *Col.* Evans G., C.M.G.
Davis, *Lt.-Col.* Harold J. N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Davis, Steuart Spencer, C.M.G.
Davison, *Maj.-Gen.* Kenneth S., C.B.(*m*).
Davson, *Lt.-Col.* Harry Miller, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Davy, *Col.* Cecil W., C.M.G., R.E.
Davy, *Lt.-Col.* Philip C. T., C.M.G., M.B.
Dawkes, *Maj.* C. T., C.I.E.
Dawkins, *Br.-Gen.* Henry S., C.B.(*m*).
Dawnay, *Maj.-Gen.* Guy Payan, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Dawnay, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dawson, *Br.-Gen.* Harry L., C.B.(*m*) C.V.O.
Dawson, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert, C.B.(*m*).
Dawson, *Maj.* Thos. Hy., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Dawson, Vernon, C.I.E.
Dawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Vesey J., C.V.O.
Day, Rev. Edw. Rouviere, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Day, *Maj.* Harold E., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Deacon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. T., C.B.(*m*).
Deadman, Hy Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Dealy, *Brig.-Gen.* John A., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Deane, Augustus Hy., C.I.E.
Deane, *Col.* George W., C.B.(*m*).
Deane, *Maj.* James, C.M.G.
Deane, Percy Edgar, C.M.G.
Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., LL.D.
deBerry, *Col.* Philip P. E., C.M.G.
De Brett, *Br.-Gen.* Harry Simonds, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
de Burgh, *Col.* Ulick G. C., C.B.(*c*).
de Candolle, *Br.-Gen.* Raymond, C.B.(*m*).
De Celles, Alfred Duclos, C.M.G.
de Chazal, Pierre Edmond, C.M.G.
de Crespigny, *Lt.-Col.* Claude Champion-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deedes, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. P., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deedes, *Brig.-Gen.* Wyndham Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
de Falbe, *Col.* Vigant W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Haviland, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Joux, *Maj.* John S. N., C.M.G.
De la Bere, Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Delaforce, *Col.* Edwin F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
De la Fosse, Claude F., C.I.E.
Delap, *Col.* George G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Delavoye, *Col.* Alex. Edwin, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
de Lisle, *Col.* George de Sausmerez, C.M.G.
De Lisser, Herbert George, C.M.G.
Delmege, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Alfred G., M.V.O., R.N.
De Lothbinière, *Brig.-Gen.* Alain C. de L. Joly-, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., C.I.E.
de Montmorency, Geoffrey F., C.I.E.
De Montmorency, *Capt.* John P., C.M.G., R.N.
Dempster, *Maj.* Francis E., C.I.E.
Dene, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Pollard, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Denham, Godfrey C., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Denison, *Br.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*c*), C.B.E.
Denison, *Col.* Septimus J. A., C.M.G.
Dennis, *Surg.-Gen.* John J., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Dennis, *Col.* Meade Jas. C., C.B.(*m*).
Denny, *Col.* Hy. Cuthbert, C.B.(*m*).
Denny, *Col.* John McA., C.B.(*c*).
Dennys, *Col.* George Wm., C.I.E.
Dent, *Br.-Gen.* Bertie Coore, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dent, *Rear-Adm.* Douglas L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Dent, John James, C.M.G.
Denyer, *Capt.* Stanley Edward, C.M.G.
D'Epinay, Charles A. P., C.V.O.
De Prée, *Col.* Hugo D., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Derham, *Br.-Gen.* Frank S., C.B.(*m*).
de Rougemont, *Brig.-Gen.* Cecil H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Desaraj Urs, *Lt.-Col.* J., C.I.E., M.V.O.
de Saram, John Henricus, C.M.G.
De Satge, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. V. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Sausmarez, *Brig.-Gen.* Cecil, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Desbarats, George Joseph, C.M.G.
Deshon, Edward, C.M.G.
de Smidt, *Col.* Erroll M., C.M.G.
Desmond, John, C.I.E.
Des Voeux, *Lt.-Col.* Henry B., C.M.G.
Des Voeux, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert, C.S.I.
Deverell, *Maj.-Gen.* Cyril J., C.B.(*m*).
Dew, *Lt.-Col.* Armine B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Dewar, *Col* Thomas F., C.B.(*m*).
de Wiart, *Brig.-Gen.* Adrian Carton-, V.C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
de Winton, *Br.-Gen.* Charles, C.M.G.
de Winton, Walter B., C.I.E.
Dhaupat Rai, C.I.E.
Dhrangadhra, Dewan of, C.I.E.
Dick, *Brig.-Gen.* Archibald C. D., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Dick, George Paris, C.I.E.
Dick, *Col.* James Adam, C.M.G.
Dick, *Lt.-Col.* Robert N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dickens, *Capt.* Gerald C., C.M.G., R.N.
Dickie, *Maj.-Gen.* John E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Dickinson, John A. E., C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Dickson, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Dickson, *Capt.* Harold R. P., C.I.E.
Dickson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. B. Ballantyne, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Dickson, *Lt.-Col.* Jos. Herbert, C.I.E.
Dickson, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. E. R., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Diddams, Harry Jno. Chas., C.M.G.
Digby, Samuel, C.I.E.
Digg.e, *Commdr.* Neston W., C.M.G. R.N.

Dill, *Brig.-Gen.* John G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dillon, *Lt.-Col.* Eric F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Din Muhammad Khan, Sardar, C.I.E.
Dix, *Comm.* Charles C., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Dixon, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dixon, George F., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Dixon. *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Robert B., C.B.(c).
Dixon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., C.M.G.
Dobbie, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. G. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dobbie, William Herbert, C.I.E.
Dobbie, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Hugh, C.B.(m).
Dobbs, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Fairlie, C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Dobbs, H. R. Conway, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Docker, Frank Dudley, C.B.(c).
Dockrill, *Col.* W. R., C.I.E.
Dod, *Br.-Gen.* Owen C. Wolley-, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Dodds, *Col.* Thos. Hy., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Dodds, *Br.-Gen.* William O. H., C.M.G.
Dodgson, *Br.-Gen.* Colquhoun S., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Dodington, *Brig.-Gen.* Wilfred Marriot-, C.M.G.
Domvile, *Capt.* Barry E., C.M.G., R.N.
Donald, *Maj.-Gen.* Colin G., C.B.(m).
Donald, Douglas, C.I.E.
Donald, James, C.I.E.
Donaldson, *Capt.* Leonard A. B., C.M.G., R.N.
Donaldson, William, C.B.(c).
Done, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Donegan, *Lt.-Col.* James F., C.B.(m),
Donne, *Col.* Henry R. B., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Dooner, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Dundas, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Doran, *Maj.-Gen.* Beauchamp J. C., C.B.(m).
Doran, Edwd. Anthony, C.I.E.
Doran, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter R. B., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Dorling, *Col.* Lionel, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dorman, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Cotter, C.M.G.
Doughty, Arthur George, C.M.G.
Doughty, *Rear-Adm.* Henry M., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Douglas, *Col.* Archibald P., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* Claude G., C.M.G.
Douglas, Charles M., C.B.(c)
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E. M., V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Douglas, *Capt.* Hy. Percy, C.M.G., R.N.
Doughas, *Maj.-Gen.* James Archibald, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu W., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Douglas, *Col.* Wm. Chas., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Douglas, Hon. Aretas Akers-, C.M.G.
Dowding, *Group Capt.* Hugh T. C., C.M.G.
Dowell, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur J. W., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Dowell, *Col.* George C., C.M.G.
Dowell, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. Wm., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Downer, Wm. Jas., C.B.(c), C.M.G., I.S.O.
Downes, *Maj.-Gen.* Major F., C.M.G.
Downes, *Col.* Robert R. M., C.M.G.
Downing, *Col.* Cameron M. H., C.M.G.
Drake, *Br.-Gen.* Bernard F., C.B.(m).
Drake, *Lt.-Col.* William H., C.M.G.
Draper, *Br.-Gen.* Denis C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Drayton, Edward Rawle C.M.G.
Dreaper, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Geo. A., C.B.(c).
Drew, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur B. H., C.I.E.
Drew, *Group Capt.* Bertie C. H., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Dreyer, *Capt.* Frederick C., C.B.(m and c), C.B.E., R.N.
Driscoll, *Lt.-Col.* Daniel P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Drummond, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh H. J.W., C.M.G.
Drummond, *Maj.-Gen.* Laurence Geo., C.B.(m), C.B.E., M.V.O.
Drummond, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Maurice C. A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dryhurst, Frederick John, C.B.(c).
Du Boulay, *Brig.-Gen.* Noel W. H., C.M.G.
Duckworth, George H., C.B.(c).
Duclos, Joseph Adolphe, C.M.G.
Dudgeon, *Bg.-Gen.* Fredk. A., C.B.(m).
Dudgeon, *Col.* Leonard S., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Dudgeon, *Col.* Robt. Fras., C.B.(c).
Dudley, *Col.* George de S., C.M.G.
Duff, *Maj.* Arthur A., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Duff, *Capt.* Arthur A. Morison, C.B.(m), R.N.
Duff, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(m).
Duff, E. Mountstuart Grant, C.M.G.
Duff, *Col.* Geo. Mowat, C.I.E., R.E.
Duffus, *Br.-Gen.* Edward J., C.B.(m).
Duffus, *Lt.-Col.* Francis F., C.M.G.
Duffy, Charles Gavan, C.M.G.
Dugan, *Br.-Gen.* Winston J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dugdale, *Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Dugdale, *Lt.-Col* Frank, C.V.O.
Duke, *Lt.-Col.* Aug. C. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dulanty, John Whelan, C.B.(c).
Dumaresq, *Capt.* John S., C.B.(m), C.V.O., R.N.
Dumas, *Rear-Adm.* Phillip W., C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Duncan, *Col.* Francis J., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Duncan, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Duncan, *Com.* John A., C.B.(c), R.N.
Duncan, *Col.* Macboth M., C.M.G.
Duncan, Patrick, C.M.G.
Dundas, *Capt.* Lawrence L., C.M.G., R.N.
Dundas, Wm. Chas. M., C.I.E.
Dundee, *Col.* Wm. J. D., C.I.E.
Dunhill, *Col.* Thos. Peel, C.M.G.
Dunlop, Alexander J., C.I.E.
Dunlop, *Lt.-Col.* Henry D. Buchanon, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dunlop, *Col.* James Wm., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Dunlop, *Col.* Robt. W. L., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Dunn, *Col.* Hy. N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dunne, *Col.* William, C.B.(c), C.B.E.
Dunstan, Wyndham Rowland, C.M.G.
Dunsterville, *Col.* Arthur B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Dunsterville, *Col.* Knightley S., C.B.(m).
Dunsterville, *Maj.-Gen.* Lionel C., C.B.(m), C.S.I.,
Durand, *Col.* Algernon G. A., C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Durell, *Col.* Arthur J. V., C.B.(m).
Durnford, Richard, C.B.(c).
Durrant, *Lt.-Col.* James M. A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dutton, *Capt.* Arthur B. S., C.M.G., R.N.
Dyas, *Col.* James Ridgeway, C.M.G.
Dyce, *Col.* George H. C., C.B.(m).
Dyer, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh M., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Eales, Herbert Lovely, C.S.I.
Eames, *Col.* Wm. L'Estrange, C.B.(m), C.B.E.
Earle, *Col.* Maxwell, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Earle, *Col.* Robert G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Eason, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert L., C.B.(m), C.M.G., M.D.
Eassie, *Col.* Fitzpatrick, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
East, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C., C.M.G.
Eastwood, Benjamin, C.M.G.
Eastwood, *Col.* John Chas. B., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Edelsten, *Col.* John A., C.B.(c).
Eden, *Col.* Archibald J. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Eden, *Lt.-Col.* Schomberg H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Edge, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Dallas, C.B.(m).
Edmonds, *Brig.-Gen.* Jas. Edward, C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Edmunds, *Surg.-Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(c), R.N.
Edulji Dinshaw, C.I.E.
Edwardes, *Br.-Gen.* Stanley M., C.B.(m), C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Edwards, *Br.-Gen.* Christopher V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Edwards, *Br.-Gen.* FitzJames M., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Edwards, *Br.-Gen.* Graham T. G., C.B.(m).
Edwards, *Col.* Henry Jno., C.B.(c), O.B.E.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Ivo A. E., C.M.G.
Edwards, *Br.-Gen.* John Burnard, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Edwards, *Rear-Adm.* John D., C.B. (m), R.N.
Edwards, *Col.* Richard F., C.M.G.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Roderick M., C.M.G.
Edwards, Wilbraham T. A., C.M.G.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Egerton, C.M.G.
Edwards, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. F.S., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Edwards, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. R., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Egan, *Col.* Michael Hy., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Egerton, *Maj.-Gen.* Granville G. A., C.B.(m).
Egerton, *Maj.-Gen.*, Raleigh G., C.B.(m).
Egerton, *Capt.* Wilfrid A., C.M.G., R.N.
Eknath Hathi, C.I.E.
Elder, *Col.* John Munro, C.M.G.
Elder, *Capt.* William Leslie, C.M.G., R.N.
Elderton, *Capt.* Ferdinand H., C.M.G., R.N.
Eley, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Elgood, *Lt.-Col.* Percival G., C.M.G.
Eliot, Laurence S., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Eliott, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H., C.S.I.
Elkington, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. J. G., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ellershaw, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ellerton, *Capt.* Walter M., C.B.(m), R.N.
Elliot, *Maj.-Gen.* Harry M., C.M.G.
Elliot, *Col.* William, C.B.(c).
Elliott, Algernon, C.I.E.
Elliott, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Elliott, Frank Lewis Dumbell, C.B.(c).
Elliott, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert C. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Elliott, *Br.-Gen.* Harold E., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ellis, *Col.* Chas. Conyngham, C.B.(m).
Ellis, *Lt.-Col.* Clarence I., C.M.G.
Ellis, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Ernest F., C.B.(c).
Ellis, Walter Devonshire, C.M.G.
Ellis, *Col.* William M., C.I.E.
Ellison, *Capt.* Alfred A., C.B.(m), R.N.

Ellison, *Col.* Ralph H. Carr-, C.M.G.
Elliston, *Col.* George S., C.B.(*c*).
Elmsley, *Maj.-Gen.* James H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Elmslie, *Brig.-Gen.* Alex. M. S., C.M.G.
Elmslie, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Elwes, *Col.* Fredk. Fenn, C.I.E., M.D.
Elwes, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Cecil, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Embury, *Br.-Gen.* John F. L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Embury, *Lt.-Col.* Richard P. Robinson- C.M.G.
Emdin, *Engr.-Rear-Adm.* Archie R., C.M.G.
Emerson, Thomas, C.I.E.
Emery, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
England, *Lt.-Col.* Abraham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
English, Alexr. Emanuel, C.I.E.
English, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ensor, *Col.* Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Enthoven, Reginald Edward, C.I.E.
Errington, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Hy. L., C.B.(*c*).
Erskine, *Col.* Hy. A., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Erskine, *Col.* James F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Erskine, *Vice-Adm.* Seymour E., C.B.(*m*).
Escombe, *Capt.* Harold, C.M.G., R.N.
Essell, *Col.* Frederick K., C.M.G.
Essery, Wm. Joseph, C.V.O.
Esson, *Col.* James Jacob, C.M.G.
Etherington, *Col.* Fredk., C.M.G.
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. H., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., D.S.O.
Evans, Chas. Barnard, C.M.G.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Charles B., C.M.G.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Evans, *Br.-Gen.* Edward, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Evans, *Capt.* Edward R. G. R., C.B.(*c*), D.S.O., R.N.
Evans, *Col.* E. Stokes, C.B.(*m*).
Evans, *Col.* George Hy, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Harry Smalley, C.M.G.
Evans, Henry Farrington, C.S.I.
Evans, *Brig.-Gen.* Horatio J., C.M.G.
Evans, John Emrys, C.M.G.
Evans, Hon. John William, C.M.G.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis P., V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Llewelyn, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Evans, Maurice S., C.M.G.
Evans, *Col.* Percy, C.M.G.
Evans, *Maj.-Gen.* T. J. Penrhys, C.B.(*m*).
Evans, *Br.-Gen.* Usher W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Evans, *Br.-Gen.* Wilfrid K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Evans, *Col.* Charles Harford Bowlo-, C.M.G.
Evans, Rev. Joseph D. S. Parry-, C.M.G.
Even, *Col.* George Eusèbe, C.B.(*m*).
Everett, *Lt.-Col* Chas W., C.M.G.
Everett, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*). D.S.O.
Ewan, *Col.* Thos. Geo., C.B.(*c*).
Ewbank, *Col.* Wm., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Exham, *Col.* Simeon Hardy, C.B.(*c*).
Fagan, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward A., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fagan, Patrick J., C.S.I.
Fairchnie, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas C, C.M.G.
Fair, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick. K., C.B.(*m*).
Fair, *Lt.-Col.* James G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fairbrother, W. Tomes, C.B.(*m*).
Fairclough, *Col.* Brereton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fairfax, *Col.* Brian C., C.M.G.
Fairfax, *Lt.-Col.* William George Astell Ramsey-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fairholme, George Frederick, C.M.G.
Fairtlough, *Maj.* Edward C. D'H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Falkner, *Lt.-Col.* Eric F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Falla, *Lt.-Col.* Norris S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fane, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fanshawe, Herbert C., C.S.I.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald W., C.M.G.
Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, C.I.E.
Farewell, *Com.* Michael W., C.I.E.
Fargus, *Br.-Gen.* Harold, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Farie, *Capt.* James U., C.M.G., R.N.
Farmar, *Br.-Gen.* George J., C.B.(*m*). C.M.G.
Farmar, *Lt.-Col.* Harold M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Farmer, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Farnall, Harry de la Rosa Burrard, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Farquhar, Joseph, C.M.G.
Farquhar, *Adm.* Richd. B., C.B.(*c*).
Farquharson, *Col.* Harry D., C.M.G.
Farrington, *Capt.* Alex., C.M.G., R.N.
Farrington, *Col.* Malcolm C., C.B.(*m*).
Fasken, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles G. M., C.B.(*m*).
Fasken, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Henry C.B.(*m*),
Fasson, *Brig.-Gen.* Disney J. M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fatch Ali Khan, Nawab, C.I.E.
Faussett, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmund Godfrey Godfrey-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Faux, *Col.* Edward, C.M.G.
Fawcett, Edmund A. S., C.B.(*c*).
Fawcett, Henry H., C.B.(*c*).
Fawcett, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. James, C.B.(*m*).
Fawcus, *Col.* Harold Ben., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. B., C.B.(*m*).
Feilden, *Col.* H Wemyss, C.B.(*m*).
Feilden, *Col.* Wemyss G. C., C.M.G.
Feilding, *Col.* W. G. C., C.M.G.
Fell, *Car-Comm.* Matthew H. G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fell, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. Black, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Fell, Thos. Edwd., C.M.G.
Fellows, *Br.-Gen.* Bertram C., C.M.G.
Fellows, *Col.* R. Bruce, C.B.(*c*).
Fendall, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. P., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fenton, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. Bulstrode, C.B.(*m*).
Fenwick, *Col.* Henry T., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Fenwick, *Lt.-Col.* Percival C., C.M.G., M.B.
Ferard, Hy. Cecil, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Ferguson, Hy. Lindo, C.M.G.
Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* John D., C.M.G. D.S.O.
Ferguson, *Col.* Nicholas C., C.M.G.
Fergusson, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Chas., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fergusson, *Maj.* Herbert C., C.M.G.
Fergusson, James, C.I.E.
Fergusson, *Col.* Wm. J. S. C.M.G.
Fernyhough, *Col.* Hugh C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ferreira, P. J., C.M.G.
Ferrier, *Maj.-Gen.* James A., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Festing, *Br.-Gen.* Francis L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fetherstonhaugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. S. R., C.B.(*m*).
Field, *Rear-Adm.* Fredk. L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fife, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald D'A., C.M.G.,
Filgate, *Lt.-Col.* Townley R., C.I.E., V.D.
Finch, *Surg.-Comm.* Ernest J., C.M.G., R.N.
Findlay, *Maj.* George de C. E., V.C., M.C.
Findlay, *Surg.-Maj.* John, C.I.E.
Findlay, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Finlaison, *Lt.-Col.* John B., C.M.G.
Finlay, James F., C.S.I.
Finlayson, *Lt.-Col.* Robert A., C.M.G.
Finlayson, *Col.* Robert Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Finley, *Col.* Frederick G., C.B.(*m*), CAN.A.M.S.
Finn, *Br.-Gen.* Harry, C.B.(*m*).
Finnis, *Col.* Henry, C.S.I., R.E.
Fisher, *Lt.-Col.* Bertie D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fisher, *Col.* Francis T., C.B.(*c*).
Fisher, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Fisher, *Lt.-Col.* Julian L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fisher, *Adm.* Wm. Blake, C.B. (*m*).
Fisher, *Capt.* Wm. W., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., R.N.
Fitch, Chas. Francis, C.I.E.
Fitchett, Frederick, C.M.G., LL.D.
Fitton, *Col.* Guy W., C.M.G.
Fitzgerald, *Lt.-Col.* Brinsley, C.B.(*c*).
FitzGerald, *Capt.* Hon. Evelyn, C.B.(*c*).
FitzGerald, *Col.* Geo. A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
FitzGerald, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald J., C.V.O.
FitzGerald, *B.-Gn.* Herbert S., C.B.(*m*).
FitzGerald, Percy S. V., C.S.I.
Fitzherbert, *Comm.* Herbert, C.M.G., R.N.
Fitzherbert, *Lt.-Col.* Norman, C.M.G., C.B.E.
FitzHugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred, C.B.(*m*).
FitzHugh, *Capt.* Terrick C., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Fitzmaurice, Gerald H., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
FitzMaurice, *Capt.* Maurice Swynfen, C.M.G., R.N.
Fitzpatrick, James A. O., C.I.E.
Fitzpatrick, Wm. Fras. Joseph, C.M.G.
Fitzwilliams, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan C. L., C.M.G
Fitzwilliams, *Col.* Edwd. C. L., C.M.G.
Flanagan, *Lt.-Col.* E. M. Woulfe, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fleming, Andrew Milroy, C.M.G.
Fleming, Rev. Herbert J., C.M.G.
Fletcher, *Maj.* Alan F., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Fletcher, *Wing-Comm.* Albert, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Henry A., C.V.O.
Fletcher, *Capt.* Henry L. Aubrey-, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Flick, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. L., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Flint, Alexander, C.B.(*c*).
Flint, Joseph, C.M.G.
Flood, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur Solly-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Flood, *Col.* Richard E. Solly-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Floud, Francis L. C., C.B.(*c*).
Fludyer, *Col.* Henry, C.V.O.
Flux, Alfred William, C.B.(*c*).
Flynn, Jno. Dillon, C.I.E.
Foley, Ernest J, C.B.(*c*).
Folger, *Col.* Karl C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Foot, *Br.-Gen.* Richard M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Foott, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil Hy., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Forbes, *Col.*. Arthur, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. W. D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Forbes, H. F., C.I.E.
Forbes, *Br.-Gen.* Willoughby E. G., C.B.(*m*).
Ford, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H., C.M.G
Ford, *Col.* Fredk. S. L., C.M.G.

Forde, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard, C.M.G.
Forde, *Col.* Lionel, C.M.G.
Forman, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Forman, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas E., C.M.G.
Forrest, *Lt.-Col.* James, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Forrest, *Col.* John V., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.B.
Forrest, Rev. William, C.M.G.
Forster, *Lt.-Col.* David, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Forster, *Maj.-Gen.* John B., C.M.G.
Forster, *Capt.* Forster Delafield Arnold-, C.M.G., R.N.
Forsyth, *Lt.-Col.* James A. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Forsyth, *Br.-Gen.* John K., C.M.G.
Fortescue, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Charles G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fortescue, *Brig.-Gen.* Fras. Alexr., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fortescue, Hon. John Wm., C.V.O.
Fortescue, Laurence, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Fosbery, *Maj.* Widenham F. W., C.M.G.
Foss, *Lt.-Col.* Charles C., V.C., D.S.O.
Foster, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Jas., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Foster, Edwd. W. Perceval, C.M.G.
Foster, *Surg.-Gen.* Gilbert L., C.B.(*m*).
Foster, *Lt.-Col.* Henry N., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Foster, *Lt.-Col.* Richard F. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Foster, William, C.I.E.
Foster, *Lt.-Col.* William J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fotheringham, *Surg.-Gen.* John T., C.M.G.
Fouché, *Col.* Willem D., C.M.G.
Foulkes, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Fountain, Henry, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Fowle, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fowler, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles A., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Fowler, *Br.-Gen.* Francis J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Fowler, George Merrick, C.M.G.
Fox, *Capt.* Cecil H., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Fox, Harry Halton, C.M.G.
Fox, *Br.-Gen.* Robert F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Francis, *Maj.* Norton, C.M.G.
Franklin, *Lt.-Col.* Harold S. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Franks, *Maj.-Gen.* George McK., C.B.(*m*).
Franks, *Capt.* Norman, C.I.E.
Franks, Wm. Temple, C.B.(*c*).
Fraser, *Wing-Comm.* Cecil, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Fraser, Edward Cleather, C.M.G.
Fraser, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fraser, *Col.* Hy. Francis, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fraser, James, C.M.G.
Fraser, *Capt.* James Wm., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Fraser, John George, C.M.G.
Fraser, *Brig.-Gen.* Lyons D., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Theodore, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., C.M.G.
Frazer, *Col.* Geo. Stanley, C.M.G.
Freeman, *Col.* Alfred, C.M.G.
Freeman, *Col.* Ernest C., C.M.G., M.D.
Freestun, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Freeth, *Col.* Geo. Hy. B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fremantle, Selwyn H., C.S.I., C.I.E.
French, *Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
French, *Col.* Charles N., C.M.G.
French, Edward H., C.B.(*c*).
French, Francis C., C.S.I.
French, *Col.* Geo. Arthur, C.M.G.
French, Henry Leon, C.B.(*c*).
French, *Capt.* Houston, C.V.O.
French, Lewis, C.I.E., C.B.E.
French, *Capt.* Wilfrid F., C.M.G., R.N.
Frend, *Col.* George, C.B.(*c*).
Freyburg, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard C., V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Freyer, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. F., C.M.G.
Frith, *Col.* Gilbert R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Frith, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*).
Froude, *Lt.-Comm.* Ashley A., C.M.G., O.B.E., R.N.V.R.
Froude, Robert Edmund, C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Fry, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Irwin, C.B.(*m*).
Fry, *Lt.-Col.* Peter G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fulford, Harry English, C.M.G.
Fuller, *Br.-Gen.* Cuthbert G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fuller, *Capt.* Cyril T. M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Fuller, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Fullerton, *Col.* Andrew, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.D.
Fullerton, *Capt.* Eric John Arthur, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Fulton, *Lt.-Col.* David, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Furnivall, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H., C.M.G.
Fyler, *Rear-Adm.* Herbert A. S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gabriel, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund V., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Gaisford, *Br.-Gen.* R. Boileau, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Galbraith, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. C., C.M.G.
Gale, *Col.* Hy. Richmond, C.M.G.
Gale, Walter Augustus, C.M.G.
Gallie, *Col.* Jas. Stuart, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Galloway, *Lt.-Col.* Frank L., C.M.G.
Gallwey, *Col.* Edmund J., C.B.(*m*).
Gamble, *Adm.* Edward H., C.B.(*m*).
Gamble, James S., C.I.E.
Gamble, *Br-Gen.* Richard N., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Game, *Air Commodore* Philip W., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Ganesh Krishna Sathi, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Gant, Hon. Tetley, C.M.G.
Garbett, Colin, C., C.I.E.
Gard, Wm. Hy., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Gardiner, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard C., C.B.(*m*).
Gardiner, Edward R., C.I.E.
Garforth, *Rear-Adm.* Edmd. St. J., C.B.(*m*).
Garland, Patrick Joseph, C.M.G.
Garner, *Col.* Cathcart, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Garner, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., C.M.G.
Garnett, *Capt.* Herbert N., C.M.G., R.N.
Garraway, *Lt.-Col.* Edward C. F., C.M.G.
Garstin, *Br.-Gen.* Alfred A., C.M.G.
Gascoigne, *Brig-Gen.* Ernest F. O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gask, *Maj.* Geo. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gask, *Fleet-Pymr.* Walter, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Gaskell, *Flt.-Surg.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*), O.B.E.
Gater, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gates, Walter George, C.B.(*c*).
Gatt, Lorenzo, C.M.G.
Gaudet, *Col.* Frederick M., C.M.G.
Gaudin, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Edouard, C.B.(*c*).
Gauntlett, Mager F., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Gaussen, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. R., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Gebbie, Frederick St. John, C.I.E.
Geddes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Geddes, *Col.* R. J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.B.
Gee, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm., C.I.E.
Gee, *Capt.* Robert, V.C., M.C.
Geoghegan, *Lt.-Col.* Francis E., C.I.E.
Geoghegan, *Col.* Stannus, C.B.(*m*).
George, Edward C. S., C.I.E.
Gerrard, *Group Capt.* Eugene L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gerrard, *Maj.-Gen.* John J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.B.
Gerrard, *Maj.* Fredk. Wernham, C.I.E.
Gerty, *Paym.-Comm* Francis H., C.M.G., R.N.
Gervers, *Maj.* Francis R. S., C.I.E.
Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Richard W. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ghosal, Jyotsnanath, C.I.E.
Gibb, *Col.* Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
Gibb, *Col.* Evan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Gibbard, *Col.* Thos. W., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., M.B.
Gibbon, *Col.* Chas. Monk, C.M.G.
Gibbon, *Br-Gen.* James A., C.M.G.
Gibbon, Thomas M., C.I.E.
Gibbs, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Alec C., C.B.(*m*).
Giblin, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid W., C.B.(*m*).
Gibson, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gibsone, *Lt.-Col.* William W. P., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Gideon, *Col.* James Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Giffard, *Admiral* George A., C.M.G.
Giffard, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard G., C.S.I., I.M.S.
Gifford, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Charles E., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Gilbert, *Lt.-Col.* L. E., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Gilchrist, *Maj.* Walter F. C., C.I.E.
Giles, Bertram, C.M.G.
Giles, Edward, C.I.E.
Giles, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Giles, *Col.* Peter B., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Giles, Robert, C.I.E.
Gill, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gill, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gill, Thomas, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Gill, *Col.* W. S., C.B. (*c*), V.D.
Gillam, *Lt.-Col.* Reynold A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gillespie, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest C. F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Gillespie, *Lt.-Col.* Rollo St. J., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Gillett, *Maj.* Edwd. Scott, C.I.E.
Gillett, *V.-Adm.* Owen F., C.B.(*c*).
Gillett, *Maj.* William, C.I.E.
Gillson, *Br-Gen.* Godfrey, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gilmour, *Br-Gen.* Robert G. Gordon-, C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Gilpin, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick C. A., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Gimlette, *Lt.-Col.* George H. D., C.I.E.
Girdhar Singh, *Lt.-Col.*, C.I.E.
Girdwood, *Col.* Austin C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Girdwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Eric S., B.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Gisborne, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel G., C.M.G.
Glancy, Reginald I. R., C.I.E.
Glasfurd, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. I.R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glasgow, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glasgow, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Jas. T., C.M.G.
Glasier, *Maj.* Frank B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Glennie, *Capt.* Robert W., C.M.G., R.N.
Glossop, *Capt.* John C. T., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Gloster, *Br.-Gen.* Gerald M., C.M.G.
Glover, *Lt.-Col.* W. Reid, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glyn, *Col.* Geoffrey Carr, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Glynn, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas G. P., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Goad, *Col.* Howard, C.S.I.
Godby, *Br.-Gen.* Chas., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Goddard, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Godding, *Insp.-Gen.* Chas. C., C.B.(*m*).
Godfray, *Br-Gen.* John Wm., C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.B.E.
Godfrey, *Capt.* Harry R., C.B. (*m*) D.S.O., R.N.
Godfrey, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart Hill, C.I.E.

Godfrey, *Lt.-Col.* William W., C.M.G.
Godley, John C., C.S.I.
Godman, *Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(*c*).
Godman, *Wing-Comm.* Arthur Lowthian, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Godwin, *Br.-Gen.* Charles A. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goff, *Col.* Algernon H. S., C.M.G.
Goffe, Herbert, C.M.G.
Gogarty, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goldney, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goldsmith, Herbert Symonds, C.M.G.
Goodbody, *Col.* Cecil M., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Goodfellow, *Lt.-Col.* N. G. B., C.I.E.
Goodman, *Col.* Godfrey D., C.M.G.
Goodridge, *R.-Adm.* Walter S., C.I.E.
Goodwin, *Col.* Frank, C.I.E.
Goodwin, *Maj.* George A., C.M.G.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gopinath, Rai Bahadur Pandit, C.I.E.
Gordon, Very Rev. Daniel M., C.M.G., D.D.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Edward H. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Evelyn B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Col.* George G., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* George Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.M.G.
Gordon, *Col.* John C. F., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Br.-Gen.* John L. R., C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, *Br.-Gen.* Joseph M., C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Lochinvar A. C., C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence G. F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gordon, *Col.* Louis A., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gordon, *Col.* Mervyn H., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Ramsay F. C., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Group Capt.* Robert, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gordon, Webster B., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Alex., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* William F. Loudoun, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Col.* Lewis Conway-, C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, *Col.* John Gordon Wolrige-, C.M.G.
Gore, *Col.* St. John C., C.B.E., C.B.(*m*).
Gorges, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund H., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., D.S.O.
Gorton, *Brig.-Gen.* Reginald St. G., C.M.G.
Gosse, Edmund, C.B.(*c*).
Gosset, *Lt.-Col.* Allen Butler, C.M.G.
Gosset, *Col.* Francis Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Alan P. G., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Aug. K., C.I.E.
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Worsley Worsley-, C.M.G.
Goument, Charles E. V., C.S.I.
Gourlay, Wm. Robt., C.I.E.
Gow, *Lt.-Col.* George, C.M.G.
Gower, *Lt.-Col.* Charles C. Leveson-, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Gower, *Col.* Philip Leveson, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gowers, Edwd. A., C.B.(*c*).
Gowers, Wm. Fredk., C.M.G.
Gracey, *Col.* Thomas, C.S.I.
Graeme, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence O., C.M.G.
Graff, Stephen J., C.B.(*c*).
Graham, *Col.* Hamilton M. C. W., C.M.G.
Graham, Rev. John A., C.I.E., D.D.
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* J. D., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Graham, *Col.* Lancelot, C.M.G.
Graham, *Col.* Malcolm D., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.V.O.
Grainger, *Surg.-Gen.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
Granger, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas A., C.M.G.
Grannum, Edward Allan, C.M.G.
Grannum, Edward Thomas, C.M.G.
Grant, *Col.* Edward J., C.B.(*m*).
Grant, Henry Eugene Walter, C.M.G.
Grant, *Capt.* Henry W., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Grant, *Col.* Hugh G., C.B.(*m*).
Grant, *Capt.* Noel, C.B.(*m*)., R.N.
Grant, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip Gordon, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Grant, *Maj.* Robert F. S., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Grant, *Col.* Samuel C. N., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Grant, *Br.-Gen.* William, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Grant, William, C.M.G.
Granville, Alexander, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Grasett, *Lt.-Col.* Henry James, C.M.G.
Graves, *Capt.* Robert W., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Clive O. V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gray, *Col.* Fredk. W. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gray, *Maj.*, John A. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gray, *Maj.-Gen.* W. Du G., C.B.(*m*).
Gray, *Col.* Wm. Lewis, C.M.G., M.B.
Grazebrook, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Greatorex, *Rear-Adm.* Clement, C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Green, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur Frank Umfreville, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Green, *Col.* Bernard C., C.M.G.
Green, *Col.* Henry C. R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Green, Rev. James, C.M.G.
Green, *Br.-Gen.* Wilfrith G. K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Greene, *Col.* Hon. Edward M., C.M.G.
Greenley, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Alfred, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Greenly, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Greenstreet, Reginald H., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Greer, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Greer, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, C.M.G.
Greer, Richard T., C.S.I.
Greg, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Gregg, *Lieut.* Milton F., V.C., M.C.
Gregory, *Br.-Gen.* Charles L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Gregory, John Duncan, C.M.G.
Gregson, *Maj.* Edward Gelson, C.M.G., Q.I.E.
Gregson, *Col.* Henry G. F. S., C.M.G.
Greig, *Maj.* Edward D. W., C.I.E.
Greig, *Col.* Fredk. J., C.M.G.
Greig, *Col.* James W., C.B.(*c*), K.C.
Greig, *Maj.* John Glennie, C.I.E.
Grenfell, *Br.-Gen.* Harold M., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Grenfell, Wilfred Thomason., C.M.G.
Greville, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alwyn H. F., C.V.O.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.I.E.
Grey, *Col.* Leopold J. H., C.S.I.
Grey, *Maj.-Gen.* Wulff H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Gribbon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Grice, *Lt.-Col.* Walter T., C.I.E.
Grier, *Br.-Gen.* Harry D., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Griesbach, *Br.-Gen.* William A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Griffin, *Lt.-Col.* Christopher J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Griffin, Martin Joseph, C.M.G.
Griffith, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles R. J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Griffith, *Capt.* Ralph E. Hotchkiss, C.I.E.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Wardrop, C.M.G., M.D.
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril T., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* George C., C.M.G.
Griffiths, John Geo., C.V.O.
Griffiths, *Col.* Joseph, C.M.G., M.D.
Griffiths, *Eng.-Com.* Percy F., C.M.G., R.N.
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Grimston, Francis Sylvester, G.I.E.
Grimston, *Brig.-Gen.* Sylvester B., C.M.G.
Grimwade, *Br.-Gen.* Harold W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Grimwood, *Lt.-Col.* James, C.B.(*c*), D.S.O., O.B.E., F.S.A.
Grindle, Gilbert Edmd. A., C.M.G.
Grinlinton, Frederick Hy., C.M.G.
Gripper, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Thos., C.M.G.
Grogan, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward G., C.B.(*m*).
Gregan, *Col.* St. George W. G., V.C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Grove, *Br.-Gen.* Edward A. W. S., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Grove, *Col.* Reginald Parker, C.M.G.
Grove, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Groves, *Lt.-Col.* John E. G., C.M.G.
Groves, *Group Capt.* Percy R. C., C.B. (*m*) C.M.G., D.S.O.
Groves, *Br.-Gen.* Robert M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Grubb, *Col.* Alexander H. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Grubb, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gruning, John Fredk., C.I.E.
Guard, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. H. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gubbay, Moses M. S., C.I.E.
Gubbins, John Harington, C.M.G.
Guggisberg, *B.-Gen.* Frederick G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Guider, James Adolphus, C.I.E.
Guinness, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. Wm. N., C.B.(*m*).
Gulland, *Maj.* George L., C.M.G., M.D.
Gully, Hon. Edward W. K., C.B.(*c*).
Gundry, Richard S., C.B.(*c*).
Gunn, *Brig.-Gen.* John Alex., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gurdon, *Maj.* Bertram E. M., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Gurdon, *Lt.-Col.* Phillip R. T., C.S.I.
Gurney, Hugh, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Gurney, Martyn Cecil, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Guy, *Lt.-Comm.* Basil J. D., V.C., D.S.O., R.N.
Guy, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gwatkin, *Col.* Frederick S., C.B.(*m*).
Gwynn, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Wm., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gwynn, *Lt.-Col.* William P., C.M.G.
Gwynne, *Comm.* Alban I., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Gwynne, Rt. Rev. Llewellyn H., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D.
Gwynne, *Br.-Gen.* Reginald J., C.M.G.
Habibur Rahman Khan Khan Sahib, Ressaldar, C.I.E
Haddock, *Capt.* Herbert J., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Hadow, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L., C.M.G.
Haffkine, Waldemar M. W., C.I.E.
Haggard, *Capt.* Vernon H. S., C.M.G., R.N.
Haider, *Lt.-Col.* Ali Khan, C.I.E.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Alan G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Haig, *Col.* Neil W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick B., C.B.(*m*), M.B.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. W., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hailey, Hammett R. C., C.I.E.
Hailey, William Malcolm, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Haine, *Paym.-Com.* Alec E., C.M.G., R.N.
Haines, Henry H., C.I.E.
Haji Bukhsh Ellahie, C.I.E.
Halahan, *Group Capt.* Fredk. C., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Haldane, *Lt.-Col.* Charles L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hale, *Col.* Charles H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hale, *Col.* Thos. Wyatt, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Halkett, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh Majoribanks Craigie, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas K. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hall, *Col.* Ernest F., C.M.G.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* E. G., C.I.E.
Hall, *Maj.* George, C.M.G., M.D.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* George Clifford Miller, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Thompson, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hall, *Col.* Henry S., C.B.(*c*).
Hall, John Carey, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Hall, *Surg.-Com.* John F., C.M.G., R.N.
Hall, *Col.* John Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hall, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis M. Murray, C.B.(*m*).
Hall, *Capt.* Sydney S., C.B.(*c*).
Hall, Wm. Thomas, C.S.I.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph E. Carr-, C.I.E.
Hall, *Group-Capt.* Robert Hamilton Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick W. C. Gordon-, C.B.(*m*).
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon C. W. Gordon-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hallett, *Col.* James W. Hughes-, C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., D.S.O.
Halliday, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis S. T., V.C., C.B.(*m*).
Hallowes, *Col.* Francis Wm., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Halse, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley C., C.M.G.
Ham, *Eng.-Capt.* John W., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Hambro, *Br.-Gen.* Percival O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hamerton, *Lt.-Col.* Albert E., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Hamilton, *Col.* Andrew Lorne, C.M.G.
Hamilton, Charles Boughton, C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Lord Claud, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Claud Lorn Campbell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Capt.* David M., C.M.G., R.N.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest G., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Hamilton, *Col* Gilbert C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Col.* Gilbert H. C., C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, Horace F., C.B.(*c*).
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* John A., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Col.* Percy Douglas, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. E. Archibald, C.I.E.
Hamilton, *Col.* Robt. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. G., C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Haywood, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Claude G. Cole-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hammersley, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick, C.B.(*m*).
Hammerton, *Maj.* George H. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hammond, *Br.-Gen.* Dayrell T., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E.
Hammond, *Col.* Peter H., C.B.(*m*).
Hannett, George, C.I.E.
Hampden, Ernest M. Hobart-, C.M.G.
Hanafin, *Capt.* J. B., C.I.E.
Hanbury, *Col.* Lionel Hy., C.M.G.
Hanbury, *Brig.-Gen.* Philip Lewis, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Handcock, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(*m*).
Handley, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Hankin, Arthur C., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hanley, Allen Hastings, C.M.G.
Hannay, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick Rainsford, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., R.E.
Hannay, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick Rainsford-, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Hannay, *Col.* Robt. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hansard, *Col.* Arthur C., C.M.G.
Hansell, Henry P., C.V.O.
Hansford, Benjamin, C.B.(*c*).
Hanson, Fredk. Wm., C.I.E.
Hapgood, Henry James, C.B.(*c*).
Haran, *Maj.* Jas. Augustine, C.M.G., M.D.
Hara Pras-ad Shastri, C.I.E.
Harari, Victor, Pasha, C.M.G.
Harbord, *Brig.-Gen.* Cyril Rodney, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Harbottle, *Lt.-Col.* Colin Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Harding, *Col.* Colin, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Harding, Edward John, C.M.G.
Harding, *Lt.-Col.* Maynard F., C.M.G.
Hardy, *Col.* Edwin G., C.M.G.
Hardy, George F., C.B.(*c*).
Hardy, Richard G., C.S.I.
Hardy, *Maj.-Gen.* T. H., C.B (*m*), I.A.
Hardy, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. John F. Gathorne, C.B (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hare, *Col.* Frederick S. C., C.M.G.
Hare, Reginald Chas., C.M.G.
Hare, Robert D., C.I.E.
Hare, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert Hugh, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Hare, *Col.* Robt. Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Harford, Frederic D., C.V.O.
Harford, *Col.* Hy. Chas., C.B.(*m*).
Hari Kishan Kaul, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Harington, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hari Ram Goenka, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Harkness, *Col.* Henry D'A., C.B.(*m*).
Harman, *Col.* Alex. Ramsay, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Harman, *Maj.-Gen.* Antony E. W., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Harman, Edward G., C.B.(*c*).
Harness, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
Harrel, W. Vesey, C.B.(*c*), C.B.E., M.V.O.
Harriott, George Moss, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Harris, *Surg.-Gen.* George F. A., C.S.I., M.D.
Harris, *Br.-Gen.* Richard H. W. H., C.B.(*m*).
Harris, Sidney West, C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Harrison, *Br.-Gen.* A. H. P., C.S.I.
Harrison, Albert John, C.I.E.
Harrison, *Col.* Charles E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Harrison, *Col.* Cholmeley E. C. B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Harrison, Francis Capel, C.S.I.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert H., C.M.G.
Harrison, John Burchmore, C.M.G.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Norman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Harrison, Percy, C.I.E.
Harrison, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. A.G., C.M.G.
Harrison, *Col.* Thos. Aylet, C.S.I.
Harrison, Wm. Montagu Graham-, C.B.(*c*).
Harrisson, *Brig.-Gen.* Geoffrey Hartnett, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Harrisson, Sydney Thirlwall, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hart, *Col.* Charles J., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E.
Hart, *Col.* Edward C., C.M.G.
Hart, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hartigan, *Col.* James A., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Hartigan, *Lt.-Col.* Marcus M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hartley, Lewis W., C.I.E.
Hartley, Percival Horton-Smith, C.V.O.
Hartog, Philip J., C.I.E.
Harvey, *Col.* David, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. Hy., C.M.G.
Harvey, *Capt.* Frederick M. W., V.C., M.C.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. A. D., C.M.G.
Harvey, *Col.* Robert N., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Harward, *Col.* A. J. Netherton, C.B.(*m*).
Haskard, *Lt.-Col.* John McD., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Haslegrave, *Lt.-Col.* Henry J., C.M.G., V.D.
Hassell, *Lt.-Col.* Robert de B., C.M.G.
Hasted, *Col.* Arthur Walter, C.M.G.
Hastings, *Adm.* Alexander P., C.B.(*m*).
Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwd. S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Haswell, *Lt.-Col.* John F., C.I.E.
Hatch, *Capt.* George P., C.M.G.
Hathaway, *Surg.-Gen.* Harold G., C.B.(*m*).
Hatton, *Br.-Gen.* Edward Heneage Finch-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hawes, *Col.* Benjamin R., C.B.(*m*).
Hawker, *Lt.-Col.* Claude Julian, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hawkes, *Lt.-Col.* Corlis St. L. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hawkins, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur V., C.I.E.
Hawkins, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas H., C.M.G.
Hawkins, *Col.* Walter Francis, C.M.G.
Hawksley, *Capt* Jas. R. Price, C.B (*m*), C.V.O., R.N.
Hawksley, *Brig.-Gen.* Randall P. T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Haworth, *Maj.* Richard, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Hawtrey, *Lt.-Col.* Henry C., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Hay, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hay, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Owen, C.B.(*m*).
Hay, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. R. M. Dalrymple-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hay, John Binny, C.M.G.
Hay, Francis E. Drummond-, M.V.O.
Hay *Lt.-Col.* Westwood N., C.I.E.
Haycock, *Lt.-Col.* Vaughan R. Hine-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hayes, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Hall, C.M.G.
Haynes, *Col.* Alleyne, C.M.G.
Haynes, *Col.* Chas. Edwd., C.B.(*m*).
Haynes, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hayter, *Lt.-Col.* Ross J. F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hayward, *Capt.* Reginald F. J., V.C., M.C.
Hayward, *Lt.-Col.* William T., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Haywood, *Lt.-Col.* Austin H. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hazell, *Comm.* William, C.B (*c*), R.N.R.
Hazelton, *Col.* Percy O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Head, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Searle, C.M.G.
Headlam, *Com.* Edwd. J., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Headlam, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Healey, *Col.* Charles, C.M.G.
Healey, *Col.* Coryndon W. R., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hean, Hon. Alexander, C.M.G.
Heane, *Col.* James, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hearson, *Group Capt.* John G., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Heath, *Col.* Edward, C.M.G., A.O.D.
Heath, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Heath, *Col.* Harry H. R., C.B.(*m*).
Heath, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Heathcote, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hebbalalu V. Nanjundayya, C.I.E.
Heberden, Wm. Buller, C.B.(*c*).

Heffernan, *Col.* Nesbitt B., C.B.(*m*).
Hegan, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Heidenstam, Frederick C., C.M.G.
Hellard, *Col.* Robert C., C.B.(*c*).
Helmer, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard Alexis, C.M.G.
Hemming, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwd. H., C.M.G.
Hemming, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. W., C.B.(*m*).
Hemming, *Lt.-Col.* Norman M., C.B.(*c*).
Hemming, *Brig.-Gen.* Thomas D. R., C.M.G.
Henderson, Alfred Fairlie, C.M.G.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew, C.M.G.
Henderson, *Comm* Francis B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Henderson, John R., C.I.E., M.B.
Henderson, *Capt.* Reginald G. H., C.B (*m*), R.N.
Henderson, Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Henderson, Robert Hugh, C.M.G.
Henderson, William, C.B.(*c*).
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Alex., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hendley, *Maj.-Gen.* Harold, C.S.I.
Hendry, *Br.-Gen.* Patrick W., C.B.(*m*).
Heneage, *Rear-Adm.* Algernon W., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Heneage, *Maj.* Godfrey C. W., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Henley, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Anthony M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hennessy, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Hennessy, *Col.* John P. C., C.M.G.
Henry, *Lieut.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Henry, *Col.* Vivian, C.B.(*c*).
Henvey, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hepburn, *Brig.-Gen.* Bernard R., C.M.G.
Hepburn, *Surg.-Col.* David, C.M.G.
Herbert, Charles St. J. S., C.B.(*c*).
Herbert, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmund A., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Herbert, *Col.* Edward S., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Herbert, *Col.* Edward Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Herbert, *Maj.-Gen.* Lionel N., C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Herbert, *Col.* Lionel Norton, C.B.(*m*).
Herbert, *Brig.-Gen.* Otway C., C.M.G., M.C.
Herbert, *Group Capt.* Philip L. W., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Herbert, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Norman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Herdon, *Col.* H. E., C.I.E.
Heron, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Heron, *Maj.* Davis, C.I.E., M.B.
Herrick, *Col.* Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Herring, *Br.-Gen.* Sydney C. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Herrod, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hertz, Henry F., C.I.E.
Hertz, William Axel, C.S.I.
Hertzberg, *Col.* Halfdon F. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Heseltine, Harry N., C.I.E.
Heseltine, Michael, C.B.(*c*).
Hesketh, *Maj.* James A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hewby, Louis John, C.B.(*c*).
Hewby, Wm. Petch, C.M.G.
Hewett, *Lt.-Col.* Edward V. O., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Hewett, *R.-Adm.* Geo. Hayley, C.I.E.
Hewitt, *Maj.* D. R., C.I.E.
Hewitt, *Surg.-Comm.* David W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.N.
Hewitt, *Group Capt.* Edgar R. Ludlow, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Hewlett, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hewlett, *Paym.-Capt.* Graham, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Hewlett, Wm. Meyrick, C.M.G.
Hext, *Col.* Lyone John, C.M.G.
Heywood, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Heywood, *Capt.* Marcus B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Hibbert, *Br.-Gen.* Godfrey L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hickie, *Lt.-Col.* Carlos J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hickley, *Vice.-Adm.* Cecil Spencer, C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Hickley, *Lt.-Col.* Victor N., C.I.E., V.D.
Hickman, *M.-Gen.* Hugh P., C.B.(*c*).
Hickman, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.P.
Hicks, *Br.-Gen.* Henry Tempest, C.B.(*m*).
Hickson, *Br.-Gen.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*).
Hickson, *Br.-Gen.* S. A. E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Higgins, Henry V., C.V.O.
Higgins, *Lt.-Col.* Charles G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Higgins, *Air Vice-Marshal* John F. A., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Higgins, J. C., C.I.E.
Higgins, *Group Capt.* Thomas C. P., C.M.G.
Higginson, *Capt.* Archibald B. W. C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Higginson, *Br.-Gen.* Cecil P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Higginson, *Col.* Harold W., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Higgs, Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Hignell, Sidney R., C.I.E.
Hildebrand, *Col.* Arthur B.R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hildyard, *Br.-Gen.* Harold C. T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hildyard, *Col.* Regd. J. T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hill, Arthur, C.I.E.
Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Augustus W., C.B.(*m*).
Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Cecil, C.B.(*m*).
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* David J. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Felix F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Wm. R., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Frederic Wm., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hill, *Col.* Henry Cecil de la M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Warburton, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hill, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hill, Montague, C.I.E.
Hill, *Maj.* Thomas H., C.I.E.
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Walter P. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hilliam, *Br.-Gen.* Edward, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hillier, Edward Guy, C.M.G.
Hills, *Col.* Edmond H. Grove-, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hinde, *Col.* Alan, C.M.G.,
Hinde, *Col.* John H. E., C.B.(*m*).
Hinge, *Col.* Harry Alex., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.C.
Hippisley, *Col.* Richard L., C.B.(*m*).
Hipwell, *Col.* Alfred G., C.B.(*m*).
Hipwood, Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Hirsch, *Maj.* L., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Hirst, *Lt.-Col.* Edward A., C.M.G.
Hitchcock, *Maj.-Gen.* Basil F. Burnett-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hitchins, *Col.* Chas. Hy. M., C.M.G.
Hoare, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(*c*).
Hoare, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert G., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hoare, *Br.-Gen.* Reginald, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hobbs, *Maj.-Gen.* Percy E. F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hobbs, *Brig.-Gen.* Regd. F. A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hobday, *Col.* Edmund A. P., C.M.G.
Hobday, *Maj.* Frederick T. G., C.M.G., A.V.C.
Hobday, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. F., C.B.(*m*).
Hobkirk, *Br.-Gen.* Clarence J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hobley, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Hobson, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hodge, *Capt.* Roland H. Hermon-, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Hodges, *Lt.-Col.* Aubrey D. P., C.M.G.
Hodges, *Rear-Adm.* Michael H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Hodgetts, *Col.* Chas. A., C.M.G.
Hodgins, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Egerton, C.M.G.
Hodgkinson, *Lt.-Col.* C., C.I.E.
Hodgson, *Lt.-Col.* Barnard T., C.M.G.
Hodgson, Robert MacLeod, C.M.G.
Hofmeyr, Gysbert Reitz, C.M.G.
Hogarth, *Commdr.* David G., C.M.G., R.N.V.R.
Hogarth, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald McD., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hogben, George, C.M.G.
Hogg, *Lt.-Col.* Conrad Chas. H., C.M.G.
Hogg, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. C., C.B.(*m*).
Hogg, *Brig.-Gen.* Rudolph E. T., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Hohler, Thomas Beaumont, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Holborrow, *Col.* Hon. William H., C.M.G.
Holbrooke, *Br.-Gen.* Philip L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holden, *Col.* Charles W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holdsworth, *Br.-Gen.* George L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Holdsworth, *Lt.-Col.* John J., C.I.E.
Hole, Robert S., C.I.E.
Holford, *Maj.* James H. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holland, Bernard H., C.B.(*c*).
Holland, *Capt.* Hubert H., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Holland, Robt. Erskine, C.I.E.
Hollis, Alfred Claud, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hollond, *Br.-Gen.* Spencer E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holloway, *Br.-Gen.* Benj., C.I.E.
Holme, Allan Thomas, C.I.E.
Holmes, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard R. A., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Holmes, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon M., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Holmes, *Br.-Gen.* Hardress G., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Holmes, *Maj.* Robt. Heuston, C.M.G.
Holms, John M., C.S.I.
Holms, Wm. Fredk., C.I.E.
Holt, *Group Capt.* Fenton V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Home, *Br.-Gen.* Archibald F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Home, Walter, C.I.E.
Honey, de Symons M. G., C.M.G.
Honey, John William, C.M.G.
Hood, Donald W. C., C.V.O.
Hood, George P. Jacomb-, M.V.O.
Hood, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Neville A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hood, Thomas, C.M.G.
Hood, Hon. Victor A. Nelson, C.M.G.
Hooper, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* A. V. W., C.I.E., I.A.
Hope, *Capt.* Herbert W. W., C.B.(*c*), D.S.O., R.N.
Hope, *Maj.* John Owen W., C.M.G.
Hope, *Col.* Lewis A., C.B.(*m*).
Hopkinson, *Capt.* Henry C. B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hopwood, Charles A., C.B.(*c*).
Hopwood, *Maj.-Gen.* H. R., C.I.E.
Hopwood, *Capt.* Ronald A., C.B.(*c*), R.N.

Hordern, Rev. Arthur V. C., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hordern, *Capt.* E. J. C., C.I.E.
Hordern, *Br.-Gen.* Gwyn V., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hore, Charles F. A., C.B.(*c*).
Hore, *Engr.-Capt.* Fred, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Horn, David B., C.I.E.
Hornby, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund John Phipps-, V.C. C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hornby, *Br.-Gen.* Montagu L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hornby, *Vice-Adm.* Robert Stewart Phipps, C.M.G.
Horne, *Col.* Edwd. W., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Horne, Wm. Ogilvie, C.S.I.
Hornell, William W., C.I.E.
Horniblow, *Col.* Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Horniblow, *Br.-Gen.* F. H., C.B.(*m*).
Horsfall, Jeremiah G., C.I.E.
Horwood, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. T. F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hose, John Walter, C.S.I.
Hoshang Jamasji Dartur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Hosie, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew, C.M.G., M.D.
Hotham, *Capt.* Alan G., C.M.G., R.N.
Hotham, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Houston, William, C.M.G.
Houston, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfred B. Davidson-, C.M.G.
Howard, Albert, C.I.E.
Howard, *Col.* Hy. Cecil L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Howard, Henry Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Howard, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. R. L., C.B.(*m*).
Howe, George Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Howell, *Lt.-Col.* Evelyn B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Howell, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey Llewellyn Hinds, C.M.G., A.S.C.
Howell, *Lt.-Col.* Harry A. L., C.M.G.
Howell, Mortimer S., C.I.E.
Howley, Wm. Jno. Joseph, C.S.I.
Howorth, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Godfrey, C.M.G.
Howson, *Lt.-Col.* George, C.I.E., M.C.
Hrishi Kesh Laha, Babu, C.I.E.
Hubback, *Col.* Arthur B., C.M.G.
Huddleston, *Capt.* Ernest W., C.I.E., C.B.E., R.N.
Huddleston, George, C.I.E.
Huddleston, *Br.-Gen.* Hubert Jervoise, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Huddleston, *Com.* Willoughby B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hudleston, *Col.* Wilfred E., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.M.S.
Hudon, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph A. G., C.M.G.
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Edward, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles T., C.M.G., I.M.S.
Hudson, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Percy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hudson, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas R. C., C.B.(*m*).
Hugessen, Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-, C.M.G.
Huggins, Sir Godfrey Alfred, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Huggins, *Lt.-Col.* Ponsonby G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hughes, *Maj.* Alfred J., C.I.E.
Hughes, *Col.* Arbuthnott J., C.M.G.
Hughes, Arthur J., C.I.E.
Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., C.B.(*m*).
Hughes, *Col.* Edwd. Talfourd, C.B.(*c*).
Hughes, *Col.* Emilius, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hughes, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick G., C.B.(*m*).
Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Garnet Burk, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hughes, *Col.* Henry Thoresby, C.M.G.
Hughes, *Col.* John A., C.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Hughes, *Lt.-Col.* John Gethin, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hughes, *Capt.* Robert Herbert Wilfred, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R.
Hugo, *Co'.* Edwd. Victor, C.M.G., M.D.
Hulke, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis I. B., C.M.G.
Hull, Hy. Mitchell, C.M.G.
Hulton, *Col.* Frederick C. L., C.B.(*m*).
Humble, *Col.* Bernard M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Humby, *Lt.-Col.* James F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hume, *Col.* Wm. E., C.M.G., M.B.
Humfrey, *Lt.-Col.* Richard E., C.M.G.
Humphreys, *Col.* Edward T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Humphreys, *Br.-Gen.* Gardiner, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Humphry, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence, C.M.G.
Humphrys, *Maj.* Francis Hy., C.I.E.
Hunt, *R.-Adm.* Allen T., C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.,
Hunt, Atlee Arthur, C.M.G.
Hunt, Edmund Langley, C.M.G.
Hunt, *Col.* Frederick W., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hunt, Hilary L. Holman-, C.I.E.
Hunt, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hunt, *Comm.* Roland Cecil Sneyd, C.M.G., R.N.
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* Charles G. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hunter, *Maj.-Gen.* George D., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hunter, *Col.* George G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hunter, Hamilton, C.M.G.
Hunter, *Maj.-Gen.* John Gunning, C.B.(*m*).
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* John M., C.S.I.
Hunter, Matthew, C.I.E.
Hunter, *Brig.-Gen.* Patrick Alan John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hunter, *Col.* William, C.B.(*m*),
Hunza, Mir of, C.I.E.
Hurley, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel Jas., C.M.G.
Hurley, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. E. V., C.M.G.
Hurt, *Comm.* Henry A. le F., C.M.G.
Husain Bilgrami Saiyid, C.S.I.
Huskisson, *Maj.-Gen.* William, C.M.G.
Hussey, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hutchen, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Wm., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hutchinson, Claud Mackenzie, C.I.E.
Hutchinson, *Col.* E. D. Brown-Synge-, V.C. C.B.(*m*),
Hutchinson, Col. Francis P., C.B.(*m*).
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Hy. D., C.S.I.
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hutchinson, *Col.* James B., C.S.I.
Hutchison, *Col.* Alexander Richard Hamilton, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hutchison, *Vice-Adm.* John de M., C.V.O., C.M.G.
Hutson, Eyre, C.M.G.
Hutton, J. H., C.I.E.
Huxtable, *Col.* Robert B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.C.
Hyde, *Lt.-Col.* J. Irvine Lang-, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hyde, *Capt.* Richard, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., M.V.O., R.N.
Hyne, *Eng.-Comm.* Arthur E., C.M.G., R.N.
Iggulden, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert A., C.I.E.
Impey, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Imrie, *Lt.-Col.* Hew F. Blair-, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Ing, *Lt.-Col.* George H. A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inge, Very Rev. W. R., C.V.O., D.D.
Ingham, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. St. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inglefield, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Ingles, *Col.* John D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inglis, *Col.* Henry Alves, C.M.G.
Inglis, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.M.G.
Inglis, Wm. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.
Innes, Chas. Alex., C.I.E.
Innes, John Robert, C.M.G.
Irvine, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Irvine, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew A., C.I.E.
Irvine, *Lt.-Col.* Francis S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Irvine, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard B., C.B.(*m*).
Irvine, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Irvine, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Abercrombie, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Irwin, Alfred, C.M.G.
Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* De la Cherois T., C.M.G.
Irwin, George R., C.S.I.
Irwin, Henry, C.I.E.
Irwin, Henry R. Alex., C.I.E.
Irwin, *Col.* John S., C.B.(*c*).
Isacke, *Br.-Gen.* Hubert, C.S.I., C.M.G.
Isherwood, *Lt.-Col.* James. C.B.(*m*).
Izat, Alexander, C.I.E.
Izat, *Maj.* John, C.I.E.
Jack, *Lt.-Col.* Archibald, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Jack, *Lt.-Col.* Evan M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jack, *Col.* Herbert R. H., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H. N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert K., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert W., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* James, C.I.E.
Jackson, John Ernest, C.I.E.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Lambert C., C.M.G., R.E.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Robert E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jackson, *Col.* Sydney C. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jackson, *Rr.-Adm.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Jackson, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas Dare, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Jackson, Wilfrid Edwd. Fras., C.M.G.
Jackson, William Henry, C.M.G.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Lionel W. De V. Sadleir-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jacob, *Col.* Arthur Le Grand, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Jacob, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Leslie, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Jacob, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F., C.S.I.
Jaffray, Rev. William S., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Jalal ud Din Khan, Akhundzada of Kandahar, C.I.E.
Jallab Khan, Sardar, C.I.E.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred H. C., M.V.O., D.S.O.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H., C.I.E.
James, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Charles J., C.B.(*m*).
James, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril Hy. L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
James, Frederick Seton, C.M.G.
James, *Col.* Herbert, C.B.(*m*).
James, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert E. R., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., O.B.E.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Hbt. Lionel, C.B.(*m*).
James, *Col.* Murray R. de B., C.M.G.
James, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph E. H., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
James, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. B., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., M.V.O.
James, *Capt.* Wm. M., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
James, *Col.* Wm. Regd. W., C.M.G.

Jameson, *Lt.-Col.* John B., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Jameson, *Surg-Comdr.* Robt. D., C.M.G., R.N.
Jamiat Rai, Rai Bahadur Diwan C.I.E.
Jamieson, George, C.M.G.
Jamieson, James William, C.M.G.
Janisch, Noel, C.M.G.
Jaquet, Robert G., C.I.E.
Jardine, *Lt.-Col.* James B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jardine, William Ellis, C.I.E.
Jarvis, *Col.* Alexander W., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Jarvis, Rev. Alfred C. E., C.M.G. M.C.
Jarvis, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur M., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Jarvis, *Maj.* Charles G., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Jarvis, Edward Blackwell, C.M.G.
Jeans, *Surg.-Com.* Thomas T., C.M.G., R.N.
Jebb, *Lt.-Col.* Gladwyn D., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Jeffcoat, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon C., C.B.(*m*). C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jeffery, *Maj.* Walter H., C.I.E.
Jeffreys, *Adm.* Edmund F., C.V.O.
Jeffreys, *Maj.-Gen.* George D., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Jeffreys, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Jeffreys, *Br.-Gen.* Patrick D., C.B.(*m*).
Jelf, *Brig.-Gen.* Rudolf G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jelf, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jellett, *Col.* John Hewitt, C.M.G.
Jencken, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis J., C.B.(*m*).
Jenkin, *Eng.-Capt.* John H., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Jenkins, *Lt.-Col.* Francis, C.M.G.
Jenkins, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jenkins, *Col.* Noble F., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Albert V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jenner, George Fras. Birt, C.M.G.
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Leopold C.D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jennings, *Col.* Herbt. A. K., C.I.E.
Jennings, Jas. Geo., C.I.E.
Jenour, *Col.* Arthur S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jerome, *Col.* Henry J. W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Jerram, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jess, *Br.-Gen.* Carl H., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Jesse, *Col.* John L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jeudwine, *Maj.* Wilfrid W., C.M.G.
Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, C.I.E.
Jiwan Singh, *Lt.-Col.* Bawa, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Jocelyn, *Col.* Julian R. J., C.B.(*m*).
Jodrell, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Ramsden-, C.M.G.
Johnson, *R.-Adm.* Chas. D., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.V.O.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Reg., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Eliot P., C.B.(*m*).
Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Frank E., C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick F., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Johnson, George Wm., C.M.G.
Johnson, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Ronald M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
Johnson, Wilfred Athelstan-, M.V.O.
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril M. Ross-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., M.B.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Francis G. D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Johnston, Frederick Wm, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Johnston, *Br.-Gen.* George J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. Napier, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Johnston, *Col.* Henry H., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* James Lyon, C.M.G.
Johnston, *Maj.-Gen.* James T., C.B.(*m*).
Johnston, *Col.* Percy H., C.M.G.
Johnston, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. K. E., C.B.(*m*).
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E. Wilson-, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Johnstone, Frederick J., C.I.E.
Johnstone, *Maj.-Gen.* James R., C.B.(*m*).
Johnstone, James W. D., C.I.E.
Johnstone, Robert, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Edgeworth, C.B.(*c*).
Jolliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Wm., C.M.G.
Jolly, *Maj.* G. G., C.I.E., M.B.
Jones, Adrian, M.V.O.(4th).
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Herbert, C.M.G.
Jones, Charles Jerome, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Jones, *Capt.* Clement, C.B.(*c*).
Jones, Francis A., C.B.(*c*).
Jones, *Col.* Frederick W. C., C.B.(*m*).
Jones, *Surg.-Gen.* Guy C., C.M.G.
Jones, *Col.* Harry Balfour, C.B.(*m*).
Jones, John J. Casimir, C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Jones, *Col.* Leslie C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Lewis, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Llewellyn M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Louis E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jones, *Brig.-Gen.* Morey Q., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Owen, C.B.(*c*).
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Godfrey, C.I.E.
Jones, *Col.* Theophilus Percy, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Dally, C.M.G.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Howel, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jones, Crawford D. Douglas-, C.M.G.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* John H. Howell-, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Conwyn Mansel-, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jones, Henry M. Pryce-, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil John Herbert Colby-Spence-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jopp, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Jordan, *Lt.-Col.* Richard P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Josselyn, *Col.* John, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Joubert de la Ferté, *Wing Comm.* Philip Bennet, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jourdain, *Lt.-Col.* Henry F. N., C.M.G.
Jowsey, *Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Julian, *Maj.-Gen.* Oliver R. A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Juniper, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* William V., C.B.(*m*).
Jury, *Lt.-Col.* E. C., C.M.G., M.C.
Kailas Narayan Haksar, *Lt.-Col.*, C.I.E.
Kaisar Khan, Nawab, C.I.E.
Kali Prasanna Ghoch, Rai, C.I.E.
Kalika Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kalinath Mitter, Babu, C.I.E.
Kamal Khan, Mir, C.I.E.
Kanshi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kanthack, Francis Edgar, C.M.G.
Karslake, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kay, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Heape, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Kay, *Lt.-Col.* William Martin, C.M.G.
Kaye, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil, Q.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Kaye, *Col.* Ralph Arthur, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Kays, *Br.-Gen.* Horace F., C.B.(*m*).
Kays, *Br.*-Gen. Walpole S., C.M.G.
Kazanjian, *Maj.* Varaztad H., C.M.G.
Kearsley, *Lt.-Col.* Robert H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Keatinge, Gerald Francis, C.I.E.
Keatinge, Henry P., C.M.G., M.B.
Keatinge, Rt. Rev. William, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Keble, *Col.* Alfred E. C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Keeling, Hugh T., C.S.I.
Keen, *Lt.-Col.* John Fred, C.M.G.
Keen, *Maj.* Wm. John, C.I.E., I.A.
Keen, *Lt.-Col.* William J., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Keene, *Rear-Adm.* William G. E. Ruck-, M.V.O.
Kelly, *Brig.-Gen.* Fredk. P. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Keir, *Fleet-Surg.* Wm. Wallace, C.M.G., R.N.
Keith, Wm. John, C.I.E.
Kelham, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Robert, C.B.(*m*).
Kellett, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Kelly, *Col.* Arthur Jas., C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Courtenay R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kelly, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Hy., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Kelly, *Col.* Hy. E. T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Kelly, *Col.* James G., C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Capt.* John D., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Philip J. V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kelly, *Col.* Robert E., C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Col.* Tom, C.M.G.
Kelly, *Vice-Adm.* William Archibald Howard, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O., R.N.
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* John Sherwood-, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kemball, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., C.I.E.
Kemmis, *Col.* Wm., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Kemp, *Br.-Gen.* Geoffrey C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.E.
Kemp, *Rear-Adm.* Thomas W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E.
Kempster, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert W., C.M.G.
Kendall, *Capt.* Chas. J. C., C.I.E., D.S.O., R.I.M.
Kendall, *Col.* Ernest A., C.M.G.
Kengtung Sawbwa of, C.I.E.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred A., C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Maj.* Francis M. E., C.B.(*c*).
Kennedy, *Rear-Adm.* Francis W., C.B.(*m*).
Kennedy, Hartley, C.S.I.
Kennedy, *Col.* Henry B. P. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kennedy, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh, C.B.(*m*).
Kennedy, *Col.* John, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Macdougall Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kennedy, Michael, C.S.I.
Kennedy, Rev. Mortimer E., C.V.O.
Kennedy, Robt. Geo., C.I.E.
Kennedy, *Capt.* Theobald W. B., C.M.G., R.N.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Magill, C.I.E.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Willoughby P., C.S.I.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hew Clarke-, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kenney, *Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kennion, *Lt.-Col.* Roger L., C.I.E.
Kenny, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. W., C.B.(*m*).
Kenrick, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E. R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kent, *Col.* Herbert V., C.B. (*c*).

Kentish, *Col.* Regd. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kenwood, *Maj.* Harry R., C.M.G., M.B.
Kenyon, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Kenyon, *Maj.-Gen.* Lionel R., C.B.(*m*).
Keogh, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Ker, *Col.* Charles A., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Ker, Wm. Pollock, C.M.G.
Kerr, *Capt.* George Fraser, V.C., M.C., M.M.
Kerr, John Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kerr, *Col.* Mark A., C.B.(*m*).
Kerr, *Vice-Adm.* Mark E. F., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Kerr, *Col.* Alexander F. Kidston-, C.B.(*m*).
Kerr, *Col.* Robert Scott-, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Kerrich, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E., C.M.G.
Kerrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. R.A., C.M.G.
Kershaw, Louis James, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Ketchen, *Br.-Gen.* Huntley D. B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Kettlewell, Arth. Bradley, C.I.E.
Key, *Maj.* Aston McN. Cooper-, C.B.(*c*).
Keyes, *Lt.-Col.* Terence H., C.I.E.
Keynes, John M., C.B.(*c*).
Keys, *Paym.-Capt.* John A., C.B.(*m*).
Keys, *Lt.-Col.* W. D. A., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Keyser, *Col.* Frederick C., C.B.(*m*).
Khair, Bakhsh, C.I.E.
Khuda Bakhsh, Khan, C.I.E.
Khurja Salimullah, Nawab Bahadur, C.S.I.
Kidd, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Franklin, C.M.G.
Kiddle, *Capt.* Edward B., C.B.(*m*), R.N., A.D.C.
Kiddle, *Col.* Fredk., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Kilby, Regd. Geo., C.I.E.
Kilkelly, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Charles R., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Kincaid, Charles Aug., C.V.O.
Kincaid, *Col.* Wm. F. H. S., C.B.(*m*).
Kinder, Claude Wm., C.M.G.
Kindersley, *Lt.-Col.* Archibald O. L., C.M.G.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Jas., C.M.G., D.S.O.
King, *B.-Gen.* Algernon D'A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
King, Charles Montague, C.I.E.
King, *Col.* Edwin James, C.M.G.
King, Frederick Truby, C.M.G.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Giffard H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
King, Merton, C.M.G.
King, *Col.* Walter G., C.I.E.
King, *B.-Gen.* Wm. B. Macauley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
King, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, C.M.G.
King, *Br.-Gen.* James G. King-, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Kingscote, Thomas A. F., C.V.O.
Kingsmorth, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Arthur F., C.B.(*m*).
Kinloch, J. L., C.I.E.
Kinsman, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald R. V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kiran Chandra De, C.I.E.
Kirby, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur D., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Kirby, *Lt.-Col.* Norborne, C.I.E.
Kirby, *B.-Gen.* Stuart R., C.M.G.
Kirkcaldy, *Lt.-Col.* James, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kirke, *Brig.-Gen.* Walter M. St. G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kirkhope, *Lt.-Col.* K. M., C.I.E., I.A.
Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander R. Y., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kirkpatrick, *Col.* Roger, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Kirkpatrick, *B.-Gen.* Wm. Johnston, C.B.(*m*).
Kirkwood, *Col.* Carleton H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kirkwood, *Lt.-Col.* James G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Kirwan, *Br.-Gen.* Bertram R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Kisch, Cecil H., C.B.(*c*).
Kisch, Hermann M., C.S.I.
Kishan Sah, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kitchin, Arthur Jas. W., C.I.E.
Kite, Frederick W., C.B.(*c*).
Knaggs, *Col.* Hy. Thos., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.B.
Knaggs, *Col.* Morton H., C.M.G.
Knapp, *Col.* Kempster K., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Knatchbull, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. W. C., C.M.G.
Knibbs, George Handley, C.M.G.
Knight, Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Knight, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Lewkeno, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Knight, Wm. Anderson, C.M.G.
Knollys, *Maj.* Louis F., C.M.G.
Knott, *Lt.-Col.* John E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Knowles, Fredk. Arthur, C.M.G.
Knox, Rt. Hon. Adrian, C.M.G., K.C.
Knox, *Col.* Alfred W. F., C.M.G.
Knox, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Hodges, C.M.G.
Knox, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Stuart, C.M.G.
Knox, *Br.-Gen.* Harry H. S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Knox, *Br.-Gen.* Henry O., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Knox, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart G., C.I.E.
Koe, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. W. B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Krabbé, *Paymr.-in.-Ch.* Fredk. J., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Krishna Rao Wasudeo Mulye, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Krishna Rao L. Pasnaskar, Dewan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Krishnarajapuram Pallegondal P. Chetty, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kuchler, George William, C.I.E.
Kunwar, Maharaj Singh, C.I.E.
Kutlehr, Raja Ram Pal of, C.S.I.
Kyle, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.M.G., D.S.O.
La Brooy, Justin T., C.B.(*c*).
Lacy, *Capt.* Ernest E., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Laffan, *Col.* Henry David, C.M.G.
Lahka, Khun Lai, Sawbwa of, C.I.E.
Laird, *Capt.* John K., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Lake, *Maj.* Harry Wm., C.M.G.
Lake, *Br.-Gen.* Noel M., C.B.(*m*).
Lakhamgouda, Basava Prabhu Sri Desai, C.I.E.
Lakhtar, The Chief of, C.S.I.
Lala Bishesar Nath, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Lala Ram Saran Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Lala Sheo Prasad, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E.
Lamb, *Col.* Charles A., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Lamb, John, C.B.(*c*).
Lambarde, *Lt.-Col.* Francis F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lambart, *Col.* Edgar A., C.B.(*m*).
Lambe, *Air Comm.* Chas. Laverock, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lambert, *Col.* Edward P., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Lambert, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Lambert, *Col.* Guy L. Bence-, C.M.G.
Lamont, *Lt.-Col.* John Chas., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Lamont, *Col.* John Wm. F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lamotte, *B.-Gen.* Frank G. L., C.M.G.
Lampson, *Comm.* Oliver S. Locker-, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.V.R., M.P.
Lamrock, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Herman J. S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Landry, *Br.-Gen.* Joseph Philippe, C.M.G.
Lane, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Lane, Ernest Fredk. Cambridge, C.M.G.
Lane, *Lt.-Col.* F. C., C.I.E., R.A.
Lane, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert E. B., C.M.G.
Lane, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Ryan, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Lang, Alexander, C.M.G.
Lang, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lang, Charles D., C.B.(*c*).
Langdon, *Col.* Harry, C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Langham, *Col.* Fredk. Geo., C.M.G.
Langhorne, *Col.* Harold S., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., A.D.C.
Langley, Alexander, C.I.E.
Langley, *Comm.* A. S., C.M.G., R.N.V.R.
Langman, *Maj.* Archie L., C.M.G.
Lannowe, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund B. Mathew-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Larcom, Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Larkin, *Capt.* Frank, C.M.G., R.N.
Larking, *Capt.* Dennis A. H., C.M.G., R.N.
Larrymore, *Maj.* Hy. Douglas, C.M.G.
Lascelles, Hon. Gerald W., C.B.(*c*).
Lashmore, *Eng.-Capt.* Harry, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Lassetter, *Br.-Gen.* Harry R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Latham, *Comm.* John Greig, C.M.G., R.N.
La Touche, Charles Burdett, C.I.E.
Lauder, *Col.* Wm. Bernard, C.M.G.
Lavarack, *Lt.-Col.* John D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Law, Ernest P. A., C.B.(*c*).
Law, Herbert Hy., C.B.(*c*).
Law, *Br.-Gen.* Robert Theophilus Hewitt, C.B.(*m*).
Law, Raja Rishi Case, C.I.E.
Lawford, *Paym.- apt.* Vincent A., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* George H., C.M.G.
Lawrence, Henry S., C.S.I.
Lawrence, *Col.* Hugh Duncan, C.M.G.
Lawrence, *Brig.-Gen.* Richd. C. B., C.B.(*m*) C.M.G.
Lawrie *Br.-Gen.* Chas. E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Laws, *Maj.* Hy. Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Algernon, C.M.G.
Lawson, Arthur Ernest, C.I.E.
Lawson, *Capt.* Robt. N., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Lay, Arthur Hyde, C.M.G.
Layard, Raymond de B. M., C.M.G.
Laye, *Maj.-Gen.* J. H., C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Layh, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert T. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lea, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lea, *Lt.-Col.* Percy C. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leach, *Brig.-Gen.* Harold P., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Leach, *Br.-Gen.* Henry E. B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.V.O.
Leach, *Col.* Regd. Pemberton, C.M.G.
Leader, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry P., C.B.(*m*).
Leahy, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. B. A., C.M.G.
Leake, *Lt.-Col.* Jonas Wm., C.M.G.
Lean, *Brig.-Gen.* Kenneth E., C.B.(*m*).
Leane, *Lt.-Col.* Raymond L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Learmont, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Leger Christian Livingstone-, C.M.G.
Learmont, *Col.* John Eric Christian Livingstone-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Learmonth, *Rear-Adm.* Frederick C., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E.
Leatham, *Capt.* Eustace La T., C.B.(*m*) R.N.
Leckie, *Col.* John Edwd., C.M.G.
Leckie, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. G. E., C.M.G.
Lecky, *Capt.* Halton S., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Lecky, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert St. Clair, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Ledlingham, *Lt.-Col.* John Chas. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lee, *Col.* Arthur V. H. Vaughan, M.V.O.
Lee, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. Leonard, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lee, Gordon A. de Lisle, C.B.(c).
Lee, *Lt.-Col.* Harry Romer, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lee, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leeds, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Louis, C.M.G.
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Hy. Brownlow, C.M.G.
Lees, Oswald C., C.S.I.
Le Fanu, Thos. Philip, C.B.(c).
Lefroy, *Capt.* Cecil Maxwell-, C.M.G., R.N.
Legard, *Col.* D'Arcy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Legg, *Col.* Thos. Percy, C.M.G., M.B.
Legge, *Maj.-Gen.* James G., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Legge, *Col.* Wm. Kaye, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leggett, *Br.-Gen.* Archibald H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leggett, *Capt.* Oliver E., C.B.(m), R.N.
Leigh, *Lt.-Col.* Henry P. P., C.I.E.
Leisk, *Maj.* Jas. Rankine, C.M.G.
Leith, *Lt.-Col.* Henry G., C.B.(c).
Leith, *Capt.* Lockhart, C.M.G., R.N.
Lelean, *Lt.-Col.* Percy S., C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Le Messurier, Hy. William, C.M.G.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Fredk. A., C.B.(m).
Le Mesurier, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert G., C.I.E.
Le Mesurier, Havilland, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lemmon, *Col.* Thomas W., C.B.(c).
Lemon, Arthur Henry, C.M.G.
Lennox, *Br.-Gen.* Lord Esmé Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Le Rossignol, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred E., C.B.(c).
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Archibald S., C.M.G.
Leslie, Edward Hy. John, C.M.G.
Leslie, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Arthur J., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Leslie, *Br.-Gen.* Walter S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lessard, *Maj.-Gen.* François L., C.B.(m).
Lesslie, *Col.* William B., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Lethbridge, *Col.* Ernest A. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leverson, *Col.* Geo. Francis, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Leverson, *Col.* Julian J., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Levey, George C., C.M.G.
Levita, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Lewes, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. George, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lewes, *Lt.-Col.* Price Kinnear, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lewin, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur C., C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Lewin, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest Ord, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lewin, *Col.* Hy. Fredk. E., C.M.G., R.A.
Lewis, Arthur King, C.M.G.
Lewis, *Br.-Gen.* Bridges Geo., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Lewis, *Col.* David F., C.B.(m).
Lewis, *Br.-Gen.* Frederic G., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Lewis, *Maj.* Geo. Alfred, C.M.G.
Lewis, *Col.* Hermann Le Roy, C.B.(c), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lewis, *Maj.* John, C.M.G.
Lewis, John Penry, C.M.G.
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* Llewellyn W., C.I.E.
Lewis, *Col.* Philip Edward, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lewis, *Col.* Somers R., C.B.(c).
Ley, Arthur H., C.I.E.
Ley, *Rear-Adm.* James C., C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Leys, Peter, C.M.G.
Liddell, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Liddell, *Lt.-Col.* John S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Liddle, *Lt.-Col.* Clive G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lindley, Hon. Francis O., C.B.(c), C.B.E.
Lindley, James Bryant, C.M.G.
Lindsay, *Col.* Creighton H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lindsay, *Lt.-Col.* George M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lindsay, *Col.* Henry A. P., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Lindsay, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E. M., C.B.(c).
Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Bethune, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lindsell, Henry M., C.B.(c).
Lister, Edward, C.I.E.
Lister, *Lt.-Col.* Fred, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Lister, *Col.* James F., C.M.G.
Liston, *Maj.* Wm. Glen, C.I.E.
Little, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur G., C.M.G.
Little, *Col.* Charles B., C.M.G.
Little, *Capt.* Charles J. C., C.B.(m), R.N.
Little, *Br.-Gen.* Malcolm O., C.B.(m), C.B.E.
Littlejohns, *Capt.* Astle S., C.M.G., R.N.
Littlejohns, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Wm. G., C.B.(c).
Littlewood, *Col.* Harry, C.M.G.
Liveing, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Hawker, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Livesay, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. O'H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Livingstone, *Br.-Gen.* Guy, C.M.G.
Lloyd, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur H. O., C.B.(m), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* C. G., C.I.E.
Lloyd, *Com.* Edwd. Wm., C.B.(c), R.N.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Fitzwarren, C.I.E.
Lloyd, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. C., C.B.(m).
Lloyd, *Col.* Fredk. Lindsay, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Lloyd, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert W., C.B.(m), C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Br.-Gen.* Horace G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Langford N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* Owen E. P., V.C., C.B.(m).
Lloyd, *Col.* Robert O., C.B.(c).
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Owen, C.M.G.
Lobb, Reginald Popham, C.M.G.
Loch, *Col.* Granville Geo., C.M.G.
Loch, *Lt.-Col.* Granville H., C.I.E.
Loch, *Brig.-Gen.* Stewart Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Lockyer, *Capt.* Hughes C., C.B.(m), R.N.
Locock, Guy Harold, C.M.G.
Lodge, *Lt.-Col.* Francis C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lodge, Frank Adrian, C.I.E.
Lodge, Thomas, C.B.(c).
Logan, *Br.-Gen.* David F. H., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Logan, *Col.* Francis Douglas, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Logan, *Col.* Robert, C.B.(m).
Logie, *Maj.-Gen.* William Alex., C.B.(m).
Loke Yew, C.M.G.
Lomas, *Flt.-Surg.* Ernest C., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Long, *Maj.-Gen.* Sidney S., C.B.(m).
Long, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid J., C.M.G.
Long, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Longbourne, *Lt.-Col.* F. Cecil, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Longcroft, *Air Commodore* Chas. A. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Longden, *Capt.* Horace W., C.M.G., R.N.
Longe, *Col.* Francis B., C.B.(m).
Longhurst, Cyril, C.B.(c).
Longmore, *Br.-Gen.* John C. Gordon, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Lord, *Lt.-Col.* John E. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lorimer, *Maj.* David L. R., C.I.E.
Loring, *Capt.* Ernest K., C.B.(m), R.N.
Loring, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lougheed, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel F., C.M.G.
Lousada, *Col.* Frederick P., C.B.(m).
Lovett, *Maj.-Gen.* Beresford, C.B.(m), C.S.I.
Low, Austin, C.I.E.
Low, Robt. Bruce, C.B.(c).
Low, *Col.* V. Warren, C.B.(m).
Lowe, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Hy. M., C.B.(m).
Lowe, *Capt.* Sidney R. Drury-, C.M.G., R.N.
Lowis, Frank Currie, C.I.E.
Lowis, *Lt.-Col.* Penton Shakespear, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lowndes, *Capt.* Alex., C.B.(c), R.N.
Lowry, Arthur B., C.B.(c).
Lowsley, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert de L. Pollard-, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Lowth, *Col.* Frank R., C.B.(m).
Luard, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles C., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Luard, *Rear-Adm.* John S., C.B.(m).
Lubbock, *Br.-Gen.* Guy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lucas, *Col.* Alfred G., C.B.(m), M.V.O.
Lucas, *Col.* Cuthbert Hy. Tindall, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lucas, *Brig.-Gen.* Frederic G., C.B.(m), C.S.I., D.S.O.
Lucas, *Col.* Thomas J. R., C.B.(m).
Lucas, Wm. Henry, C.S.I.
Luce, *Capt.* John, C.B.(m), R.N.
Lucey, *Lt.-Col.* Walter F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Luck, *Lt.-Col.* Brian J. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Luck, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril Montagu, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Luckock, *Lt.-Col.* Russell M., C.M.G.
Lucy, *Lt.-Col.* John E. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lucy, *Lt.-Col.* Walter F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ludlow, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund R. O., C.B.(m), C.B.E.
Ludlow, *Br.-Gen.* Walter R., C.B. (c and m).
Luhrs, *Maj.* Hermann, C.M.G.
Luke, John Pearce, C.M.G.
Luke Stephen P. W. V., C.I.E.
Luker, *Lt.-Col.* Roland, C.M.G.
Lumley, *Br.-Gen.* Francis D., C.B.(m), C.B.E.
Lumley, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Osbert Victor George Atheling, C.M.G.
Lumsden, *Capt.* Walter, C.V.O., C.I.E., R.N.
Lushington, Alfred W., C.I.E.
Lushington, *Brig.-Gen.* Stephen, C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Luther, *Col.* Anthony J., C.B.(m).
Luxford, *Lt.-Col.* Rev. John A., C.M.G.
Luxton, *Lt-Col.* Daniel A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lyall, Frank Fredk., C.I.E.
Lyddon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Geo., C.M.G.
Lyell, *Lt.-Col.* David, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Lyle, *Col.* Geo. S. B., C.B.(m).
Lyle, John C., C.V.O.
Lyle, Thos. Harold, C.M.G.
Lynes, *Paym.-Capt.* Chas. E., C.M.G., R.N.
Lynes, *Capt.* Hubert, C.B.(m), C.M.G., R.N.
Lyon, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Harry, C.B.(m), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lyon, *Br.-Gen.* Francis, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lyon, *Col.* Ralph E., C.B.(c).
Lyon, Percy Comyn, C.S.I.
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* Harry H., V.C., C.B.(m).
Macadam, *Col.* Walter, C.B.(c).
Macan, *Col.* Thomas T., C.B.(m).
McAnally, Henry W. W., C.B.(c).

Macartney, *Col.* Henry D. K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macartney, *Col.* John W. M., C.B.(*c*).
McBain, Jas. Anderson D., C.I.E.
McBarnet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander E., M.V.O, D.S.O.
MacBrien, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. Howden, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
MacCall, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Blackwood, C.B.(*m*).
McCall, *Lt.*-Col. Hugh W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
McCall, *Br.-Gen.* John Buchanan Pollok-, C.M.G.
McCalmont, *Col.* Barklie C., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E.
McCarroll, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
McCarthy, James Desmond, C.M.G.
MacCarthy, *Lt.-Col.* Morgan J., C.M.G.
McCarthy, Robert Hy., C.M.G.
MacCartie, *Lt.-Col.* F. FitzGerald, C.I.E.
Macartney, *Col.* Hy. D. K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
MacCay, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. James W., C.B.(*m*).
McCheane, *Lt.-Col.* Montague W. H., C.M.G., C.B.E.
McClellan, John Wm. Tyndale, C.M.G.
McClintock, *Capt.* John W. L., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
McClintock, *Lt.-Col.* Robert L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
McClintock, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Kerr, C.B.(*m*).
McComb, *Col.* Robert B., C.B.(*m*).
McConaghey, *Lt.-Col.* Allen, C.I.E.
McConaghey, *Lt.-Col.* F., C.I.E.
McConaghy, *Lt.-Col.* David M., C.M.G.
McCormick, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew L. C., C.I.E.
McCrea, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred Coryton, C.M.G.
McCuaig, *Brig.-Gen.* George E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
McCubbin, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
McCulloch, *Lt.-Col.* Robert H. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
McDermott, Peter J., C.M.G., I.S.O.
MacDonald, *Col.* Charles J., C.M.G., M.D.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Clarence R., C.M.G.
Macdonald, George, C.B.(*c*).
McDonald, *Brig.-Gen.* Harold F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
McDonald, Hugh Campbell, C.M.G.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Stuart, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Macdonell, *Br.-Gen.* Archibald H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
MacDonell, Edgar Errol Napier, C.M.G.
McDonnell, *Col.* Hon. Angus, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Macdonnell, *Insp.-General* Henry, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
McDonnell, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*)
McDonnell, Richard G. P. P., C.I.E.
McDouall, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
McDougald, John, C.M.G.
McDougall, *Brig.-Gen.* Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
McDougall, *Col.* Alexander J., C.M.G.
MacDougall, *Maj.-Gen.* James C., C.M.G.
Macdowell, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
McDowell, *Lt.-Col.* Donald K., C.M.G., O.B.E.
MacDowell, *Capt.* Thain W., V.C., D.S.O.
MacEwen, *Col.* Douglas L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
MacEwen, *Col.* Maurice L., C.B.(*m*).
MacEwen, *Wing-Comm.* Norman D. K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
MacFadden, Arthur Wm. J., C.B. (*c*).
MacFarlan, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick A., C.B.(*m*).
MacFarlane, *Col.* David J. M., C.M.G.
Macfarlane, *Br.-Gen.* Duncan A., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Macfarlane, *Lt.-Col.* George J., C.M.G.
Macfarlane, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J. M., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Macfie, *Br.-Gen.* Andrew L., C.B.(*m*).
McGavin, *Col.* Donald J., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
MacGeorge, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. K., C.B.(*m*).
MacGill, *Adm.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
McGlinn, *Lt.-Col.* John P., C.M.G., C.B.E.
MacGregor, *Col.* Hy. Grey, C.B.(*m*).
MacGregor, *Lt.-Col.* James, C.M.G.
MacGregor, James Comyn, C.M.G.
MacGregor, *Capt.* John, V.C., M.C., D.C.M.
McGrigor, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Roderick Robert, C.B.(*m*.), C.M.G.
McHardy, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
MacIlwaine, *Capt.* Alex. G. J., C.I.E.
McInerney, *Maj.* Timothy M., C.M.G.
MacInnes, *Col.* Chas. Stephen, C.M.G.
McInnis, *Lt.-Col.* Edward B., C.M.G.
McIntosh, *Col.* Alexr. M., C.M.G., M.B.
Macintyre, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald C. F., C.B.(*m*).
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* David W., C.M.G.
McKay, *Col.* Hy. Kellock, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Mackay, *Brig.-Gen.* Ivan Gifford, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mackay, *Col.* Hon. Jas. A. K., C.B.(*m*.).
Mackay, *Maj.* William B., C.M.G., M.D.
McKean, *Col.* Alexander C., C.M.G.
McKean, *Capt.* George Burdon, V.C., M.C., M.M.
McKee, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel H., C.M.G.
MacKelvie, *Maj.* Thomas, C.M.G.
MacKenna, James, C.I.E.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Charles F., C.I.E.
Mackenzie, *Capt.* Colin, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Edward L., C.I.E.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Frederick F., C.B.(*m*).
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* George B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mackenzie, *Maj.* John, C.I.E.
MacKenzie, *Lt.-Col.* John Alex., C.M.G.
Mackenzie, *Lt.-Col.* John Hugh, C.M.G., D.S.O.
McKenzie, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald P., C.M.G.
Mackesy, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E. R., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Mackey, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh J. A., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Mackie, *Col.* Tom D., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Mackinnon, *Maj.* Archibald D., C.M.G.
Mackintosh, *Col.* William Tom Morris, C.M.G.
Mackintosh, *Col.* Donald J., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Mackintosh, *Col.* George, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Mackworth, *Capt.* Geoffrey, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Mackworth, *Lt.-Col.* Harry Llewellyn, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maclachlan, *Capt.* Crawford, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
McLachlan, Duncan C., C.M.G., I.S.O.
McLachlan, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. Douglas, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maclachlan, *Col.* Thomas R., C.M.G.
Maclagan, *Col.* Robert S., C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., C.I.E.
MacLagan, *Maj.-Gen.* Ewen G. Sinclair-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
MacLaren, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
MacLaren, *Col.* Murray, C.M.G.
MacLaughlin, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. J. M., C.I.E.
McLaughlin, *Lt.-Col.* Lorne T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
McLaurin, *Eng.-Capt.* John, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Maclean, Rev. Alex. Miller, C.M.G.
MacLean, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
McLean, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. W. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
MacLean, *Capt.* Colin K., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Maclean, *Lt.-Col.* G. G. C., C.I.E.
Maclean, Henry, C.M.G.
Maclean, *Insp.-Gen.* John C. B., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Macleay, Jas. Wm. Ronald, C.M.G.
McLeish, *Col.* Duncan, C.M.G., C.B.E.
MacLeod, *Adm.* Angus, C.V.O.
MacLeod, *Col.* Charles William, C.M.G., D.S.O.
McLeod, Fredk. Hy., C.B.(*c*).
MacLeod, James McIver, C.M.G.
Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Norman, C.M.G., C.I.E.
MacLeod, *Lt.-Col.* Norman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
MacLeod, Norman Magnus, C.M.G.
Macleod, *Col.* Robert L. R., C.B.(*m*), M.B.
MacLeod, *Col.* Roderick Wm., C.B.(*m*).
McLeod, *Br.-Gen.* W. K., C.S.I.
McLoughlin, *Col.* Geo. S., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
McMahon, *Col.* Bernard W. L., C.M.G.
McMaster, *Col.* John Maxwell, C.M.G.
McMicking, *Maj.* Gilbert, C.M.G., M.P.
MacMullen, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril N., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
McMullen, *Lt.-Col.* Osmond R., C.M.G.
McMunn, *Col.* James R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Macnab, *Col.* Alan J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Macnabb, *Lt.-Col.* Donald J. C., C.S.I.
MacNachtan, *Lt.-Col.* Neil F., C.V.O.
Macnaghten, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. M., C.M.G.
Macnaghten, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
McNalty, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur G. P., C.M.G., C.B.E.
McNamara, *Col.* Arthur Edward, C.M.G., D.S.O.
McNaughton, *Br.-Gen.* Andrew G. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
McNicoll, *Br.-Gen.* Walter R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maconochie, Evan, C.S.I.
Maconochy, *Col.* Ernest W. S. K., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Macoun, James Melville, C.M.G.
MacPhail, *Col.* Alex, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macpherson, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Duncan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macpherson, *Lt.-Col.* Cluny, C.M.G.
Macpherson, *Maj* C. F., C.I.E.
McPherson, *Col.* David Wm., C.M.G.
Macpherson, Ewan Francis, C.B.(*c*).
Macpherson, Rev. Ewen G. F., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Macpherson, *Lt.-Col.* George, C.I.E.
McPherson, Hugh, C.S.I.
Macpherson, James Simpson, C.M.G.
Macpherson, John, C.B.(*c*).
Macpherson, Wm. Charles, C.S.I.
Macquoid, *Col.* Charles Edward Every Francis Kirwan, C.I.E., D.S.O.
McRae, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. Duncan, C.B.(*m*).
Macrae, *Col.* Alex. Wm., C.I.E.

Macrae, *Maj.* Robert S. F., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Macrorie, *Capt.* Arthur K., C.M.G., M.V.O., R.N.
MacTaggart, *Col.* Chas., C.S.I., C.I.E.
McTurk, Michael, C.M.G.
McVittie, *Col.* Robert Henry, C.M.G., C.B.E.
MacWatt, *Lt.-Col.* Robert C., C.I.E.
McWatters, Arthur C., C.I.E.
McWhae, *Col.* Douglas M., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Madden, Archd. Maclean, C.M.G.
Maddox, *Lt-Col.* Ralph H., C.I.E.
Maddox, Stuart Lockwood, C.S.I.
Madge, Walter Culley, C.I.E.
Madho Lal, Munshi, C.S.I.
Madhu Sudhan Das, C.I.E.
Madocks, *Lt.-Col.* William R. N., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maffey, John Loader, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Magan, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur T. S., C.M.G.
Magill, Andrew P., C.B.(*c*).
Maginness, Edmond J., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Magniac, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Lane, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Mahendro Lal Garker, C.I.E.
Mahon, *Col.* Harry J., C.I.E.
Mahon, *Maj.-Gen.* Reginald Henry, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Main, *Col.* Thomas R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Mainwaring, *Maj.-Gen.* Rowland B., C.M.G.
Mair, George Herbert, C.M.G.
Mair, *Lt.-Col.* Geo T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mair, *Lt.-Col.* Robert J. B., C.M.G.
Maitland, *Air Comm.* Edward M., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Maitland, *Maj.-Gen.* Pelham J., C.B.(*m*).
Maitland, *Col.* James D. Heriot-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Majendie, *Br.-Gen.* Bernard J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major, Francis Wm., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Makbul Hosain, Khan Bahadur Sheikh, C.I.E.
Makins, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Malcolm, *Col.* Edward D., C.B.(*m*).
Malcolm, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Huntly L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen.* Neill, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Malcolm, *Lt.-Col.* Pulteney, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Malcolmson, *Maj.-Gen.* John H. P., C.B.(*m*).
Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan Tiwana, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Malkin, Herbert W., C.M.G.
Man, Edward H., C.I.E.
Man, *Capt.* Joseph, C.M.G., O.B.E., R.N.
Mance, *Br.-Gen.* Harry O., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Manders, Richard, C.B.(*c*).
Maneckjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, C.I.E.
Mangles, *Col.* Roland H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Courtenay C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., I.M.S.
Manifold, *Col.* John Foster, C.M.G.
Manisty, *Paymr.-Comm.* Hy. W. Eldon, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Manning, *Maj.* A. P., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Mansell, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. R., C.B.E., M.V.O.
March, George Edward, C.M.G.
Marchant, *Br.-Gen.* Alfred E., C.B.(*m*).
Marden, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Owen, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Marescaux, *Capt.* Alfred E. H., C.M.G., R.N.
Margesson, *Col.* Evelyn Wm., C.M.G.
Margesson, *Capt.* Wentworth H. D., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Marindin, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Marinitch, Hugo, C.M.G.
Marjoribanks, Norman E., C.I.E.
Marks, *Paym-Com.* Percy D'E., C.M.G., R.N.
Markwick, *Col.* Ernest E., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Marling, *Col.* Percival S., V.C., C.B.(*m*).
Marlow, *Col.* Benjamin Wm., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Marnoch, Prof. John, C.V.O., M.B.
Marrable, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(*m*).
Marriott, *Capt.* John F. R., C.M.G., R.N.
Marriott, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.B.E., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Marris, *Maj.* R. W. Hildyard-, C.I.E.
Marrs, *Capt.* R., C.I.E.
Marsh, Edwd. Howard, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Marsh, *Brig.-Gen.* Frank G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Marsh, Henry, C.I.E.
Marsh, *Lt.-Col.* Jeremy T., C.M.G.
Marsh, Thomas Robertson, C.M.G.
Marshall, *Br.-Gen.* Francis J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, C.M.G.
Marshall, *Maj.-Gen.* G. F. Leycester, C.I.E.
Marshall, Guy Anstruther Knox, C.M.G., D.S.C.
Marshall, Hugh Charlie, C.M.G.
Marshall, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh Jno. M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.E.
Marshall, J. B., C.I.E.
Marshall, *Br.-Gen.* J. W. Astley, C.B.(*m*).
Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* Kenric R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Marshall, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. Edwd., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. L. W., C.M.G.
Martel, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. P., C.B.(*c*).
Marten, *Capt.* Francis A., C.M.G., R.N.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Claude B., C.M.G., M.B.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Jas., C.M.G.
Martin, *Maj.* Cyril G., V.C., D.S.O.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Edward C. de R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Martin, *Br.-Gen.* Edward F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Martin, *Capt.* Edward H., C.M.G., R.N.
Martin, *Col.* Ernest Edmund, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald H., C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O.
Martin, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert, C.B.(*m*).
Martin, *Col.* Hy. Graham, C.M.G.
Martin, *Maj.* James E. B., C.V.O.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. FitzG., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Robert E., C.M.G.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas M., C.M.G.
Martin, *Paymr.-Comm.* Wm. Ernest Russell, C.M.G.
Martin, Robert M. Holland-, C.B.(*c*).
Martineau, *Col.* Ernest, C.M.G.
Marton, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Oliver, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Martyn, *Br.-Gen.* Arundel, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Martyn, *Lt.-Col.* Athelstan Markham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Marx, *Adm.* John L., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., D.S.O.
Masefield, *Col.* Robert T., C.B.(*c*).
Mason, *Lt.-Col.* Percival L., C.V.O.
Mason, Walter, C.I.E.
Massie, *Brig.-Gen.* Roger Henry, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Massy, *Col.* Edward C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Massy, *Col.* Godfrey, C.M.G.
Massy, *Col.* Harry S., C.B.(*m*).
Massy, *Col.* Wm. Geo., C.M.G.
Masterman, *Air Commodore* Edwd. A. D., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.F.C.
Masters, *Br.-Gen.* Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
Matheson, *Maj.-Gen.* Torquhil Geo., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Mathew, George F., C.I.E.
Mathews, Hy. M. Segundo, C.S.I.
Mathieu, Most Rev. Mgr. Olivier Elzear, C.M.G.
Matthew, *Col.* John S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Matthews, Ernest L., C.M.G., K.C.
Matthews, *Br.-Gen.* Frank B., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Matthews, *Lt.-Col.* Harold H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maud, *Brig.-Gen.* Philip, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maud, *Maj.* Wm. Hartley, C.M.G.
Maude, *Maj.* Alan H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maude, *Col.* Frederic N., C.B.(*c*).
Maula, Bakhsh, C.I.E.
Maule, *Lt.-Col.* Henry N. St. J., C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis R., C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maunsell, *Col.* Geo. Wm., C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Surg.-Gen.* Thos., C.B.(*m*).
Maurice, *Col.* Geo. T. K., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maurice, Henry G., C.B.(*c*).
Maw, Wm. Nawton, C.I.E.
Mawbey, *R.-Adm* Hy. L., C.B.(*c*).
Mawhinny, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. J. W., C.B.(*m*).
Maxse, Ernest G. Berkeley, C.M.G.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Capt.* Geoffrey A. P., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry St. P., C.S.I.
Maxwell, James Crawford, C.M.G.
Maxwell, *Brig.-Gen.* James McC., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Br.-Gen.* Laurence L., C.M.G.
Maxwell, Richard P., C.B.(*c*).
Maxwell, *Com.* Wellwood G. C., C.M.G., R.N.
Maxwell, Wm. George, C.M.G.
May, Barry, C.M.G.
May, *Col.* Henry A. R., C.B.(*m*).
May, *Col.* Reginald S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
May, *Maj.* W. S. R., C.I.E.
May, *Maj.* Thomas James, C.M.G.
May, *Col.* Wm. Allan, C.B.(*m*).
Maybury, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry Percy, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Mayhew, Arthur I., C.I.E.
Mayne, *Col.* Charles R. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mayne, *Col.* George N., C.B.(*m*).
Mayne, *Col.* Richard C. G., C.B.(*m*).
Mayor, Robert J. G., C.B.(*c*).
Mayston, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Robt., C.B.(*c*).
Mead, Percy James, C.I.E.
Meade, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm J., C.I.E.
Meaden, *Surg.-Comm.* Edward H., C.M.G., R.N.
Meares, *Col.* Mervyn, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mears, *Lt.-Col.* Trevor I. N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Measham, *Paym.-Comm.* Herbert S., C.M.G., R.N.
Measures, Harry Bell, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Meek, *Maj.* Arthur S., C.M.G.
Meek, *Col.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Meers, James B., C.B.(*c*).
Mehr Mohammed Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Mehrulla Khan, Mir Raisani, Nazim of Mekran, C.I.E.
Mehta, Manubhai, N., C.S.I.
Meighen, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Stephen, C.M.G.
Meiklejohn, Roderick S., C.B.(*c*).
Mekrum, *Brig.-Gen.* William, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Melhado, Carlos, C.M.G.
Melitus, Paul G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mell, *Lt.-Col.* Felix O. N., C.I.E.

Mellis, *Col.* Wm. Alex., C.B.(*c*).
Mellish, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Mellor, *Lt.-Col.* Abel, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mellor, *Col.* J. E., C.B.(*c*).
Mellor, *Brig.-Gen.* James G. S., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Melrose, *Chief-Insp.-Mach.* James, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Melville, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Wm., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Melville, *Col.* Charles H., C.M.G., M.B.
Menary, *Surg.-Comm.* John, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Mends, *Br.-Gen.* Horatio R., C.B.(*c*).
Mercer, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. Gilbert, C.M.G.
Mercer, Lawrence, C.I.E.
Meredith, Richard, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Merewether, *Lt.-Col.* John W. B., C.I.E.
Merk, Wm. R. Hy., C.S.I.
Messent, Phillip G., C.I.E.
Metcalfe, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis Edwd., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Metcalfe, *Brig.-Gen.* Sydney F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mewburn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sydney C., C.M.G., Mews, Arthur, C.M.G.
Meynell, *Lt.-Col.* Godfrey, C.M.G.
Meyrick, *Col.* Frederick Charlton, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Meyrick, *Insp.-Vet.-Surg.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Mian Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Mian Rahim Shah, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Michell, Roland L. Nosworthy, C.M.G.
Michelli, Pietro James, C.M.G.
Micklem, *Col.* Henry A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Micklem, *Maj.* Ralph, C.M.G.
Middlemiss, Charles S., C.I.E.
Middleton, John, C.M.G.
Midgley, *Maj.* Stephen, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Midwinter, *Capt.* Edward Colpoys, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Mifsud, Oreste Grech, C.M.G., LL.D.
Mildren, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Fredk., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Miles, Alfred Henry, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Miles, *Lt.-Col.* Charles G. N., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Miles, *Brig.-Gen.* Philip John, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Mill, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B.
Millard, *Col.* Reginald J., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Miller, *Capt.* Chas. Blois, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Miller, *Col.* David, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Miller, *Vice.-Adm.* Francis S., C.B.(*m*).
Miller, Henry, C.I.E.
Miller, Rev. William, C.I.E.
Millett, George P., C.I.E.
Millett, *Paym.-Capt.* Thompson H., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Milligan, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mills, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
Mills, *Col.* Herbert J., C.B.(*m*).
Mills, Stephen, C.M.G.
Milman, *Brig.-Gen.* Lionel Charles Patrick, C.M.G.
Milne, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Dawson, C.M.G., M.B.
Milne, *Col.* George, C.B.(*c*).
Milner, *Br-Gen.* Geo. Francis, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Milner, *Maj.* Marcus Hy., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Minchin, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred B., C.I.E.
Minchin, *Col.* Wm. C., C.B.(*m*).
Minching, *Maj.-Gen.* F. F., C.B.(*m*).
Mitchell, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. Hamilton, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mitchell, *Capt.* Coulson N., V.C., M.C.
Mitchell, Hon. James, C.M.G.
Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* John Douglas, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mitchell, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* Wilfrid James, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mitford, *Maj.-Gen.* Bertram R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mitford, Robt. Sidney, C.B.(*c*).
Mitford, *Col.* Wm. Kenyon, C.M.G.
Mitter, Provash Chandra, C.I.E.
Moberley, *Maj.* C. N., C.I.E.
Moberly, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick James, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., D.S.O.
Mobsby, George, C.M.G.
Mockler, *Col.* Percy Rice, C.M.G.
Moens, *Col.* Arthur W. H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moens, *Lt.-Col.* Seabrian G. A. M., C.I.E.
Moffat, *Capt.* Robt. Unwin, C.M.G.
Mogg, *Eng.-Rear.-Adm.* Wm. Geo., C.B.(*c*).
Moggridge, Ernest G., C.B.(*c*).
Moggridge, *Lt.-Col.* Harry W., C.M.G.
Mohendra Nath Ray, C.I.E.
Mohomadu, Abbas, Emir of Kano, C.M.G.
Moir, Thomas E., C.I.E.
Molesworth, *Col.* Arthur L., C.M.G.
Molesworth, *Brig.-Gen.* Edwd. H., C.B.(*m*).
Molesworth, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Molesworth, *Col.* Richard Pigot, C.M.G.
Molesworth, *Col.* Wm., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.M.S.
Moline, *Lt.-Col.* Frank H., C.M.G.
Mollison, *Maj.* Edwin Jas., C.I.E., I.A.
Mollison, James, C.S.I.
Molson, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert, C.M.G., M.C.
Molteno, *Capt.* Vincent B., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Moncrieff, Alexander Bain, C.M.G.
Money, *Col.* Charles G. C., C.B.(*m*).
Money, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest Douglas, C.I.E., C.V.O.
Money, *Brig.-Gen.* Gordon Lorne Cambell, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*).
Money, *Maj.* Noel E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Money, *Col.* Robt. Cotton, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Monie, Peter William, C.S.I.
Monkhouse, *Col.* William Percival, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Monro, Alexander Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Monro, James, C.B.(*c*).
Montagu, Lord Charles W. A., C.V.O.
Montague, *Maj.* Furry F., C.M.G.
Montague, *Lt.-Col.* Percival J., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Monteith, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Montgomery, Charles H., C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Montgomery, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Montgomery, *Col.* Hugh Maude de F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Montgomery, *Lt.-Col.* James A. L., C.S.I.
Montgomery, *Lt.-Col.* John W. V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Robt. A., C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Montgomery, *Col.* Hugh F. Lyons-, C.B.(*m*).
Montizambert, Fredk., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Moody, *Col.* Richard S. H., C.B.(*m*).
Moon, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Mooney, John, C.V.O.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander, C.M.G.
Moore, *Capt.* A. Usborne, C.M.G., R.N.
Moore, *Col.* Charles H. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moore, *Br.-Gen.* Claude D. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Donald T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moore, *Col.* Edward Jas., C.B.(*c*).
Moore, *Col.* George A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moore, *Col.* Herbert T. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moore, *Col.* Maurice G., C.B.(*m*).
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Maxton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moore, Pierce Langrishe, C.I.E.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* R. St. Leger, C.B.(*m*).
Moore, Wm. Harrison, C.M.G.
Moores, *Col.* Charles Frederick, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moores, *Maj.-Gen.* Samuel Guise, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Moorhouse, *Lt.-Col.* Harry C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
More, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert Hy., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Moreland, Wm. Harrison, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Morgan, *Col.* Claude K., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Morgan, Rev. Emmanuel M., C.M.G.
Morgan, *Col.* Frederick J., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Morgan, John H., C.V.O.
Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Rosslewin Westropp, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morison, *Eng.-Capt.* Richard B., C.M.G., R.N.
Morphett, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morphew, *Col.* Edwd. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morris, *Wing Comm.* Alfred D. Warrington-, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Morris, *Col.* Arthur Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morris, Charles Arthur, C.V.O.
Morris, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* George Abbott, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morris, *Br.-Gen.* George M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Morris, William Russell, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Morris, *Col.* Wm. Pollok Morris Pollok-, C.M.G.
Morrison, *Col.* Frank S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morrison, *Col.* Frederick L., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Morrogh, *Lt.-Col.* Donald F. M., C.M.G.
Morshead, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie James, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morton, *Lt.-Col.* David S., C.M.G.
Morton, *Paym-in-Chief* James E. V., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Moseley, Charles H. Harley, C.M.G.
Mosley, Alexander, C.M.G.
Moss, *Maj.* Edwd. Lawton, C.M.G., M.C.
Moss, *Brig.-Gen.* Lionel B. Boyd-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moti Chand, Babu, C.I.E.
Mott, Basil, C.B.(*c*).
Mott, *Maj.-Gen.* Stanley F., C.B.(*m*).
Mould, *Col.* Wm. Thomas, C.M.G.
Moule, Horace F. D'O., C.S.I.
Mountsteven, *Col.* Francis H., C.M.G.
Moxon, *Col.* Charles C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Moysey, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., C.M.G.
Muddiman, Alex. P., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mudge, *Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Muhammad Abdul Majid, C.I.E.
Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Nawab Hafiz, C.I.E.
Muhammad Afzal Khan, *Lt.-Col.*, C.I.E.
Muhammad Aziz-ud-Din Husain Khan Bahadur, Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Muhammad Habibulla, Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E.
Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Muhammad Salamullah Khan Bahadur, Nawab, C.I.E.
Muhammad Umar Hayat Khan, C.I.E.
Muir, *Col.* C. Wemyss, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Muirhead, Alexander, C.I.E.

Mullaly, Joseph John, C.I.E.
Mullen, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. L. W. ffrench-, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mullens, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard Lucas, C.B.(*m*).
Mullins, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. J. H. C.B.(*m*).
Mumby, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Muncherji Rustomji Dholu, C.I.E.
Munday, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard C., C.B.(*m*).
Mundy, *Adm.* Godfrey H. B., C.B.(*c*), D.S.O., M.V.O.
Munn, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald G., C.M.G.
Munro, *Maj.* David, C.I.E., M.B.
Munro, *Capt.* Donald J., C.M.G., R.N.
Murdock, *Col.* James Anderson, C.M.G.
Murdoch, *Maj.-Gen.* John F. Burn-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., O.B.E.
Mure, Wm. John, C.B.(*c*).
Murphy, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Francis, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Murphy, *Col.* Geo. Patterson, C.M.G.
Murray, *Maj.* Hon. Arthur Cecil, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Murray, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Charles C., C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. David, C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril F. T., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Donald N. W., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Murray, *Maj.* G. B., C.I.E.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* H., C.I.E.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry William, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Murray, Hugh, C.B.E., C.I.E.
Murray, John, C.V.O.
Murray, *Maj.* John Hanna, C.I.E., M.D.
Murray, John Hubert Plunkett, C.M.G.
Murray, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Hunter, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Murray, *Capt.* Stewart, G. C., C.I.E.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Wm Athol, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Murrogh, *Lt.-Col.* Donald F. MacCarthy-, C.M.G.
Muspratt, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Muther, Maurice, C.V.O.
Myburgh, *Br.-Gen.* Martinus W., C.B.(*m*).
Myers, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard E., C.M.G.
Myles, *Capt.* Edgar K., V.C., D.S.O.
Mysore Kantharaj Urs, C.S.I.
Nadaun, Raja of, C.S.I.
Nairne, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward S. Hoare-, C.M.G.
Nalder, *Maj.* L. F., C.I.E.
Nalini, Bhuran Gupta, C.I.E.
Nanak Chand, Rao Bahadur, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Nanton, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbt. C., C.B.(*m*). C.I.E.
Napier, *Vice-Adm.* Charles L., C.B.(*c*).
Napier, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Hy. Dundas, C.M.G.
Napier, *Col.* Hon. John S., C.M.G.
Napier, *Lt.-Col.* Vernon M. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Napier, William, C.M.G.
Napier, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. John, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Napier, *Capt.* William R., C.M.G., D.S.C., R.N.
Nash, *Col.* Llewellyn T. M., C.M.G.
Nash, Vaughan, C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Nasmith, *Lt.-Col.* George G., C.M.G.
Nasmith, *Capt.* Martin E., V.C., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Nason, *Col.* Fortescue J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nathan, *Maj.* Walter Simeon, C.M.G.
Natha Singh, *Maj.-Gen.*, C.I.E.
Nation, *Col.* John Jas. H., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Natthi Mal Bahadur, Rai, C.I.E.
Naylor, James R., C.S.I.
Neat, *Paym.-Com.* Edward H., C.M.G., R.N.
Needham, Francis J., C.I.E.
Needham, *Col.* Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Needham, *Lt.-Col.* Richard A., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Neel, Edmund, C.I.E.
Neilson, *Lt.-Col.* John Beaumont, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Neilson, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Neish, Chas. Hy. Lawrence, C.B.(*c*).
Neligan, *Lt.-Col.* Maurice Wilder, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nelles, *Col.* Charles M., C.M.G.
Nepean, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert E. C. B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Nethersole, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Ralph, C.I.E.
Nevill, Lord Richard Plantagenet, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Newall, *Group Capt.* Cyril L. N., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.
Newall, *Col.* Stuart, C.B.(*m*).
Newbigging, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. P. E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Newcombe, Edmund L., C.M.G., K.C.
Newcombe, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Newcomen, *Col.* A. H. Gleadowe-, C.I.E.
Newenham, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E. B., C.B.(*m*).
Newham, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh B. G., C.M.G.
Newlands, John, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Newman, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. Richard, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Newman, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest A. R., C.I.E.
Newman, *Capt.* R. G. O. Bramston-, M.V.O.
Newman, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward Harding-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Newman, *Col.* John Cartwright Harding-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Newmarch, *Col.* Bernard J., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Newnham, Edward P., C.I.E.
Newsom, *Col.* Augustus C., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Nibiett, *Adm.* Harry S. F., C.V.O.
Nichol, *Col.* Chas. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nicholls, Henry A. Alford, C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund J. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nicholson, *Brig.-Gen.* George H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Col.* Graham H. Whalley, C.M.G.
Nicholson, John Rumney, C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Col.* John Sanctuary, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Nicholson, *Lt.-Col.* Octavius Hy. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nicholson, *Vice-Admiral* Stuart, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Nicholson, Walter F., C.B.(*c*).
Nicholson, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Norris, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nicholson, *Capt.* Wilmot S., C.B.(*m*.), R.N.
Nickerson, *Col.* William Henry Snyder, V.C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Nicol, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis L., C.B.(*m*).
Nicolls, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Nicolson, David, C.B.(*c*).
Nicolson, Hon. Harold George, C.M.G.
Nightingale, *Col.* Manners R. W., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Nilambar Mukharji, Babu, C.I.E.
Ninnis, *Insp.-Gen.* Belgrave, C.V.O., M.D., R.N.
Nisbet, *Col.* Thomas, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nixon, *Capt.* John A., C.M.G., M.D.
Noble, *Capt.* Percy L. H., C.V.O., R.N.
Noel, *Capt.* Edwd. Wm. C., C.I.E.
Nolan, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew B., C.M.G.
Noott, *Lt.-Col.* Cuthbert C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Norbury, *Capt.* Herbert R., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Norcott, *Col.* Charles H. B., C.M.G.
Norie, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles E. de Mauley, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Norman, *Commdr.* Alfred H., C.M.G., R.N.
Norman, *Br.-Gen.* Claude Lumsden, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Norman, *Lt.-Col.* Compton C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Norman, Herman Cameron, C.B.(*c*), C.S.I., C.B.E.
Norrington, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald L., C.M.G.
Norris, *Capt.* David Thomas, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.N.
North, *Br.-Gen.* Bordrigge N., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
North, *Capt.* Dudley Burton Napier, C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.
North, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
North, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Bunbury, C.M.G., D.S.O.
North, Frederic Dudley, C.M.G.
Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Northey, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert H., C.M.G.
Norton, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Norton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Edwd., C.M.G.
Norton, *Brig.-Gen.* C. E. G., C.S.I.
Norton, David, C.S.I.
Norway, Alfred H., C.B.(*c*).
Nritya Gopal Basu, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Nugent, *Maj.* Chas. Hugh H., C.I.E.,
Nugent, Horace Dickinson, C.M.G.
Nugent, *Maj.-Gen.* Oliver S. W., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.,
Nugent, *Capt.* Raymond A., C.M.G., R.N.
Nugent, *Col.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Nunn, *Capt.* Wilfrid, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Nuthall, *Br.-Gen.* Charles E., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Oates, Francis H., C.B.(*c*).
Obaidullah Khan, *Maj.*, C.S.I.
O'Brien, *Capt.* Aubrey J., C.I.E., C.B.E.
O'Brien, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmund D. J., C.B.(*m*)., C.B.E.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Murrough, D.S.O., M.V.O.
O'Callaghan, *Col.* Denis M., C.M.G.,
O'Callaghan, *Adm.* Michael P., C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
O'Connor, *Col.* Arthur P., C.B.(*m*).
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick F., C.B.(*m*).
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F. Travers, C.I.E.
Odling, Charles William, C.S.I.
Odlum, *Brig.-Gen.* Victor W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
O'Dogherty, *Eng.-Com.* Francis B., C.M.G., R.N.
O Donnell, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry, C.M.G.
O'Donnell, Samuel P., C.I.E.
O'Donovan, *Col.* The, C.B.(*c*).
O'Dowda, *Brig.-Gen.* Jas. Wilton, C.B. (*m*), C.S.I., C.M.G.
Ogg, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Sim, C.I.E.
Ogg, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan, C.I.E.
Ogilvie, *Col.* Edwd. Collingwood, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Ogilvie, Francis G., C.B.(*c*).
Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon, C.M.G.
Ogilvie, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.

Ogilvie, *Col.* Walter Holland, C.M.G.
Ogle, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederic A., C.B.(*m*).
O'Gorman, Mervyn, C.B.(*c*).
O'Gowan, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Wanless-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
O'Grady, *Brig.-Gen.* H. de Courcy, C.I.E.
O'Grady, *Col.* Standish de Courcy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ogston, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, C.M.G., D.S.O.
O'Halloran, Joseph S., C.M.G.
O'Hara, *Lt.-Col.* Erril R., C.M.G.
O'Hara, *Col.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Oldfield, *Col.* Christopher G., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Oldfield, *Col.* John R. H., C.B.(*c*).
Oldfield, *Br.-Gen.* Leopold C. L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Oldham, Charles E. A. W., C.S.I.
Oldman, *Col.* Richard D. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
O'Leary, *Brig.-Gen.* Tom Evelyn, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Oliphant, Lancelot, C.M.G.
Oliver, Charles Nicholson Jewel, C.M.G.
Oliver, *Col.* Charles Pye, C.M.G., M.D.
Oliver, Henry Alfred, C.M.G.
Oliver, *Col.* Lionel Grant, C.M.G.
Ollivant, *Col.* John S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ollivier, *Capt.* Sidney R., C.M.G., R.N.
Olver, *Col.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
O'Malley, Lewis S. S., C.I.E.
O'Malley, *Col.* Wm. A. D'Oyley, C.B.(*m*).
O'Meara, *Lt.-Col.* Albert E., C.I.E.
O'Meara, *Lt.-Col.* Walter A. J., C.M.G.
Ommanney, *Brig.-Gen.* Albert E., C.B.(*m*).
O'Neill *Col.* Eugene J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
O'Neill, *Maj.-Gen.* John J. S., C.B.(*m*).
O'Neill, *Lt.-Col.* P. L., C.I.E.
O'Nial, *Surg.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Onslow, *Br.-Gen.* Cranley C., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Onslow, *Brig.-Gen.* George Macleay Macarthur, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Onslow, *Col.* Geo. Thorp, C.B.(*m*).
Openshaw, *Col.* Thomas H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.B.
Oppenheim, *Lt.-Col.* Laurie C. F., C.M.G.
Ord, *Col.* Frederick C., C.B.(*c*).
O'Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick S., C.M.G.
Ormond, *Br.-Gen.* Daniel M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
O'Rorke, *Maj.* G. M., C.I.E., M.B.E.
O'Rorke, *Maj.* Frederick C., C.M.G.
Orpen, *Maj.* Redmond N. M., C.M.G.
Orr, James Peter, C.S.I.
Orr, Thomas, C.M.G.
Osborn, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Lushington, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Osborne, *Col.* Henry C., C.M.G.
Osborne, *Capt.* Frank O. Creagh-, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Osborne, *Col.* Osborne Henry Delano-, C.M.G.
Osborne, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur de Vere Willoughby-, C.I.E.
Osbourne, *Lt.-Col.* George N. T. Smyth-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Osbourne, *Group Capt.* Henry Percy Smyth-, C.M.G.
O'Shaughnessy, Richard, C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
O'Shee, *Lt.-Col.* Richard A. P., C.M.G.
Osler, *Lt.-Col.* Stratton H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Osmaston, Bertram B., C.I.E.
Osmaston, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil A. FitzH., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
O'Sullivan, *Col.* Daniel, C.M.G.
Oswald, *Brig.-Gen.* Oswald Charles Williamson-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Oswald, *Col.* St. C., C.B.(*c*).
Otterson, Henry, C.M.G.
Ouseley, *Br.-Gen.* Ralph G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ovens, *Brig.-Gen.* Gerald H., C.B.(*m*).
Ovens, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert M., C.M.G.
Owen, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Cunliffe-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Harold Wells, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Richard B., C.M.G.
Owen, *Maj.* Charles Samuel, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Cunliffe-, C.M.G.
Owen, *Col.* Hy. Mostyn, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Robert H., C.M.G.
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Roger C. R., C.M.G.
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Llewellyn I. G. Morgan-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Oxley, *Br.-Gen.* Reginald S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Packenham, *Rear-Adm.* Wm. C., C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Packer, *Lt.-Col.* Harry D., C.I.E.
Paddon, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley S. W., C.I.E.
Pagden, Arthur Sampson, C.M.G.
Page, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley Hatch, C.M.G.
Paget, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Paget, *Col.* Harold, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Paine, *Lt.-Col.* Albert I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Painter, *Brig.-Gen.* Arnaud Clarke, C.M.G.
Pakam Rajaratna, Diwan, C.I.E.
Pakenham, *Lt.-Col.* George de la P. Beresford, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pakenham, *Col.* Hercules Arthur, C.M.G.
Paley, *Col.* Alan Thos., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Palin, *Col.* Gilbert W., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Palliser, Chas. Fredk. Wray, C.M.G.
Palmer, Aleyn Zouch, C.M.G.
Palmer, Charles George, C.I.E.
Palmer, *Col.* Cyril E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Palmer, Fredk., C.I.E.
Palmer, *Br.-Gen.* George Ll., C.B.(*m*).
Palmer, *Col.* Henry I. E., C.M.G.
Palmer, *Vice-Adm.* Norman C., C.V.O.
Palmer, *Brig.-Gen.* Harold Bland Herbert Orpen-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Palmer, *Lt.-Col.* William Legh, C.M.G., R.E.
Pamphlett, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Wm. Fredk., C.B.(*c*).
Panet, *Col.* Alphonse E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Panet, *Brig.-Gen.* Edouard de Bellefeuille, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Panet, *Brig.-Gen.* Henri A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pank, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Panna Lalji, H. E. Rai Mehta, C.I.E.
Pares, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Basil, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Parish, *Instr.-Capt.* Arthur J., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E., R.N.
Park, Rev. Wm. Robt., C.I.E.
Parker, *Paym.-Capt.* Alfred R., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Parker, Alwyn, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Parker, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Parker, *Rear-Adm.* Edmund H., C.B.(*m*).
Parker, *Col.* Fredk. Jas., C.B.(*m*).
Parker, *Col.* Hy. Wm. Manwaring, C.M.G.
Parker, *Capt.* Hy. Wise, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Parker, *Brig.-Gen.* John Lewes, C.M.G., R.A.
Parker, *Col.* John W. Robinson, C.B.(*c*)
Parker, *Capt.* Reginald F., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., R.N.
Parker, *Col.* Robert Gabbett, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Parker, *Col.* St. John W. T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Parker, Joseph, C.S.I.
Parker, *Lt.-Col.* Walter M., C.M.G.
Parkes, *Maj.* Hy. Reeves, C.B.(*c*).
Parkes, *Col.* Wm. H., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Parkin, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.I.E.
Parnell, *Col.* John Wm., C.M.G.
Parr, Christopher James, C.M.G.
Parr, *Col.* Harrington Owen, C.M.G.
Parry, Frederick S., C.B.(*c*).
Parry, *Commdr.* Reginald St. P., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.
Parry, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Parshad Sukhdeo, Rao Bahadur Pandit, C.I.E.
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Parsons, *Col.* Cunliffe M., C.B.(*m*).
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Durie, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Parsons, *Col.* Johnson L. R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Forster, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Partab Singh, Raja, Chief, C.I.E.
Partridge, *Col.* Sydney George, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Pasteur, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.D.
Patch, *Col.* Francis R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Patch, *Col.* Robert, C.B.(*m*).
Paterson, *Lt.-Col.* Philip J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Paterson, *Brig.-Gen.* Robt. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Paton, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.M.G.
Paton, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Patron, Joseph Armand, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Paul, *Lt.-Col.* Denis, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., C.M.G.
Paul, *Col.* Ernest M., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., R.F.
Payne, *Col.* Alex. Vaughan, C.M.G.
Payne, Charles Frederick, C.S.I.
Payne, Hy. Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Payne, *Col.* Herbert C. B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Payne, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard L., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Paynter, *Brig.-Gen.* George C. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Peacock, *Maj.* Fredk. Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Peacock, *Lt.-Col.* Pryce, C.M.G.
Peacock, Walter, C.V.O.
Peacocke, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Geo., C.I.E.
Peacocke, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Pearce, *Maj.* Francis B., C.M.G.
Pearkes, *Lt.-Col.* George R., V.C., M.C.
Pearless, *Lt.-Col.* Charles William, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pears, Steuart Edmund, C.I.E.
Pearse, *Brig.-Gen.* Tom H. F., C.M.G.
Pearson, Arthur Ashley, C.M.G.
Pearson, Aylmer Cavendish, C.M.G.
Pearson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Sherwin H., C.M.G.
Pearson, James Rae, C.I.E.
Pearson, *Capt.* John L., C.M.G., R.N.
Pearson, *Col.* Michael B., C.B.(*c*).
Pearson, Ralph Sneyd, C.I.E.
Pearson, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Bagot, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Peart, *Lt.-Col.* C. L., C.I.E.
Pease, *Col.* Henry Thos., C.I.E.
Peck, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus W., V.C., D.S.O.
Peck, *Col.* Henry R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Peck, James Wallace, C.B.(*c*).
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* John Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pedley, Arthur Charles, C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Pedley, *Col.* Stanhope H., C.B.(*m*).
Peebles, *Com.* Aubrey W., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.
Peebles, *Br.-Gen.* Evelyn C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Peel, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.

Peel, *Col.* Edward J. R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Peile, *Col.* Schofield Patten, C.B.(*m*).
Peile, *Col.* Solomon C. F., C.I.E.
Peirs, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh J. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pelly, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. Bertram, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., R.N.
Pelly, *Maj.* Raymond T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pennington *Lt.-Col.* Hubert S. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Penny, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Penrose, *Brig.-Gen.* Cooper, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Perceval, *Brig.-Gen.* Claude J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Percival, *Col.* Harold F. P., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Pereira, *Brig.-Gen.* George E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Perkins, *Col.* Alfred T., C.B.(*c*).
Perkins, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur E. J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Perkins, *Col.* Wm. Jackson, C.M.G.
Perram, Geo. James, C.I.E.
Perreau, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Perreau, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Noel, C.M.G.
Perree, Walter F., C.I.E.
Perry, Aylesworth Bowen, C.M.G.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. F., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Pestanji Jahangir, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Peterkin, *Col.* Alfred, C.B.(*m*), M.B.
Peterson, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Peterson, John C. K., C.I.E.
Petherick, Edward Augustus, C.M.G.
Petman, Charles B., C.I.E.
Petre, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Cecil, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Petrie, David, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Petrie, *Br.-Gen.* Ricardo D., C.B.(*m*).
Phaltan, The Chief of, C.S.I.
Phear, *Col.* Arthur G., C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Phelps, *Col.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
Philby, Harry St. J. B., C.I.E.
Philips, *Lt.-Col.* Burton Hy., C.M.G.
Philips, *Col.* Lewis Francis, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Phillipps, *Lt.-Col.* Picton, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Phillips, Francis, C.B.(*c*).
Phillips, *Col.* George Fraser, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Phillips, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert de T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Phillips, *Brig.-Gen.* Owen F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas R., C.M.G.
Phillpotts, *Rear-Adm.* Edward M., C.B.(*m*).
Phipps, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*c*).
Phipps, Eric Clare Edmund, C.M.G.
Pickard, *Col.* Ransom, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Pickering, *Lt.-Col.* Charles James, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pickwoad, *Col.* Edwin Hay, C.M.G.
Picot, *Maj.* Francis Slater, C.M.G.
Piggott, Henry H., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E.
Pigott, *Lt.-Col.* Grenville E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pigott, *Col.* Robt. E. P., C.I.E., V.D.
Pike, *Vice-Adm.* Frederick O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pilcher, *Col.* Edgar M., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B.
Pilcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. D., C.B.(*m*).
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. R., C.M.G.
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Harry S. H., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Pilkington, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel E., C.M.G.
Pim, Alan W., C.I.E.
Pink, *Br.-Gen.* Francis J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pipon, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Pir Baksh Walad Mian Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Pirie, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. P. W., C.B.(*m*).
Pirrie, *Col.* Francis Wm., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Pitcairn, *Lt.-Col.* George S., C.M.G.
Pitcher, *Air Comm.* Duncan Le Geyt, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Pitchford, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert W., C.M.G.
Pitkeathly, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Scott, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Pitman, Charles E., C.I.E.
Pitman, *Capt.* Robert, C.M.G., R.N.
Pitman, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Pitt, *Capt.* Francis J., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Pitt, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Pitt, *Capt.* Stanley T. Dean-, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Piyari Mohan, Raja Mukharji, C.I.E.
Place, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Otley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Plomer, *Col.* Wm. Harry P., C.M.G.
Plowden, Cecil W. Chichele-, C.I.E.
Plowman, George Thomas, C.M.G.
Plugge, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Plunkett, *Col.* Geo. Tindall, C.B.(*c*).
Pocock, *Col.* Herbt. Innes, C.M.G.
Poe, *Col.* John, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.
Poett, *Maj-Gen.* Joseph H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Pollard, *Lt.* Alfred O., V.C., M.C., D.C.M.
Pollard, *Paymr.-Capt.* Charles F., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Pollard, *Lt.-Col.* George C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pollard, *Brig.-Gen.* James Hawkins-Whitshed, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Pollen, John, C.I.E.
Pollen, *Lt.-Col.* Stephen H., C.M.G.
Pollock, *Major-Gen.* John A. H., C.B.(*m*).
Pomare, Hon. Maui, C.M.G.
Ponsonby, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Poole, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur Jas., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Poole, *Lt.-Col.* Gerald R., C.M.G.
Poore, *Br.-Gen.* Robert M., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Pope, Arthur Wm. U., C.I.E.
Pope, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar W., C.M.G.
Pope, *Lt.-Col.* Harold, C.B.(*m*).
Pope, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Wippell, C.M.G.
Popham, *Air Comm.* Henry R. M. Brooke-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C
Popham, *Lt.-Col.* Robt S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Porch, *Lt.-Col.* E. A., C.I.E.
Portal, *Br.-Gen.* Bertram P., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Portal, *Lt.-Col.* Wyndham R., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Porte, *Lt.-Col.* J. C., C.I.E.
Porteous, Alexander, C.I.E.
Porteous, *Col.* Charles A., C.I.E.
Porteous, *Lt.-Col.* John Jas., C.M.G.
Porter, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Porter, Haldane, C.B.(*c*).
Porter, Ludovic Charles, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Portèr, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Porter *Brig.-Gen.* Thos. Cole, C.B.(*m*).
Porter, *Maj.* Wm. Ninnis, C.I.E.
Porter, *Col.* Thomas Wm. Rose-, C.B.(*m*).
Potter, *Lt.-Col.* Claud F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Potter, *Col.* Harry Rowland, C.M.G.
Potter, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert Cecil, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Potts, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Potts, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Pound, *Capt.* Alfred D.P.R., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Powell, *Br.-Gen.* Edward W. M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Powell, *Capt.* George B., C.M.G., R.N.
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Arthur, C.M.G.
Powell, *Br.-Gen.* Sidney H., C.B.(*m*).
Powell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Bowen, C.M.G.
Power, Gervase Bushe, C.I.E.
Power, *Rear-Adm.* Laurence E., C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Power, Samuel M., C.B.(*c*).
Powles, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Guy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pownall, *Capt.* Charles Pipon Beatty-, C.M.G., R.N.
Prafulla Chandra Ray, C.I.E., D.Sc.
Pratt, *Col.* Arthur S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Pratt, John Thomas, C.M.G.
Pratt, *Capt.* Thomas D., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Prendergast, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Gordon, C.B.(*m*).
Prendergast, *Brig.-Gen.* Donald Guy, C.M.G.
Prentice, *Lt.-Col.* Robert E. S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Prescott, *Maj.* Henry Cecil, C.I.E.
Preston, *Col.* D'Arcy Brownlow, C.M.G.
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Jenico E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Preston, *Capt.* Lionel G., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Preston, Sidney, C.I.E.
Pretorius, *Maj.* Philip Jacobus, C.M.G.
Price, *Col.* Adolphus James, C.M.G.
Price, *Col.* Bartholomew G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Price, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Henry Uvedale, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Price, *Col.* Cyril Uvedale, C.M.G.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* George Basil, C.M.G., M.D.
Price, *Col.* George Dominic, C.M.G.
Price, *Br.-Gen.* Thomas Herbert F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas Rose Caradoc, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Price, *Br.-Gen.* William, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Prichard, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Prideaux, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Beville, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Pridmore, *Lt.-Col.* Walter G., C.M.G.
Priestley, *Maj.* Harold E., C.M.G.
Primrose, *Col.* Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
Pritchard, *Brig.-Gen.* Aubrey G., C.M.G.
Pritchard, *Col.* Clive G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pritchard, *Col.* Henry Lionel, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pritchard, *Col.* Stanley A. M., C.M.G.
Proe, Thomas, C.M.G.
Profeit, *Col.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Propsting, Hon. William B., C.M.G.
Prothero, *Vice-Adm.* Reginald C., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Prout, Wil iam Thomas, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Prowse, Richard Thos., C.B.(*c*).
Pryce, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Edward ap Rhys, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pryce, Howard Lloyd, C.M.G.
Pryor, *Br.-Gen.* Pomeroy Holland-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Puckle, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick K., C.M.G.
Pulford, *Col.* Russell R., C.I.E.
Pullen, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* Wm. Le G., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Pulley, *Col.* Charles, C.B.(*m*).
Pulling, Alexander, C.B.(*c*).
Pullinger, Frank, C.B.E.(*c*).
Purdon, *Lt.-Col.* David Wm., C.M.G.
Purefoy, *Vice-Adm.* Richard P. FitzG., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Purves, Robert Egerton, C.I.E.
Pye, *Maj.* Wm. Edmund, C.I.E.
Pym, *Col* Frederick Harry Norris, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Qadir, Baksh Khan, *Lt.-Col.*, C.I.E.
Queripel, *Col.* Alfred E., C.B.(*m*).
Queripel, *Col.* Leslie Herbert, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Quill, *Col.* Berkeley C., C.B.(*m*).

Quill, *Surg.-Gen.* Richard H., C.B.(*m*).
Quin, *Col.* Windham H. Wyndham-, C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Quinlan, Hon. Timothy Fras., C.M.G.
Quinton, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis Wm. Drummond, C.I.E.
Quirk, *Lt.-Col.* Douglas, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Quirk, *Col.* John O., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Rabett, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald L. R., C.M.G.
Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Frederick W., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Radcliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel R., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Radcliffe, *Col.* Philip J. J., C.M.G.
Radcliffe, *Capt.* Stephen H., C.M.G., R.N.
Radford, *Col.* Oswald C., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Raghunath Singh, Maharaj, C.I.E.
Raghunath V. Sabris, C.I.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulri, C.I.E.
Rai Bakuntha Nath Sen, Bahadur, C.I.E.
Rainsford, *Col.* Marcus E. R., C.B.(*m*).
Rainsford, *Col.* Wm. John R., C.I.E.
Rainy, George, C.I.E.
Rala Ram, C.I.E., I.S.O.
Ralston, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ralston, *Lt.-Col.* James L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rama Nathan, Ponnambalam, C.M.G., K.C.
Ram Charan Mitra, C.I.E.
Ramaciotti, *Br.-Gen.* Gustavo, C.M.G.
Rampura, Ram Singh, Raja of, C.I.E.
Ramsay, *Maj.* Arthur D. G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Ramsay, *Brig.-Gen.* Frank W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ramsay, Louis E. B. Cobden-, C.I.E.
Ramsden, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Ramsden, *Lt.-Col.* Josslyn V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ramsey, *Lt.-Col.* Colin W. P., C.M.G.
Randolph, *Maj.* Algernon Forbes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rangnath, Narsingh Mudholkar, C.I.E.
Rankin, *Lt.-Col.* Allan Coates, C.M.G.
Rankin, *Br.-Gen.* Charles H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rankine, Richard S. D., C.M.G.
Ranking, *Lt.-Col.* George Speirs Alexander, C.M.G., M.D.
Ratcliff, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F., C.M.G.
Rattigan, William F. A., C.M.G.
Rattray, *Br.-Gen.* Charles, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Rattray, *Col.* John G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Raven, Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Ravenhill, *Br.-Gen.* Fredk. T., C.M.G.
Ravenhill, *Lt.-Col.* Harry S., C.M.G.
Raw, *Lt.-Col.* Nathan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., M.D
Rawling, *Br.-Gen.* Cecil Godfrey, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Rawlins, *Lt.-Col.* A. Kennedy, C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Rawlins, *Col.* Stuart W. H., C.M.G., D.S.O
Rawlinson, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Rawlinson, Rev. Bernard S., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Rawnsley, *Col.* Claude, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Rawnsley, *Col.* Gerald T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Rawson, Frank, C.M.G.
Rawson, *Col.* Herbert E., C.B.(*m*).
Ray, Jogendra Narayan, C.I.E.
Raymer, *Col.* Robert R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Raymond, *Col.* Francis, C.I.E.
Raymond, *Capt.* Maurice Claud, C.I.E., M.C.
Read, *Br.-Gen.* Hastings, C.B.(*m*).
Reade, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J., C.B.(*m*).
Reade, Herbert V., C.B.(*c*).
Reade, *Maj.-Gen.* Raymond N. R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Ready, *Maj.-Gen.* Felix Fordati, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Reay, *Br.-Gen.* Charles Tom, C.B.(*m*).
Reddie, *Lt.-Col.* Anthony J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Reddie, *Maj.* John M., C.B.(*c*).
Redhead, *Col.* Richard H. Milne-, C.M.G.
Redl, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest A. F., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Redman, *Col.* A. S., C.B.(*c*).
Reece, *Surg.-Gen.* Richd. J., C.B.(*m*)
Reed, *Maj.-Gen.* Hamilton Lyster, V.C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Rees, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert Conway, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rees, *Adm.* Wm. Stokes-, C.B.(*m*).
Reeves, *Capt.* Edward, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Regan, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Louis, C.M.G.
Reid, *Col.* Frank Asbinall, C.M.G.
Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Hector G., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Reid, Herbert C., C.B.(*c*).
Reid, John, C.I.E.
Reid, *Col.* Lestock H., C.S.I.
Reid, William James, C.S.I.
Reilly, *Col.* Charles C., C.B.(*m*).
Reinold, Arnold Wm., C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Rennie, *Br.-Gen.* George A. Paget, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rennie, *Col.* George S., C.M.G.
Rennie, *Br.-Gen.* Robert, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Rennie, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel J., C.I.E.
Renny, *Col.* Lewis Fredk., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Renny, *Col.* Sidney M., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Renouf, Winter Charles, C.I.E
Repington, *Lt.-Col.* Charles á Court-, C.M.G.
Rewse, *Col.* Henry W. Smith-, C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Reyne, *Capt.* G. van Rossum, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* John R., C.I.E.
Reynolds, *Capt.* Leonard Wm., C.I.E.
Risch, *Col.* William, C.M.G., M.D.
Riaz Hussain, Sheikh, C.I.E.
Ribbentrop, Berthold, C.I.E.
Ricardo, *Br.-Gen.* Ambrose St. Q., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Ricardo, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur D., C.B.(*c*)
Ricardo, *Col.* Francis C., C.V.O.
Ricardo, *Col.* Horace, C.V.O.
Rice, Benjamin L., C.I.E.
Rice, *Col.* Hy. Garde, C.B.(*m*).
Rice, *Lt.-Col.* Sidney Mervyn, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Rice, Walter Francis, C.S.I.
Rich, *Maj.* Edward T., C.I.E.
Richards, *Lt.-Col.* Harold A. D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Richards, Henry Maunsell, C.B.(*c*).
Richards, *Col.* Owen Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Wm. Grant, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* George Spafford, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Richardson, *Engr.-Rear-Adm.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Richardson, Josephus H., C.M.G.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. S., C.B.(*m*).
Richey, *Lt.-Col.* George Henry Mills, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Richey, James Alexander, C.I.E
Richmond, Douglas C., C.B.(*c*).
Richmond, *Col.* Wilfrid S., C.M.G.
Ricketts, *Capt.* Arthur, C.M.G., M.D.
Ricketts, *Lt.-Col.* Percy E., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Riddell, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward Pius Arthur, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rider, *Engr.-Capt.* Sydney, C.M.G., R.N.
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., V.C., C.B.(*m*).
Ridgway, *Brig.-Gen.* Richard T. I., C.B.(*m*).
Ridley, *Br.-Gen.* Charles P., C.B.(*m*).
Ridley, Henry Nicholas, C.M.G.
Rieu, Jean Louis, C.B.E.
Riggall, *Lt.-Col.* Harold W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Riley, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Riley, *Engr.-Rear-Adm.* Wm. Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Rimington, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph C., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Rimington, *Maj.-Gen.* Michael F., C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Rind, *Col.* Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby, C.M.G.
Rishiyur Denkata Srinivasa Aiyar, C.I.E.
Risley, John S., C.B.(*c*).
Ritchie, *Maj.-Gen.* Archd. B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Ritchie, Richmond T. W., C.B.(*c*).
Ritson, *Lt.-Col.* William H., C.M.G.
Rivaz, *Col.* Vincent, C.B.(*m*).
Roberts, Hon. Charles James, C.M.G.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Frank C., V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Roberts, *Capt.* Henry C., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Roberts, *Brig.-Gen.* Hereward L., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Roberts, *Col.* James A., C.B.(*m*).
Roberts, James Frederick, C.M.G.
Roberts, *Lt.-Gen.* William, C.B.(*m*).
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Robert H. Mills-, C.M.G.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Robertson, Charles Grant, C.V.O.
Robertson, *Adm.* Charles H., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. L., C.M.G.
Robertson, *Col.* Hugh, C.M.G.
Robertson, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. Campbell, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Robertson, *Col.* Jas. Currie, C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.M.S.
Robertson, James Wilson, C.M.G.
Robertson, John Lindsay, C.B.(*c*).
Robertson, Laurence, C.S.I.
Robertson, Malcolm Arnold, C.M.G.
Robertson, Wm. Chas. F., C.M.G.
Robinson, *Adm.* Chas. Grey, C.V.O.
Robinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas W., C.B.(*m*).
Robinson, *Surg.-Gen.* Geo. W., C.B.(*m*).
Robinson, *Br.-Gen.* Godfrey W., C.B.(*m*).
Robinson, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry Rowan-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Robinson, *Maj.* John Poole Bowring, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Macleod B., C.M.G.
Robinson, *Col.* Oliver Long, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., K.H.P.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Percy M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Robinson, *Col.* Robert M Rainey-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Robinson, *Col.* Stapylton C. B., C.B.(*m*).
Robinson, *Br.-Gen.* Stratford W., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Robinson, *Brig.-Gen.* William Arthur, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Robinson, *Col.* Wm. H. B., C.B.(*m*).
Robson, *Col.* Lancelot, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Roch, *Lt.-Col.* Horace S., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Roche, *Col.* Hy. J., C.B.(*m*
Rocke, *Col.* Walter Leslie, C.M.G.
Roddy, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Hugh, C.B.(*m*).

Rodham, *Paym.-Com.* Harold, C.M.G., R.N.
Rodway, Leonard, C.M.G.
Rodwell, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest Hunter, C.B.(*m*).
Roe, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril H., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Rogan, *Lt.-Col.* John Mackenzie, C.V.O.
Rogers, Charles G., C.I.E.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Schofield, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rogers, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rollo, *Br.-Gen.* George, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Roit, *Br.-Gen.* Stuart Peter, C.B.(*m*).
Rome, *Br.-Gen.* Claude S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Romer, *Maj.-Gen.* Cecil Francis, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Romilly, *Col.* Fredk. W., C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Ronaldson, *Col.* Robert W. H., C.B.(*m*).
Roocroft, *Col* William M., C.M.G.
Rooke, *Maj.* Everard H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Roper, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. W., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Roper, Garnham, C.B.(*c*).
Rose, Chas. Archd. Walker, C.I.E.
Rose, Frederick Campbell, C.S.I.
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, C.M.G.
Rose, *Br.-Gen.* John Latham, C.I.E.
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Richard A. De B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ross, *Brig.-Gen.* Alexander, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ross, Alexander Carnegie, C.B.(*c*).
Ross, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Ross, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ross, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Ross, Edward Denison, C.I.E.
Ross, *Capt.* George P., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Ross, *Brig.-Gen.* Jas. Geo., C.M.G.
Ross, *Brig.-Gen.* John Munro, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ross, *Brig.-Gen.* Robert Jas., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Rossframes, *Col.* Percival, C.M.G.
Roth, *Col.* Reuter E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rotter, *Fleet-Paymr.* Charles J. E., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Rotton, *Col.* John Guy, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Round, Francis Richard, C.M.G.
Rouse, Alex. Macdonald, C.I.E.
Rouse, *Col.* Hubert, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Roussin, Leander Gaspard, C.M.G.
Row, *Paym-Capt.* Philip J. H. L., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Rowe, *Paym.-Comm.* Charles Henry, C.M.G., R.N.
Rowell, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Rowell, Thos. Irvine, C.M.G.
Rowland, John Wm., C.M.G.
Rowland, *Col.* Michael C., C.M.G.
Rowley, *Br.-Gen.* Frank G.M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Roxburgh, Thomas Laurence, C.M.G.
Roy, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph E. G., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Roy, *Col.* John William Gascoigne, C.M.G.
Roy, *Lt.-Col.* Robert S., C.M.G.
Royds, *Capt.* Charles William Rawson, C.M.G., R.N.
Royds, *Capt.* Percy Molyneux Rawson, C.M.G., R.N.
Royle, *Commdr.* Guy C. C., C.M.G., R.N.
Royle, Joseph R. E. J., C.I.E.
Royston, *Br.-Gen.* John R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rudkin, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Chas. Eric, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rumbold, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Edwin, C.M.G.
Rundall, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rundall, *Col.* Frank M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., O.B.E.
Rundle, *Col.* Frank P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rundle, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. R. T., C.B.(*m*).
Rushton, *Capt.* Edward Astley-, C.M.G., R.N.
Russell, *Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G.
Russell, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Alexander Victor Frederick Villiers, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* John Joshua, C.B.(*m*).
Russell, *Paym.-Capt.* Henshaw R., C.M.G., R.N.
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. Tyler, C.M.G.
Russell, Hon. Theo., C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Russell, William, C.B.(*c*).
Russell, *Maj* Wm. Kelson, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ruston, *Col.* Reginald S., C.B.(*m*).
Rustumji Dhunjebhoy Mehta, C.I.E.
Rutherford, *Col.* Chas., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Rutherford, *Lieut.* Charles S., V.C., M.C., M.M.
Rutherford, John Gunion, C.M.G.
Ruthven, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alexander G. A. Hore-, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ruthven, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Christian M. Hore-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ruthven, *Col.* Hon. Walter Patrick Hore- (Master of Ruthven), C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ruttan, *Br.-Gen.* Henry N., C.M.G.
Ryan, Andrew, C.M.G.
Ryan, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles M., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Ryan, *Capt.* Cyril P., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Ryan, *Lt.-Col.* Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ryan, Thomas, C.I.E.
Ryder, *Lt.-Col.* Charles H. D., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Ryland, Edward C., C.I.E.
Ryle, Rt. Rev. Herbert E., C.V.O., D.D.
Sadler, *Br.-Adm.* Arthur Hayes, C.S.I.
Sadul Singh, *Col.* Rao Bahadur Thakur, C.I.E.
St. Clair, *Col.* James Latimer Crawshay, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
St. Clair, Hon. Lockhart M., C.I.E., O.B.E.
St. Clair, *Col.* Wm. Aug. E., C.M.G.
St. John, Alfred, C.M.G.
St. John, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
St. John, *Capt.* Francis G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., R.N.
St. John, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. F. W., C.B.(*m*).
St. John, *Lt.-Col.* Henry B., C.I.E., C.B.E.
St. John, *Br.-Gen.* Richard S., C.I.E., D.S.O.
St. Leger, *Col.* Stratford E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Saiyid Nur-ul-Huda Zamindar, C.I.E.
Salisbury, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred G. [illegible], D.S.O.
Salmen, *Brig.-Gen.* Geoffrey Noel, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Geoffrey H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Salter, Jas. Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Sams, Hubert A., C.I.E.
Samson, *Group Capt.* Charles R., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Samson, *Lt.-Col.* Louis L. R., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Samuelson, Bernhard M., C.I.E.
Samut, *Col.* Achilles, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Sandall, *Col.* Thomas E., C.M.G.
Sandars, *Lt.-Col.* Edward C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sandars, Rt. Hon. John S., C.V.O.
Sandbach, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Sandeman, *Rear-Adm.* Henry George Glas, C.M.G.
Sanders, *Col.* George H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sanders, *Brig.-Gen.* Gerard Arthur Fletcher, C.M.G., R.E.
Sanders, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert Edwd., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sanders, *Eng.-Rear-Admiral* John Stocker, C.B.(*m*).
Sanderson, *Col.* William Denziloe, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sandilands, *Lt.-Col.* Harold R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sandilands, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. G., C.B.(*m*).
Sandilands, *Col.* James W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sandys, *Col.* William Bain Richardson, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Sanford, *Col.* Edw. C. Ayshford, C.M.G.
Sanger, William, C.B.(*c*).
Sangster, *Brig.-Gen.* Patrick B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sangster, William Peter, C.I.E.
Sankey, *Col.* Herbert Stuart, C.V.O.
Sankey, *Capt.* Matthew H. P. R., C.B.(*c*).
Sansom, Charles Lane, C.M.G.
Sardar Arur Singh, C.I.E.
Sardar Khan, *Subadar Major*, C.I.E.
Sarel, William Samuel, C.B.(*c*), C.B.E.
Sargent, *Maj.-Gen.* Harry N., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., D.S.O.
Sargent, *Capt.* Percy W. G., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Sartorius, *Maj.-Gen.* Euston H., V.C., C.B.(*m*).
Satterthwaite, *Col.* Ed., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Saumarez, *Lt.-Col.* Richard J., C.M.G.
Saunders, Arthur Leslie, C.S.I.
Saunders, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil H., C.M.G.
Saunderson, Edward A., C.B.(*c*).
Savage, *Col.* George R. R., C.V.O.
Savage, *Col.* Wm. Hy., C.M.G.
Savile, *Br.-Gen.* Walter C., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Sawai Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Dinkar, C.I.E.
Sawyer, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. H. S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.B.
Sayce, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Edwd., C.M.G.
Sayyid, Abu Jafar, Raja, C.I.E.
Scaife, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Scanlan, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur de C., C.M.G.
Scarlett, *Air Comm.* Francis R., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Schalch, *Col.* Vernon A., C.B.(*m*).
Schletter, *Col.* Percy, C.B.(*m*).
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. W., C.M.G.
Schofield, *Col.* George P., C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E.
Schreiber, *Br.-Gen.* Acton L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Schwikkard, *Maj.* Edward Albert Otto, C.M.G.
Scobell, *Lt.-Col.* Sanford John Palaviet, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Scobie, *Col.* Mackay J. G., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
Scothern, *Lt.-Col.* Albert Edward, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Scott, *Group Capt.* Alan J. L., C.B.(*m*), M.C., A.F.C.
Scott, *Col.* Bertal H., C.M.G.
Scott, *Col.* Chas. Inglis, C.M.G.
Scott, *Col.* Chas. Walker, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Douglas A., C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Scott, Hon. Ernest Stowell, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Rev. Fredk. G., C.M.G.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* George, C.M.G., M.B.
Scott, George Batley, C.I.E.
Scott, *Lieut.* James, C.I.E., M.V.O., M.B.E.
Scott, *Maj.* Norman E. H., C.I.E.
Scott, *Br.-Gen.* Philip C. J., C.B.(*m*).

Scott, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. Kellock, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Scott, Robt. Russell, C.B. (*c*), C.S.I.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. E., C.B. (*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Wallace A., C.M.G.
Scott, *Col.* Wm. Augustus, C.B. (*m*).
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Hbt. Montagu-Douglas-, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Scroggie, *Maj.* Wm. R. J., C.I.E.
Scudamore, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Philip, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Seaman, *Pymr.-Com.* Tom, C.M.G., R.N.
Seagram, *Br.-Gen.* Tom Ogle, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Seccombe, *Brig.-Gen.* Arch. K., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sedgwick *Lt.-Col.* Francis R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Seely, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. John Edward Bernard, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Segrave, *Capt.* John Roderick, C.B. (*c*), R.N.
Selby, Francis Guy, C.I.E.
Seligman, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sellar, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sellheim, *Brig.-Gen.* Victor Conradsdorf Morisset, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Sells, *Capt.* William F., C.M.G., R.N.
Selwyn, *Col.* Charles H., C.B. (*m*).
Sen, Norendra Nath, C.I.E.
Sen Singh, Raja Ratan, C.I.E.
Senior, Bernard, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Senior, *Col.* Hy. W. R., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Senior, *Col.* Thomas P., C.B. (*c*).
Serocold, *Col.* Eric Pearce-, C.M.G.
Serocold, *Col.* Oswald Pearce-, C.M.G.
Seshadri Srinivasa Ayyangar, C.I.E.
Seth Chandmul Dhudha, C.I.E.
Severn, Claude, C.M.G.
Sewell, *Lt.-Col.* Evelyn P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sewell, *Lt.-Col.* Horace S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sewell, *Col.* Jonathan W. S., C.M.G.
Sexton, *Col.* Michael J., C.B. (*m*), M.D.
Seymour, *Maj.* Edward, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.V.O.
Seymour, *Com.* Ralph F., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Sharp, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander, C.M.G.
Shakespear, Alex. Blake, C.I.E.
Shakespear, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Shakespear, *Col.* Leslie W., C.B. (*m*), C.I.E.
Shanahan, *Col.* Daniel D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shannon, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis W., C.M.G.
Shannon, *Lt.-Col.* William J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sharman, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Henry Ludovic, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., O.B.E.
Sharp, *Col.* Alex. Dunstan, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Sharp, Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Shee, *Lt.-Col.* Martin Archer-, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Sheen, *Eng.-Capt.* Chas. C., C.B. (*m*), R.N.
Shekleton, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh P., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Shelley, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram A. G., C.M.G.
Sheppard, *Col.* Geo. Sidney, C.M.G.
Sheppard, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sheppard, *Maj.-Gen.* Seymour H., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sheppard, *Br.-Adm.* Thomas D. L., C.B. (*m*), M.V.O.
Sheppard, William Didsbury, C.I.E.
Sherer, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sheridan, Charles Cahill, C.I.E.
Sheridan, *Maj.* Philip C., C.M.G.
Shewell, *Lt.-Col.* Eden Francis, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shine, *Col.* James M. F., C.B. (*m*).
Shinkwin, *Col.* Ion R. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Shipley, *Lt.-Col.* Charles O., C.B. (*c*).
Shipley, *Br.-Gen.* Charles T., C.B. (*m*).
Shipley, Hammond Smith, C.M.G.
Shipley, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. Burge, C.M.G.
Shirley, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert J., C.M.G.
Shirley, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G.
Sholl, Lionel Hy., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Shoolbred, Fredk. Thos., C.B. (*c*).
Shoolbred, *Lt.-Col.* Rupert, C.M.G.
Shore, *Brig.-Gen.* Offley B. S. F., C.B. (*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Shores, John Wallis, C.M.G.
Short, *Br.-Gen.* Anthony H., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Short, Wilfred Maurice, C.B. (*c*).
Shortland, *Adm.* Edward George, C.B. (*m*).
Shortt, Adam, C.M.G.
Shoubridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas H., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shuckburgh, John E., C.B. (*c*).
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Mehtar, C.I.E.
Shute, *Lt.-Col.* John Joseph, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shuttleworth, Edward C. S., C.I.E.
Shyam Sunder Lal, Rao Bahadur.
Sifat, Raja Bahadur, C.I.E.
Sikandar Khan, Raja, C.I.E.
Sikkim, H.H. the Maharaja of, C.I.E.
Silver, Albert H., C.I.E.
Sim, *Col.* Geo. Hamilton, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Sim, Hy. Alexander, C.I.E.
Simmons, *Col.* George F. H. Le Breton-, C.B. (*m*).
Simmons, Herbert John, C.B. (*c*), O.B.E.
Simms, Rev. John M., C.B., C.M.G., D.D.
Simpkinson, Hy. Walrond, C.B. (*c*).
Simpson, Alfred Allen, C.M.G.
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* Adrian F. H. S., C.M.G.
Simpson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Rudyerd, C.B. (*m*).
Simpson, Harry Butler, C.B. (*c*).
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Simpson, *Col.* Henry C. C. D., C.M.G.
Simpson, *Capt.* Hy. Valentine, C.M.G., R.N.
Simpson, John Hope, C.I.E.
Simpson, *Col.* Robert J. S., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. George, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Simpson, William J. R., C.M.G., M.D.
Sims, *Brig.-Gen.* Reginald F. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Simson, *Col.* William Amor, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sinclair, *Capt.* Hugh F. P., C.B. (*c*), R.N.
Sinclair, *Col.* Hugh M., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Sinclair, John Houston, C.M.G.
Sinclair, *Maj.* Meurice, C.M.G.
Sinclair, *Col.* Thomas, C.B. (*m*), M.D.
Singer, *Col.* Chas. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Singh, Gurnam, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E.
Singh, Kunwar Unkar, C.I.E.
Singleton, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Townsend Corbet, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sinn, George Gall, C.I.E.
Sinnott, *Lt.-Col.* Edw. S., C.M.G.
Sitwell, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. Hy., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Skeen, *Maj.-Gen.* Andrew, C.M.G.
Skelton, *Eng.-Capt.* Reginald Wm., C.B. (*m*), C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.
Skinner, *Maj.-Gen.* Bruce M., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Skinner, *Maj.-Gen.* Percy C. B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Skinner, Rev. William, C.I.E.
Skipwith, *Col.* Fredk. G., C.M.G.
Skipwith, *Rear-Adm.* Harry Louis d'Estoteville, C.M.G.
Skirving, *Capt.* Archibald A. Scot, C.M.G., M.B.
Slacke, Fras. Alex., C.S.I.
Sladen, Arthur French, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Sladen, *Br.-Gen.* David R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sladen, *Br.-Gen.* Gerald C., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Slaney, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter R. Kenyon-, C.B. (*m*).
Slater, Alex. R., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Slater, *Lt.-Col.* John Wm., C.M.G.
Slater, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel H., C.I.E.
Slaughter, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Slayter, *Col.* Edward W., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Slayter, *Rear-Adm.* Wm. F., C.B. (*c*).
Slee, *Col.* Percy Henry, C.M.G.
Sloan, *Col.* John Macfarlane, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Slocock, Fras. S. A., C.I.E.
Sloman, *Br.-Gen.* Henry S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sly, Henry Edward, C.M.G.
Small, *Col.* Wm. Geo., C.B. (*m*).
Smart, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. Allan, C.M.G.
Smart, *Lieut.* Harold N., C.M.G., R.N.V.R.
Smeaton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. O., C.B. (*m*).
Smith, Adam, C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon F. E., C.B. (*m*).
Smith, *Rear-Adm.* Arthur G., C.M.G.
Smith, Cecil Archd., C.I.E.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Aitchison.
Smith, Charles Michie, C.I.E.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* E. Hillier, C.B. (*m*).
Smith, *R.-Adm.* Edmund H., C.B. (*c*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Edward O., C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Frank Braybrooke, C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Fredk., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Geoffrey Samuel, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. Barton, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Smith, George Douglas, C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* George Edwd., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Smith, *Br.-Gen.* Gilbert Boys, C.B. (*m*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* George McIver Campbell, C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.
Smith, Henry Moncrieff.
Smith, Henry Whitby, C.I.E.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Austen, C.I.E.
Smith, *Col.* James Aubrey, C.M.G.
Smith, Jas. Edward M., C.B. (*c*).
Smith, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. L., C.B. (*c*), M.V.O., R.N.
Smith, John, C.B. (*c*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* John Blackburn, C.B. (*m*), M.B.
Smith, *Col.* Kenneth, C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel F., C.M.G., M.B.
Smith, *Br.-Gen.* Robert, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, Robert Addison, C.V.O.
Smith, Robert Murray, C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Sidney Browning, C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Sidney Maynard, C.B. (*m*).
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Wilfrid Ernest Bowmas, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* William Apsley, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Douglas, C.B. (*m*).
Smith, *Col.* Wm. Dunlop, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Hugh U., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Smith, William Rose, C.V.O., C.B. (*c*).

Smith, *Surg.-Capt.* Percy William Bassett-, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Steuart Bogle-, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Smith, *Col.* George Moultrie Bullen-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. C. Castleman-, C.B.(*c*).
Smith, *Brig.-Gen.* Kenneth John Kincaid-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, Francis St. John Manners-, C.I.E.
Smith, *Col.* Edwin C. Montgomery-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smith, Right Rev. Bishop Taylor-, C.V.O.
Smithells, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Smyth, *Col.* Charles C., C.B.(*m*).
Smyth, Charles Edward Owen, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smyth, *Col.* Etwall W., C.B.(*m*).
Smyth, Geo. Watson, C.B.(*c*).
Smyth, *Capt.* Harry Hesketh, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Smyth, Herbert Warrington, C.M.G.
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Smyth, Sydney A. Armitage-, C.B.(*c*).
Smyth, *Col.* John Ambard Bell-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Smythe, *Maj.* Rupert Cæsar, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Snell, *Col.* Arthur E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Snow, *Lt.-Col.* Humphry W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Snow, Philip C. H., C.I.E.
Soady, *Brig.-Gen.* George Joseph FitzMaurice, C.M.G.
Soltau, *Col.* Alfred B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Somerset, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Somerville, *Lt.-Col.* George C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Somerville, *Rear-Adm.* Henry B. T., C.M.G.
Somerville, *Col.* John Arthur Coghill, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Sorabji Bezonji Mehta, C.I.E.
Sorsbie, *Col.* Robt. F., C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Souter, *Col.* Hugh Maurice W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Souter, William Lochiel B., C.I.E.
Southey, Hon. Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Southey, *Br.-Gen.* William M., C.M.G.
Southwell, Rt. Rev. Henry K., C.M.G.
Spain, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. R. B., C.M.G.
Spalding, *Col.* Warner W., C.M.G.
Sparkes, *Rear-Adm.* Robert Copland, C.M.G.
Sparks, *Capt.* Hubert Conrad, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Sparrow, *Col.* Richard, C.M.G.
Spedding, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. W., C.M.G.
Speer, *Capt.* Frederick Shirley Litchfield-, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Spence, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. H. O., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Spence, Thomas W. L., C.B.(*c*).
Spencer, Hugh, C.I.E.
Spencer, *Lt.-Col.* John A. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Spencer, *Col.* Maurice, C.M.G.
Spens, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Spicer, Gerald S., C.B.(*c*).
Spickernell, *Paym.-Commdr.* Frank T., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Spire, Frederick, C.M.G.
Spooner, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Hardwicke, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sprawson, *Lt.-Col.* C. A., C.I.E., M.D.
Spriddle, *Engr.-Com.* Wm. P. C., C.M.G., R.N.
Spring, *Maj.* Fredk. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Spurrier, Alfred Henry, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Stack, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Spottiswoode, C.M.G.
Stacy, *Lt.-Col.* Bertie V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stafford, *Brig.-Gen.* Wm. F. H., C.B.(*m*).
Stallard, *Lt.-Col.* Stacy F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Standen, Bertram P., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Standen, Edward J., C.B.(*c*).
Standish, *Lt.-Col.* Ivon T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stanford, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Stanley, *Comdr.* Edmond A. B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.
Stanley, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Ferdinand C., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Stanley, *Col.* Geofrey, C.B.(*m*).
Stanley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Geo. Fredc., C.M.G., R.A.
Stanley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Geo. F., C.M.G., M.P.
Stanley, Geo. Joshua, C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Stanley, Herbert James, C.M.G.
Stanley, *Br.-Gen.* John, C.M.G.
Stanley, *Br.-Adm.* Hon. Victor A., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Stansbury, *Capt.* Hubert, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Stansfeld, *Col.* James R., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Stansfield, Charles H. R., C.B.(*c*).
Stansfield, *Capt.* Logan S., C.M.G., R.N.
Stansfield, *Brig.-Gen.* Thomas W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stansfield, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stanton, *Lt.-Col.* Edward A., C.M.G.
Stanuell, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert S. McC., C.M.G.
Stapleton, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H., C.M.G.
Starkie, Robt. Fitzw., C.B.(*c*).
Starling, Ernest H., C.M.G., M.D.
Starr, *Col.* Wm. Henderson, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Statham, *Col.* John Chas. B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Staveley, *Capt.* Cecil M., C.M.G., R.N.
Staveley, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. C., C.B.(*m*).
Steacy, Rev. Richard Hy., C.M.G.
Stead, *Commdr.* Alfred, C.M.G., R.N.V.R.
Steavenson, *Br.-Gen.* Charles John, C.M.G.
Steel, Gerald A., C.B.(*c*).
Steele, *Air-Comm.* John Miles, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Steel, *Col.* Richard Alex., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Steele, John, C.B.(*c*).
Steele, *Brig.-Gen.* Julian M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Steele, *Col.* St. George L., C.B.(*m*).
Steele, *Lt.-Col.* William L., C.M.G.
Stenning, *Lt.-Col.* John Fredk, C.B.(*c*) C.B.E.
Stephen, *Lt.-Col.* Charles M., C.M.G.
Stephen, *Col.* Robert C., C.B.(*m*).
Stephens, Berkeley John B., C.I.E.
Stephens, George Henry, C.M.G.
Stephens, *Paym.-R.-Adm.* Montague, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Stephens, *Com.* Richard M. T., C.M.G., R.N.
Stephenson, Albert Edward, C.M.G.
Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stephenson, *Col.* Francis L., C.B.(*c*).
Stephenson, *Capt.* Gilbert O., C.M.G., R.N.
Stephenson, Guy, C.B.(*c*).
Stephenson, Hugh Lansdown, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E., M.B.
Stephenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Theodore E., C.B.(*m*).
Sterling, Geo. C. Beresford, C.I.E.
Stevens, *Maj.* Arthur B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., C.M.G.
Stevens, Frank, C.M.G.
Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* George A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stevens, John Algernon, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Stevens, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel M. C., C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Br.-Gen.* Alexander G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stevenson, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stevenson, Edward S. B., C.I.E.
Stevenson, *Col.* Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Stevenson, *Lt.-Col.* George I., C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. W., C.S.I.
Stevenson, *Col.* James, C.B.(*c*).
Stevenson, Malcolm, C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Col.* Robert, C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., C.B.(*m*).
Stevenson, *Capt.* Wm. D. H., C.I.E., M.D.
Stevenson, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. F., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Albert F., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Stewart, *Brig.-Gen.* Alexr. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Col.* Cosmo G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Col.* Dudley S., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, Francis Hugh, C.I.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Maj.* Hugh, C.I.E., I.A.
Stewart, *Col.* Hugh, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Col.* Ian, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* James C., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* Jas. Campbell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* John Smith, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* John Wm., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stewart, *Adm.* Robt. H. J., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Stewart, Samuel F., C.I.E.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Robert, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Basil H. Shaw-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stikeman, Wm. Rucker, C.I.E.
Still, Charles, C.I.E.
Stirling, *Capt.* Anselan Jno. B., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Stirling, Herbert John, C.M.G.
Stirling, *Br.-Gen.* James W., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stock, *Col.* Philip G., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Stock, *Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Stockdale, *Brig.-Gen.* Herbert E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stockley, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur U., C.M.G.
Stockley, *Col.* Charles M., C.B.(*m*).
Stockley, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh R., C.I.E.
Stockwell, *Brig.-Gen.* Clifton I., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stoddart, *Adm.* Archibald P., C.B.(*m*).
Stoker, George, C.M.G.
Stoker, Thomas, C.S.I.
Stokes, *Brig.-Gen.* Alfred, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stokes, *Lt.-Col.* Claude B., C.I.E.
Stokes, Hopetoun Gabriel, C.I.E.
Stone, *Lt.-Col.* Ervin Lockwood, C.M.G.
Stone, *Br.-Gen.* Francis Gleadowe, C.M.G.
Stone, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel G. T., C.M.G.
Stone, *Lt-Col.* Percy V. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stoney, Edward W., C.I.E.
Stonor, Hon. Henry J., C.V.O.
Stoodley, Edwin E., C.B.(*c*).
Stopford, *Col.* Hon. Arthur, C.M.G.
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Lionel A. M., C.B.(*m*).
Storr, *Lt.-Col.* Lancelot, C.B.(*c*).
Storrs, *Col.* Ronald, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Story, *Col.* Wm. Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Stott, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., C.B.(*c*).
Strachan, *Lt.* Henry, V.C., M.C.
Strachan, Wm. Hy. W., C.M.G.
Strachey, Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Strachey, *Col.* Richard J., C.M.G.
Straight, Douglas M., C.I.E.
Strange, *Br.-Gen.* Robert G., C.I.E.
Strangways, Maurice W. Fox-, C.S.I.
Stratford, *Br.-Gen.* Cecil V. Wingfield-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stratton, *Lt.-Col.* Wallace C. R., C.I.E.
Streatfield, Henry Cuthbert, C.I.E.
Strick, *Col.* John A., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Strohmenger, Ernest J., C.B.(*c*).
Strong, *Br.-Gen.* Wm., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stroud, *Brig.-Gen.* Edwd. J., C.M.G.
Struben, William Charles Marinus, C.M.G.
Stuart, Andrew E. Castlestuart, C.S.I.
Stuart, *Brig.-Gen.* Burleigh F. B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stuart, *Maj.* Godfrey R. C., C.B.(*c*).
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Louis, C.I.E.
Stuart, *Lt.* Ronald N., V.C., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Stuart, *Col.* John Theodosius Burnett-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Studd, *Col.* Herbert Wm., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sturdee, *Col.* Albert Hobart, C.M.G.
Sturgess, *Paym.-Comm.* Richard E.S., C.B.(*m*).
Sturrock, John, C.I.E.
Suart, *Br.-Gen.* William H., C.M.G.
Sueter, *Rear-Adm.* Murray F., C.B.(*c*).
Sugden, *Br.-Gen.* Richard E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Suleman Haji, Sardar Sahib, C.I.E.
Sullivan, *Col.* Edward L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., I.A.
Summerford, *Brig.-Capt.* Horace G., C.M.G., R.N.
Summers, *Col* Gerald Henry, C.M.G.
Summers, Thomas, C.I.E.
Sundar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, C.I.E.
Sunder Lal, Pandit Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Supple, *Col.* James F., C.B.(*m*).
Suresh Prosad Sarbadhikary, C.I.E., M.D.
Surtees, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Suther, *Lt.-Col.* Percival, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sutherland, Algn. Robt., C.S.I.
Sutherland, Angus, C.B.(*c*).
Sutherland, *Lt.-Col.* David W., C.I.E.
Sutherland, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. D., C.I.E.
Sutton, *Col.* Alfred, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Sutton, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Arthur, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Sutton, *Surg.-Comm.* Edward, C.M.G., R.N.
Sutton, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh Clement, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Swabey, *Brig.-Gen.* Wilfrid Spedding, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E.
Swain, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. L. D., C.M.G., V.D.
Swain, *Col.* Jas., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., M.D.
Swaine, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Swan, *Col.* Charles A., C.M.G.
Swan, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. G. G., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Swan, *Maj.-Gen.* William T., C.B.(*m*).
Swann, Frederick S. P., C.I.E.
Swann, *Air-Comm.* Oliver, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Swann, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Christopher, C.B.(*m*).
Swayne, Charles Richard, C.M.G.
Swayne, *Col.* Harold G. C., C.M.G.
Sweeny, *Lt.-Col.* Terence H., C.M.G.
Sweet, *Lt.-Col.* Edward H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sweny, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Swiney, *Col.* Alexander John Henry, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., C.M.G.
Swinley, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Swinton, *Lt.-Col.* Charles William C.M.G., D.S.O.
Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Ernest D., C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Swinton, *Lt.-Col.* Francis E., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Sykes, *Capt.* Alfd. Chas., C.M.G., R.N.
Sykes, *Col.* Clement A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Symon, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Symon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter C., C.M.G.
Symonds, *Capt.* Frederick P. Loder-, C.M.G., R.N.
Symons, *Br.-Gen.* Adolphe, C.M.G.
Symons, *Col.* Adolphe, C.M.G.
Symons, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Bertie Owen, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Synge, *Lt.-Col.* Mark, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Synnot, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur H. S. Hart-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tagore, Rabindranath, C.I.E.
Tailyour, *Col.* Thomas F. B. Renny-, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Talbot, *Com.* Gerald, C.M.G., O.B.E., R.N.V.R.
Talbot *Col.* Hon. Milo Geo., C.B.(*m*).
Talbot, Walter Stanley, C.I.E.
Tallents, *Capt.* Stephen G., C.B.(*c*).
Tancock, *Lt.-Col.* Osborne K., C.M.G.
Tancred, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Tandy, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest Napper, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tan Jiak Kim, C.M.G.
Tanjore, Madava Rao Ananda Rao, C.I.E.
Tanner, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tanner, *Lt.-Col.* William E. C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tarbet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tarver, *Col.* Alexander L., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Tarver, *Col.* Wm. Knapp, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tatam, *Lt.-Col.* Walter J., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Tate, *Col.* Alan E., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Tate, Frank, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Tate, *Col.* Gerard Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tatham, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(*c*).
Taw Sein Ko, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Tawney, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
Taylor, *Col.* Arthur Jas., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.*, Arthur W. N., C.S.I.
Taylor, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Taylor, *Capt.* Ernest A., C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.
Taylor, *Col.* Ernest Fitzw., C.B.(*m*).
Taylor, *Col.* Francis P. S., C.M.G.
Taylor, *Col.* Haydon D'A. P., C.M.G.
Taylor, Jno. Norman, C.I.E.
Taylor, *Br.-Gen.* Maurice G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. O'Brien, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Taylor, *Brig.-Gen.* Reynell H. B., C.B.(*m*), A.O.D.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Taylor, *Col.* Walter William Pitt-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tegart, Chas. Aug., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Teichman, Eric, C.I.E.
Temperley, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tempest, *Col.* Roger S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Temple, Chas. Lindsay, C.M.G.
Temple, *Brig.-Gen.* Frank V., C.M.G.
Temple, John, C.B.(*c*).
Templer, *Br.-Gen.* Cyril Frank, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Tennant, Hercules, C.M.G.
Tennyson, Charles B. L., C.M.G.
Ternan, *Brig.-Gen.* Trevor Patrick Brefney, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tew, *Br.-Gen.* Harold Stuart, C.M.G.
Tewsley, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril H., C.M.G.
Thacker, *Br.-Gen.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thacker, *Maj.-Gen.* Percival E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Thackeray, *Lt.-Col.* Edward F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thackwell, *Col.* Colquhoun Grant Roche, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Thakurdas, Purushottamdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Thesiger, *Capt.* Bertram S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.N.
Thom, *Col.* George St. Clair, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Thomas, *Br.-Gen.* Edward Algernon D'Arcy, C.M.G.
Thomas, *Col.* Francis H. S., C.B.(*m*).
Thomas, Frederic George, C.M.G.
Thomas, *Col.* Hy. Melville, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thomas, Jas. Jonathan, C.M.G.
Thomas, Kinsey Beaumont Welford, C.I.E.
Thomas, *Rear-Adm.* Hugh Evan-, C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Thomas, *Brig.-Gen.* Gwyn Gwyn-, C.M.G.
Thompson, *Col.* Albert Geo., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.
Thompson, *Col.* Alexr. G., C.M.G.
Thompson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles W., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Thompson, *Surg.-Major* Daniel R., C.I.E.
Thompson, D'Arcy W., C.B.(*c*).
Thompson, Henry Nilus, C.M.G.
Thompson, Herbert, C.S.I.
Thompson, John P., C.S.I.
Thompson, Matthew Alfred, C.I.E.
Thompson, *Capt.* Percival Hy. Hall, C.M.G., R.N.
Thompson, *Col.* Richard, C.B.(*c*).
Thompson, *Maj.* Richard Jas. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thompson, *Br.-Gen.* William A. M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Geo., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thompson, *Br.-Gen.* Frederick Hacket-, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Thompstone, Sydney Wilson, C.M.G.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Thomson, *Capt.* Anthony S., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Thomson, David Alexander, C.I.E.
Thomson, Frank David, C.M.G.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. R., C.M.G.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Thomson, *Col.* Hy. Alexis, C.M.G., M.D.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* James, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Thomson, *Br.-Gen.* Noel A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Roger G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thomson, *Col.* Samuel J., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Thomson, *Col.* Wm David, C.M.G.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander Milne-, C.M.G.
Thorburn, *Capt.* Harold H., C.I.E.
Thorburn, Jas. Jamieson, C.M.G.
Thorne, *Br.-Gen.* Augustus Francis Andrew Nicol, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thorneycroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander W., C.B.(*m*).
Thornhill, *Col.* Cuthbert John Massy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E., C.M.G.
Thornton, Hugh Aylmer, C.I.E.
Thornton, Hugh Choimondeley, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thoroton, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J., C.M.G.
Thorp, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Thorp, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Hugh, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thorpe, *Lt.-Col.* Edward I. de S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thorpe, *Lt.-Col.* Gervase, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thresher, *Lt.-Col.* James Henville, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Thring, *Paym.-Comdr.* Ernest W.C., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Thuillier, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Thunder, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart H. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thurburn, *Col.* James W., C.S.I.
Thursfield, *Paym.-Cr.* Raymond S., C.M.G., R.N.
Thurstan, Edward Wm. Paget, C.M.G.
Thurston, Edgar, C.I.E.
Thurston, *Col.* Hugh Stanley, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Thynne, *Capt.* Denis G., C.M.G., R.N.
Thynne, *Lt.-Col.* Ulric O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tickell, *Capt.* Frederick, C.M.G.
Tickell, Richd. Hugh, C.I.E.
Tidswell, *Br.-Gen.* Edward C., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Tillard, *Maj.-Gen.* John A., C.B.(*m*).
Tindall, Christian, C.I.E.
Tipping, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F. Gartside-, C.B.(*m*).
Tisdall, *Col.* Arthur Lance, C.M.G.
Tivey, *Br.-Gen.* Edwin, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tiwari Chhajuram, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Tizard, *Capt.* Thos. Hy., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Tod, *Col.* John Kelso, C.M.G.
Todd, *Col.* Chas. Campbell, C.M.G.
Todd, *Surg.-Gen.* Howard, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Todd, John S. Brydges, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Todd, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Todhunter, Charles George, C.S.I.
Todhunter, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert W., C.M.G.
Toller, *Col.* Hamlet Bush, C.M.G.
Tollinton, Henry P., C.I.E.
Tomkins, E. W., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Tomkins, *Lt.-Col.* Harry Leith, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tomkins, Herbert Gerard, C.I.E.
Tomkins, Lionel L., C.I.E.
Tomkins, Stanley Charles, C.M.G.
Tomkins, *Gen.* Wm. Percival, C.I.E.
Tomkinson, *Capt.* Wilfred, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., R.N.
Tomlin, *Capt.* George N., C.M.G., M.V.O., R.N.
Tompson, *Col.* Hugh W., C.M.G.
Tompson, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald Henry Dalrymple, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Toop, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* William, C.B.(*m*).
Tooth, *Lt.-Col.* Howard H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.D.
Topping, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Edwd., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tottenham, *Vice-Adm.* H. Loftus, C.B.(*m*).
Tours, Berthold George, C.M.G.
Tovey, *Lt.-Col.* George S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Towner, *Lieut.* Edgar, V.C., M.C.
Towse, *Capt.* Ernest B., V.C., C.B.E.
Towsey, *Br.-Gen.* Francis W., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Toye, *Capt.* Alfred M., V.C., M.M.
Toynbee, *Maj.* Guy Elliston, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Traill, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Travers, *Capt.* Francis E., C.M.G., R.N.
Travers, *Lt.-Col.* George A., C.M.G.
Travers, *Br.-Gen.* Jonas H. du B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Travers, *Col.* Joseph O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Treble, *Col.* George Walker, C.M.G.
Treffry, *Lt.-Col.* Edward, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Trefusis, *Col.* Hon. John S., C.M.G.
Tremblay, *Brig.-Gen.* Thos. Louis, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Trench, *Lt.-Col.* A. H. C., C.I.E.
Trench, *Col.* Frederick A. Le P., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Trench, Frederic J. A., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Trench, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. F. Chenevix-, C.I.E.
Trench, *Maj.* Lawrence Chenevix-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Trent, *Col.* George Alex., C.M.G.
Tresidder, *Capt.* Tolmie J., C.M.G.
Trevor, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur P., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Trevor, Frederick G. B., C.I.E.
Trevor, *Col.* George H., C.S.I.
Trevor, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Edward, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Trew, *Lt.-Col.* Edward F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Trewby, *Capt.* Geo., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Trimble, *Col.* Charles J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Trimnell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. D. C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tripp, George Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Triscott, *Brig.-Gen.* Charles Prideaux, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Trotman, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. N., C.B.(*m*).
Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon R., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Trotter, *Col.* Chas. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Trotter, *Brig.-Gen.* Gerald F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Troup, Robert Scott, C.I.E.
Trower, *Col.* Courtney Vor, C.M.G.
Troyte, *Lt.-Col.* Gilbert John Acland-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Truninger, Lionel, C.I.E.
Truter, Theodorus Gustaff, C.M.G.
Tubby, *Col.* Alfred H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tuck, *Capt.* Gerald L. J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tucker, Alexander L. P., C.I.E.
Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis H. E., C.I.E.
Tucker, Thomas George, C.M.G.
Tucker, Hon. William Kidger, C.M.G.
Tudor, *Brig.-Gen.* Ernest A. T., C.M.G.
Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Hugh, C.B.(*m*) C.M.G.
Tudway, *Br.-Gen.* Robert J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tufnell, *Br.-Gen.* Lionel C. G., C.B.(*c*).
Tufnell, *Adm.* Lionel Grant, C.M.G.
Tufton, Hon. Charles Henry, C.M.G.
Tulloch, *Major* Hector, C.B.(*c*).
Tulloch, *Col.* James B. G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tulloch, *Br.-Gen.* John A. S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* John W. G., C.B.(*m*).
Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver A., C.M.G.
Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Turgeon, Hon. Adelard, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Turnbull, *Col.* John, C.M.G.
Turner, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Arthur W., C.B.(*c*).
Turner, *Col.* Arthur J., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Turner, *Col.* Augustus Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Turner, *Col.* Ernest V., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* Francis C., C.M.G.
Turner, Franklyn L., C.B.(*c*).
Turner, *Col.* Henry F., C.B.(*m*).
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* James G., C.B.(*m*).
Turner, John Andrew, C.I.E., M.D.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* John E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Turner, *Br.-Gen.* Martin N., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Turner, *Br.-Gen.* Percy A., C.M.G.
Turner, *Maj.* Ralph B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G.
Turner, Wm. Aldren, C.B.(*m*), M.D.
Turnor, Algernon, C.B.(*c*).
Turton, *Col.* Ralph D., C.M.G.
Tuson, *Br.-Gen.* Harry D., C.M.G.
Tuxford, *Br.-Gen.* George S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tweedie, *Capt.* Hugh J., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Tweedie, *Lt.-Col.* William J. B., C.M.G.
Twidale, *Lt.-Col.* William Cecil Erasmus, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Twigg, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. H., C.B.(*m*).
Twiss, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Twiss, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Edwd., C.M.G.
Twiss, *Col.* John Hy., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Twynam, *Col.* Philip A. A., C.B.(*m*).
Tyler, *Col.* Arthur M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tyler, *Capt.* Henry H. F. M., C.I.E.
Tyler, *Br.-Gen.* James A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tyler, *Maj.-Gen.* Trevor B., C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.
Tyndale, *Lt.-Col.* Wentworth F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tyrrell, *Col.* Charles R., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Tytler, Adam G., C.I.E.
Tytler, *Brig.-Gen.* Harry Christopher, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Umfreville, *Col.* Percy, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Umfreville, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Underhill, *Capt.* Edwin V., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Uniacke, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Percy, C.B.(*m*).
Unwin, *Capt.* Edward, V.C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., R.N.
Upcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Russell, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Upcott, Gilbert C., C.B.(*c*).
Upperton, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Urmston, *Br.-Gen.* Edwd. B., C.B.(*m*).
Usborne, *Capt.* Cecil V., C.M.G., R.N.
Ussher, *Col.* Allan Vesey, C.M.G.
Vakhatsinghji Kesrisinghji, C.S.I.
Vala Laksman Meram, C.I.E.
Vale, *Capt.* Seymour D., C.I.E., R.I.M.
Vandeleur, *Col.* Robt. Seymour, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Vansittart, Robt. Gilbert, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Van Someren, Wm. Taylor, C.I.E.
Van Straubenzee *Maj.-Gen.* Casimir Cartwright, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Van Straubenzee, *Col.* Casimir Hy. C., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Turner, C.B.(*m*).
Vansallo, Monsignor Vincenzo, C.V.O.
Vaughan, *Br.-Gen.* Edward, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vaughan, *Brig.-Gen.* Edward James Forrester, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vaughan, John Charles Tudor, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis R., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert E., C.B.(*m*).
Vaux, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vawdrey, *Lt.-Col.* George, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Veganad Vasudwa, Raja Avargal, C.I.E.
Venkataramana Aiyar, A. V., C.I.E.
Venning, *Lt.-Col.* Walter King, C.M.G., M.C.
Ventris, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Verner, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas E., C.B.(*m*).
Verney, Harry, C.V.O.
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph, C.I.E.

Verrières, Albert C., C.I.E.
Vesey, *Brig.-Gen.* Ivo Lucius Beresford, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vialls, *Lt.-Col.* Harry G., C.B.(*m*).
Vibert, *Capt.* Fredk. Wm., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Vickery, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vigne, *Lt.-Col.* Robert A., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Villiers, *Rear-Adm.* Edward C., C.M.G., R.N.
Villiers, *Maj.* Evelyn F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Villiers, Francis John, C.M.G.
Vincent, *Col.* Arthur Craigie, Fitz-Hardinge, C.M.G.
Vincent, *Col.* Berkeley, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Vincent, Frank A. M. H., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Vincent, *Br.-Gen.* Henry Osman, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Vindeshri Prasad Singh, *Col.*, C.I.E.
Viney, *Lt.-Col.* Horace G., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Vishindas, Harchandrai, C.I.E.
Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao, C.I.E.
Visser, *Col.* Andries Petrus, C.M.G.
Vivian, *Capt.* Gerald W., C.M.G., R.N.
Vivian, *Lt.-Col.* Valentine, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Volkers, Robt. C. Francys C.I.E.
Vyse, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Granville Hylton Howard-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vyvyan, *Air Vice-Marshal* Arthur V., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Wace, *Brig.-Gen.* Edwd. Gurth, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., R.E.
Wace, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard, C.B.(*m*).
Waddell, *Lt.-Col.* Lawrence A., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Waddington, Charles W., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Wade, *Col.* Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Wade, *Col.* Wm. Barton, C.B.(*m*).
Wadeson, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. W. G., C.B.(*m*).
Wadia, Cursetji Nowroji, C.I.E.
Wadia, Nasarwanji Navroji, C.I.E.
Waghorn, *Col.* William D., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wagstaff, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril M., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Wainewright, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wake, *Maj.* Chas. St. Aubyn, C.M.G.
Wake, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. St. Aubyn, C.M.G.
Walcott, *Col.* Edmund S., C.B.(*m*).
Walcott, Henry Barclay, C.M.G.
Waldron, *Br.-Gen.* Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Bertram J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Walker, George H. D., C.I.E.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Kemp, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Walker, Gilbert Thos., C.S.I., F.R.S.
Walker, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Alex., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Walker, *Brig.-Gen* James Workman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Walker, *Paym.-Com.* Reginald P., C.M.G., R.N.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Geo., V.C., C.B.(*m*).
Walker, Wm. Hy., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Walker, Wm. James Dixon, C.B.(*c*).
Wall, *Col.* Edwd. Watkin, C.M.G.
Wall, *Lt.-Col.* Frank, C.M.G.
Wall, *Lt.-Col.* George, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wall, *Eng.-Capt.* Henry, C.M.G., R.N.
Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
Wallace, *Col.* Nesbit W., C.M.G.
Wallace, *Lt.-Col* Robert Francis Hurter, C.M.G
Wallace, *Col.* Robert H., C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* William B., C.M.G.
Wallack, *Br.-Gen.* Ernest T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Waller, Maurice L., C.B.(*c*).
Waller, *Lt.-Col.* Richard L., C.M.G.
Waller, *Col.* Stanier, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Wallerstein, *Br.-Gen.* Francis E., C.B.(*m*).
Wallinger, *Maj.* John A., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Wallis, Arthur Hy., C.I.E.
Wallis, Henry Richard, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Walrond, Main Swete Osmond, C.M.G.
Walsh, Ernest H. C., C.S.I.
Walsh, Langton P., C.I.E.
Walsh, *Lt.-Col.* Mainwaring Ravell, C.M.G., M.C.
Walsh, *Lt.-Col.* Richd. Knox, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Walshe, *Col.* Fredk. W. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Walshe, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E., C.M.G.
Walter, *Maj.* Edmund, C.I.E.
Walter, *Maj.-Gen.* John MacN., C.B.(*m*.), C.S.I., D.S.O.
Walter, Robert, C.M.G.
Walters, *Lt.-Col.* Hubert de L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Walters, *Col.* Wm. Barker, C.B.(*m*).
Walthall, *Col.* Edward C. W. D., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Walton, Frederick T. G., C.I.E.
Walton, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Crawford, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wanliss, *Lt.-Col.* David S., C.M.G.
Warburton, John Paul, C.I.E.
Warburton, *Lt.-Col.* William Melvill, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ward, *Col.* Bernard R., C.M.G.
Ward, *Paym.-Com.* Cecil A., C.M.G., R.N.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Harry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ward, *Brig.-Gen.* Harry Dudley Ossulston, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Henry C. S., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.P.
Ward, *Col.* John C., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.B.E.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Lancelot Edward Seth, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Wardrop, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. E., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wardrop, *Col.* Douglas, C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Wardrop, John Oliver, C.M.G.
Ware, Arthur Wellington, C.M.G.
Ware, *Lt.-Col.* F. C. Webb, C.I.E.
Waring, Francis John, C.M.G.
Wark, *Maj.* Blair A., V.C., D.S.O.
Warner, *Br.-Gen.* William W., C.M.G.
Warnock, John, C.M.G., M.D.
Warre, Rev Edmd., C.B.(*c*), C.V.O., D.D.
Warren, *Col.* Peter, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Warren, Philip David, C.M.G.
Warton, *Capt.* John F., C.M.G., C.B.E., R.N.
Washington, *Capt.* Basil G., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Wason, *Capt.* Cathcart R., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.
Watchorn, *Lt.-Col.* Edward T. (C.B.(*m*))
Waterhouse, *Maj.* Ronald Dockray, C.M.G.
Waters, *Maj.* Arnold H., V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Waters, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.B.(*m*).
Waters, *Br.-Gen.* Wallscourt Hely-Hutchinson, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Watkins, *Col.* Chas. B., C.B.(*m*).
Watkins, Rev. Owen S., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Watney, *Lt.-Col.* C. N., C.I.E.
Watson, *Col.* Andrew A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Watson, Charles C., C.I.E.
Watson, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Watson, *Maj.* Harold F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Watson, Hubert D., C.I.E.
Watson, *Capt.* Hugh D. R., C.B.(*c*), C.B.E., M.V.O., R.N.
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh W. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Watson, *Maj.* James K., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Watson, *Br.-Gen.* Jno. Ed., C.B.(*m*).
Watson, *Lt-Col.* J. W., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Watson, Regd. George, C.M.G.
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* Stancliffe W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Arthur, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E.
Watson, *Col.* Wm. W. Russell, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Watt, Samuel, C.B.(*c*).
Watt, *Col.* Walter L., C.M.G.
Watts, *Col.* Chas. D. R., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Watts, James, C.M.G.
Wauchope, *Br.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Waugh, Alexander Telford, C.M.G.
Wauhope, *Col.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*). C.M.G., C.I.E.
Wavell, *Major-Gen.* Archibald G., C.B.(*m*)
Wavell, *Lt.-Col.* Archibald Percival, C.M.G., M.C.
Way, *Maj.-Gen.* Nowell F. Sampson-, C.B.(*m*).
Wayland, *Lt.-Col.* Edward R., C.M.G.
Waymouth, *Adm.* Arthur Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Waymouth, *Paym.-Comm.* Frederick R., C.M.G., R.N.
Weakley, Ernest, C.M.G.
Wear, *Col.* Algernon E. L., C.M.G.
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Webb, Montague de P., C.B.E., C.I.E.
Webb, Philip G. L., C.B.(*c*).
Webb, *Col.* Walter Geo., C.B.(*c*).
Webber, *Brig.-Gen.* Norman W., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
Webber, *Lt.-Col.* Adrian B. Incledon-, C.M.G., D.S.O
Weber, *Lt.-Col.* William Herman Frank, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Webster, John Edward, C.I.E.
Webster, Thomas L., C.B.(*c*).
Wedgwood, *Br.-Gen.* Ralph L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Weekes, *Paym.-Capt.* Victor H. T., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Weeks, *Eng.-Capt.* Edwd. J., C.B.(*m*),
Weir, *Br.-Gen.* Geo. A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Weir, *Brig.-Gen.* Jas. Geo., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Welch, *Col.* George O., C.B.(*m*).
Welch, *Br.-Gen.* Malcolm H. E., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Welchman, *Col.* Edmd. W. St. George, C.B.(*m*).
Weller, *Maj.* Barnard G., C.B.(*m*).
Wellesley, *Br.-Gen.* Richard A. C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wellesley, Victor A. A. H., C.B.(*c*).
Wells, Rev. Geo. Anderson, C.M.G.
Wells, *Br.-Gen.* John B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wells, *Capt.* Lionel de L., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.B.E., R.N.
Wentworth, *Capt.* Fredk. C. U. V., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Wenyon, *Col.* Charles M., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B.
West, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
West, *Lt.-Col.* John W., C.M.G., M.B.
Westcott, *Col.* Sinclair, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Westley, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph H. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Westmorland, *Lt.-Col.* Percy T., C.M.G.
Weston, *Paym.-Com.* Arthur F., C.M.G., R.N.
Weston, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest A., C.M.G.
Weston, *Lt.-Col.* Regd. S., C.M.G.

Westropp, *Col.* George R. C., C.B.(*m*).
Westropp, *Col.* John Massy-, C.M.G.
Wethered, *Lt.-Col.* Francis O., C.M.G.
Wethered, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wethered, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wetherell, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. May, C.M.G.
Whaite, *Col.* Thomas Du B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.B.
Whatford, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart Lumley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whatman, *Col.* Wm. Douglas, C.M.G.
Wheatley, *Col.* Hy. Spencer, C.B.(*m*).
Wheatley, *Lt.-Col.* Leonard L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wheatley, *Lt.-Col.* Philip, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wheeler, *Capt.* Henry L., C.B.(*c*).
Wheeler, William, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Wheelwright, Charles A., C.M.G.
Whitbread, Samuel H. C. B., C.B.(*c*).
White, *Col.* Arthur Thos., C.M.G.
White, Aubrey, C.M.G.
White, *Br.-Gen.* Edward D., C.M.G.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Frank A. K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
White, *Maj.* Fredk. Norman, C.I.E., I.M.S.
White, *Brig.-Gen.* Geoffrey H. A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
White, *Col.* George F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Harold F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
White, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert S. N., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
White, *Col* James Grove, C.M.G.
White, *Lt.-Col.* John Hy, C.M.G.
White, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Robert, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
White, *Br.-Gen.* Wilfrid A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G
White, *Col.* W. L., C.B.(*c*), V.D.
White, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Lewis, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
White, *Col.* Wm. Westropp, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., I.M.S.
White, *Lt.-Col.* Joshua Chaytor-, C.M.G.
Whitehead, *Capt.* Fredk. A., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Whitehead, *Lt.-Col.* James, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whiteley, Frank, C.M.G.
Whitham, *Lt.-Col.* John L., C.M.G.
Whiting, Wm. Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Whitley, *Col.* Edward N., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whitmore, *Lt.-Col.* Francis H. D. C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whittingham, *Col.* Charles H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whittingham, *Egr.-Br.-Adm.* Wm., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Whittington *Brig.-Gen.* Cecil Hy., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Whitton, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. E., C.M.G.
Whitty, Jno. Tarlton, C.I.E.
Whyte, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Wm. M.
Charles Beresford, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* Henry F., C.I.E.
Wickham, *Col.* Wm. Jas. R., C.B.(*m*)
Widdicombe, *Lt.-Col.* George T., C.B.(*m*).
Widdows, Archibald Edwards, C.B.(*c*).
Widdrington, *Br-Gen.* Bertram F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wigan, *Br.-Gen.* John Tyson, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wigram, *Lt.-Col.* Clive, C.V.O., C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.
Wigram, *Capt.* Ernest, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Wigram, *Br.-Gen.* Kenneth, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E., D.S.O.
Wild, *Brig.-Gen.* Ralph Kirby Bagnall-, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wildey, *Surv.-Rear-Adm.* Alex. G., C.B.(*c*).
Wilding, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., C.M.G.
Wilkins, Roland Field, C.B.(*c*).
Wilkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilkinson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilkinson, Fredk. Edgar, C.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Br.-Gen.* Montagu G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Wilkinson, Richd. Jas., C.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Capt.* W. H. J., C.I.E.
Wilkinson, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis F. Green-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Willan, *B.-Gen.* Frank G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Willcox, *Lt.-Col.* Walter T., C.M.G.
Willcox, *Col.* Wm. H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.D.
Willes, *Lt.-Col.* Charles E., C.M.G.
Willey, *Maj.* Francis V., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.P.
Williams, Charles Riby, C.M.G.
Williams, *Br.-Gen.* Coventry, C.B.(*m*).
Williams, *Br.-Gen.* Edward G., C.M.G.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* George M., C.M.G.
Williams, *Br.-Gen.* Guy C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Williams, *Col.* Hy. David, C.M.G.
Williams, James Leslie, C.M.G.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Williams, *Col.* Oliver de Lancey, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Raymond B., C.B.(*m*).
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Carlisle, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Williams, *Br.-Gen.* Robt. Ernest, C.M.G.
Williams, *Br.-Gen.* Sydney F., C.M.G.
Williams, Thos. Mitchell, C.B.(*c*).
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Rhys, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Victor Arthur Seymour, C.M.G.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Weir de Lancey, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Williams, *Col.* Wm. Hugh, C.M.G.
Williams, Christopher Addams-, C.I.E.
Williams, *Capt.* Rupert S. Gwatkin-, C.M.G., R.N.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* C. A. Muspratt-, C.I.E.
Williamson, Rt. Rev. Andrew W., C.V.O.
Williamson, *Wing-Comm.* Hugh A., C.M.G., A.F.C.
Williamson, *Col.* John F., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Williamson, *Col.* Robt. F., C.B.(*m*).
Williamson, Victor Alexr., C.M.G.
Williamson, Walter James Franklin, C.M.G.
Willis, *Col.* Edwd. Hy., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Willis, *Maj.* Geo. Hy., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Willis, *Paym.-Comm.* George H. A., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Willis, Joseph G., C.B.(*c*).
Willis, *Maj.* Richard ff., C.B.(*c*).
Willoughby, *Br.-Gen.* Michael E., C.B.(*m*), C.S.I., C.M.G.
Willoughby, *Lt.-Gen.* Michael W., C.S.I.
Willoughby, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Charles Strathavon Heathcote-Drummond-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wills, *Capt.* Charles S., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Wilmot, *Col.* Arthur Eardley-, C.M.G.
Wilmot, *Maj.-Gen.* Revell Eardley-, C.B.(*m*).
Wilshere, Alfred Henry, C.M.G.
Wilson, *Maj.* Arnold Talbot, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Wilson, Chas. Hy., C.I.E.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wilson, *Col.* Cyril E., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Capt.* Duncan Wm., C.I.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond M., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Maj-Gen.* Erastus Wm., C.M.G.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Eric E. B. Holt-, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Frank W., C.M.G.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. A., C.B.(*m*).
Wilson, Frederick James, C.I.E.
Wilson, *Col.* Fredk. M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wilson, George, C.B.(*c*).
Wilson, *Capt* George, C.I.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Guy G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Horace John, C.B.(*c*).
Wilson, *Col.* James Barnett, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.D.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Lachlan C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Col.* Lancelot M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Leslie O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Nathaniel, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Capt.* Neville F. J., C.M.G., C.B.E., R.I.M.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* R. B., C.I.E.
Wilson, *Br.-Gen.* Saml. H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wilson, Thomas Cosby, C.I.E.
Wilson, *Maj.* Walter Gordon, C.M.G.
Wilson, *Egr.-Capt.* William A., C.M.G.
Wilton, Ernest Colville Collins, C.M.G.
Wiltshire, *Lt.-Col.* Aubrey Roy Liddon, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wimberley, *Col.* Chas. Neil C., C.M.G.
Winder, *Col.* Robert C., C.B.(*c*).
Windham, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, C.I.E.
Windsor, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G.
Wingate, *Col.* Alfred W. S., C.M.G.
Wingate, *Col.* George, C.I.E.
Wingfield, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Maurice Anthony, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wingfield, Maurice Edward, C.M.G.
Winser, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. Rupert Peter, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winsloe, *Col.* Alfred R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winsloe, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winter, *Col.* Clifford B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winter, *Lt.-Col.* Ormonde de l'Epée, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winter, *Br.-Gen.* Samuel H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Winterbotham, *Lt.-Col.* Harold St. John Loyd, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wintour, *Maj.-Gen.* Fitzgerald, C.B.(*m*), C.B.E.
Wintour, Ulick F., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Winwood, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Q., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Wisdom, *Br.-Gen.* Evan A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wise, Edward F., C.B.(*c*).
Wise, *Wing-Comm.* Percival K., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Witham, *Col.* James K. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Withers, *Maj.* Edgar Clements, C.I.E.
Withers, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel Hy., C.M.G.
Withycombe, *Col.* William M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wodehouse, Edmond Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Wodehouse, *Lt.-Col.* Fredc. W., C.I.E.
Wodehouse, Henry Ernest, C.M.G.
Wodehouse, P. P. J., C.I.E.

Wollaston, *Captain* Herbert A. Buchanan-, C.M.G., R.N.
Wood, *Capt.* Arthur E., C.M.G., R.N.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Michell Aloysius, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Cecil Ernest, C.M.G.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* David E., C.B.(*m*).
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. Allan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis I., C.M.G.
Wood, *Br.-Gen.* Philip R., C.M.G.
Wood, *Br.-Gen.* Thos. Birchall, C.M.G.
Wood, Walter G., C.S.I.
Wood, Wm. Alfred R., C.I.E.
Wood, William King, C.I.E
Wood, William H. H. Arden-, C.I.E.
Woodall, *Col.* Frederic, C.M.G.
Woodall, *Lt.-Col.* Harold W., C.I.E.
Woodford, Charles Morris, C.M.G.
Woodhead, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Woodifield, *Col.* Anthony H., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Woodland, *Col.* Arthur L., C.B.(*m*).
Woodroffe, *Br.-Gen.* Charles Richard, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Woods, *Lt.-Col.* Albert E., C.S.I.
Woods, Frank Waverling, C.I.E.
Woods, *Insp.-Gen.* Henry C., C.B.(*c*), C.V.O., M.D., R.N.
Woods, Percy, C.B.(*c*).
Woods, *Lt.-Col.* Philip J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Woodwark, *Col.* Arthur S., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Woodyatt, *Maj.-Gen.* Nigel G., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Wooldridge, *Br.-Gen.* W. H., C.M.G.
Woolcombe, *Capt.* Louis C. S., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O., R.N.
Woolcombe, *Rear-Adm.* Maurice, C.B.(*m*).
Woolley, *Paym.-Capt.* Charles E. A., C.M.G., R.N.
Woolley, *Capt.* Geoffrey H., V.C., M.C.
Wootton, *Chief-Insp.* Jas., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Wortham, *Lt.-Col.* Harold C. W. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wortham, *Col.* Philip W. T. H., C.B.(*c*).
Worthington, *Col.* Edward Bruen, C.M.G.
Wortley, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Edward J. Montagu-Stuart-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Wratislaw, Albert C., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wray, Rev. Fredk. Wm., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wray, *Br.-Gen.* John Cecil, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., M.V.O.
Wrench, *Maj.* John Evelyn Leslie, C.M.G.
Wrey, *Capt.* William B. S., C.M.G., C.B.E., R.N.
Wright, *Br.-Gen.* Archibald J. A., C.B.(*m*).
Wright, *Col.* Harry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry B. H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert Jas., C.M.G.
Wright, *Col.* Robert P., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, *Col.* Robert W., C.M.G., M.B.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* Wallace Duffield, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, *Col.* William Burgess, C.I.E., V.D.
Wrightson, Walsh, C.M.G.
Wrigley, *Br.-Gen.* Clement C., C.B.(*m*).
Wrought on, *Lt.-Col* John B., C.M.G.
Wylie, *Lt.-Col.* David S., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wylie, *Lt.-Col.* James S., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Wyllie, *Col.* Alexander K., C.B.(*m*)
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy G. E., V.C., D.S.O.
Wylly, *Col.* Harold C., C.B.(*m*).
Wynch, *Maj.* Lionel, M., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Wyncoll, *Col.* Chas. Edwd., C.B.(*m*).
Wyndham, *Col.* Guy P., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.
Wyndham, Percy, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Wyndham, *Col.* Walter G. Crole-, C.B.(*m*)
Wynne, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E. S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wynter, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wynter, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Douglas, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Yardley, *Col.* John W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Yasin Khan, *Subadar Major* Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E.
Yate, *Col.* Charles E., C.S.I., C.M.G., M.P.
Yates, *Maj.* Jas. Ainsworth, C.I.E.
Yatman, *Br.-Gen.* Clement, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Yaung, Hwe, Sawowa of, C.I.E.
Yeats, Gerald A. Levett-, C.I.E., I.S.O.
Yeats, Sidney K. Levett-, C.I.E.
Yeilding, *Col.* Wm. Richard, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Yeoman, Rev. Alexr. Ross, C.M.G.
Yerburgh, R. Eustre, C.B.(*c*).
Yeshwantrao Trimbak, Ras Bahadur, C.I.E.
Yorke, *Br.-Gen.* Ralph M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Yorstoun, *Br.-Gen.* Archibald M. Carthew-, C.B.(*m*).
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Davidson,
Young, *Col.* Charles Aug., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Young, *Col.* Ernest D., C.M.G.
Young, George M., C.B.(*c*).
Young, *Br.-Gen.* Hy. Alfred, C.I.E.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* H. N., C.I.E.
Young, *Maj.-Gen.* James C., C.B.(*m*).
Young, *Col* Julian M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Young, Morris Y., C.I.E., M.B.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Younghusband, Arth. Delaval, C.S.I.
Younghusband, *Col.* Leslie N., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Younghusband, Romer Edwd., C.S.I.
Yule, *Col.* James Herbert, C.B.(*m*).
Yusaf Shah, Khwaja, C.I.E.
Zammit, Temistocle, C.M.G., M.D.
Zaphiro, Photius Philip Constantine, C.M.G.
Zia-ud-din Ahmed, C.I.E.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., £2,500.

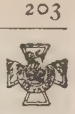
Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K.C.B. £2,500
Clerk Assistant, Edward H. Alderson, C.B. £1,500
Reading Clerk, Ronald Muir Mackenzie £1,000
Counsel to Chairman of Com., Sir Albt. Gray, K.C.B., K.C. £1,800
Senior Clerks, Hon. E. A. Stonor (*Prin. Clerk of Private Committees*); H. J. F. Badeley C.B.E., (*Prin. Clerk, Judicial Dept., and Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs*); Cuthbert Headlam, D.S.O. (*Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals and Printed Papers*); J. B. Hotham (*Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing Officer of Private Bill Costs*); E. C. Vigors..... £850 to £1,200
Other Clerks, G. D. Luard; G. Proby; C. F. L. St. George; F. W. Lascelles, M.C.; C. K. Davidson, O.B.E.; A. H. Jeffreys; A. O'N. Chichester, M.C. (*Clerk attending the Table*); V. M. R. Goodman, M.C. £100 to £800

Accounting and Costing Department, H. P. Norris (*Receiver of Fees and Examiner of Acts*), £500 to £600; Miss M. F. Court (*Accountant*); Miss M. E. Waterman and Miss W. M. Bird.....
Librarian, A. H. M. Butler £1,000
Examiners to Standing Orders, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., £800; J. F. Symons-Jeune £300
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. £1,000
Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir T. D. Butler, K.C.V.O. £500
Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N. £1,000
Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson .....
Official Reporter, Arthur Walter £500

THE VICTORIA CROSS. V.C.

Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

For Conspicuous Bravery. Instituted *29th January*, 1856.



Instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War, and extended to civilians who had borne arms against the Indian mutineers. In 1911 the decoration was extended to the Indian Army. A bar may be awarded for any additional act of gallantry. Conjoined with the decoration is a pension, for non-commissioned officers and men, of £10 a year, with an additional £5 for each bar.

A list of surviving recipients and of the posthumous awards (names in *italic type*) made since Jan. 1, 1920.

Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. B., K.C.B., (I.A.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Addison, Rev. Wm. Robt. F., (C.F.), *Mesopotamia* . 1916
Adlam, *Lt.* Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Agar, *Lieut.* Augustine W. S., D.S.O., (R.N.), *Baltic* 1919
Alexander, *Br.-Gen.* E. W., C.B., C.M.G. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Allen, *Maj.* Wm. Barnsley, D.S.O. M.C., M.B., (R.A.M.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Amey, *L.-Cpl.* William (R. War. R.), *France* 1918
Andrew, *Corpl.* Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.) 1917
Andrews, Capt. J. B., M.B.E. (I.M.S.) *Waziristan* 1919
Angus, *Sergt.* W. (H.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Archibald, *Sapper* Adam, (R.E.), *France* 1918
Auten, *Lt.-Com.* Harold, D.S.C., (R.N.R.), *Submarine* 1918
Axford, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas Leslie, M.M. (Aust. I.F.) 1918
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton J., K.C.B., (R.E.), *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bamford, *Capt.* Edwd., D.S.O. (R.M.L.I.), *Zeebrugge* 1918
Barrett, *Lieut.* John (Leic. R.), *France* 1918
Barker, *Maj.* Wm. G., D.S.O. (Bar), M.C. (2 Bars) (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Barrow, *Corpl.* Colin (Canad. Infy.) 1918
Barter, *Lt.* Fredk. (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Bassett, *Corpl.* Cyril R. G. (New Zealand) *Dardanelles* 1915
Beak, *Com.* Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C., (R.N.V.R.) 1918
Bees, *Priv.* W. (Canad. Inf.), *S. Africa* 1901
Beesley, *Priv.* William (Rif. Brig.) 1918
Beet, *Lt.* H. (Sherwood F.), *S. Africa* 1900
Belcher, *2nd Lt.* D. W. (L.R.B.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Bell, *Maj.* F. W. (W. Australia), *S. Africa* 1901
Bellew, *Capt.* Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.), *France* 1915
Bennett, *Capt.* Eugene P. (Worcs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Bent, *Sergt.* S. J. (R. Lancs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Bingham, *Com.* Hon. E. Barry S., (R.N.), *Jutland* 1916
Bisdee, *Capt.* J. H. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Bishop, *Lt.-Col.* William Avery, D.S.O. (Bar), M.C. D.F.C. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.) 1917
Bissett, *Lieut.* William D. (A. & S. H.), *France*.. 1918
Blackburn, *and Lt.* Arthur S. (Australia), *Expdy. F.* 1916
Bloomfield, *Maj.* Wm. Anderson (S. Afr.), *Ex. F.*. 1917
Boisragon, *Brig.-Gen.* G. H., (I.A.), *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bonner, *Lt.* Charles G., D.S.C., (R.N.R.), *Submarine* 1917
Booth, *Lieut.* Frederick C. (S. Afr.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Borella, *Lieut.* Albert, M.M. (Australia) *Ex. F.*.. 1918
Borton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Lond. R.) 1917
Boulter, *and Lt.* Wm. Ewart (N'hants R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Bourke, *Lt.-Com.* Roland, D.S.O., (R.N.V.R.), *Ostend* 1918
Boyle, *Com.* E. Courtney, (R.N.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Bradley, *Capt.* Fredk. H. (R.F.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Brereton, *Corpl.* Alexander (Manitoba R.) 1918
Brooks, *C.-Sgt.-M.* Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), *Ex.F.* 1917
Brooks, *L.-Sergt.* Oliver (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Brown, *Corpl.* Walter Ernest, D.C.M. (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Bryan, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas (Northd. Fus.), *Expdy. F.* 1917
Buchan, *and Lt.* John Crawford (A. & S. H.), *Ex. F.* 1918
Buchanan, *Capt.* Angus (S.W. Bord.), *Mesopotamia* 191
Buckley, *Sergt.* Maurice Vincent, D.C.M. (Aust.), *Expdny Force* 1918
Burman, *Sergt.* William Francis (Rif. Brig.), *Ex.F.* 19 7
Burt, *Corpl.* Alfred A. (Herts R.) *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Butler, *Priv.* Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.) 1917
Bye, *Sergt.* Robert (Welch Gds.) 1917
Byrne, *Private* Thomas (21st Lancers), *Sudan* .. 1898
Caffrey, *Priv.* J. (York. and Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Caldwell, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* Thomas (Lanark. Yeo. & R.S. Co. Fus.), *France* 1918
Calvert, *Sergt.* Laurence, M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.) 1918
Campbell, *Capt.* Gordon, D.S.O. (R.N.), *Submarines* 1917
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* John Vaughan, D.S.O. (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Carless, *Seaman* John Henry (R.N.), *Heligoland* 1917
Carmichael, *Sergt.* John (N. Staff. R.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Carpenter, *Capt.* Alfred Fras. B. (R.N.), *Zeebrugge* 1918
Carroll, *Priv.* John (Aus. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E. Surr. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Cartwright, *Priv.* George (Aust.), *France* 1918
Chafer, *Priv.* George W. (E. York. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Mesopotamia*.. 1916
Christian, *Priv.* Harry (R. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Christie, *L.-Cpl.* John Alex. (Lond. R.) 1918
Clarke, *Sergt.-Maj.* John (Lanc. Fus.), *France* .. 1918
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Ringtn's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cloutman, *Act. Maj.* Brett M., M.C. (R.E.), *France* 1918
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir A. S., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (King's Afr. R.), *Somali* 1902
Coffin, *Maj.-Gen.* Clifford, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (R.E.) 1917
Coghlan, *Sergt.-Maj.* C. (Gordon Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Collins, *Corpl.* John, D.C.M. (R. Welch Fus.) 1917
Coltman, *Lt.-Cpl.* William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.) 1918
Colvin, *2nd Lt.* Hugh (Chesh. R.) 1917
Colvin, *Lt.-Col.* J. M. Colquhoun, (R.E.), *Mohmand* 1897
Congreve, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir W. N., K.C.B., M.V.O. (Rif. Bl.), *S. Africa* 1899
Cooper, *Sergt.* Edward (K.R.R.C.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Coppins, *Corpl.* Frederick George (Manitoba R.) 1918
Cosgrove, *Sergt.* W. (R. Munst. F.), *Gallipoli* 1915
Costello, *Br.-Gen.* Edmund W., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., (I.A.), *Malakand* 1897
Counter, *Pte.* Jack Thomas (L'pool R.) 1918
Coury, *Lt.* Gabriel G. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. Force* .. 1916
Coverdale, *Sergt.* Harry (Manch. R.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Cox, *Priv.* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Craig, *Lt. J. M.* (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G. (18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1901
Creagh, *Gen.* Sir O'Moore, G.C.B. (I.A.), *Afghan* .. 1879
Crean, *Maj.* T. J. D.S.O. (Imp. Lt. Horse), *S. Africa* 1901
Crichton, *Priv.* James (Auckland R., N.Z.) 1918
Crimmin, *Col.* John, C.B., C.I.E. (I.M.S.), *Burma* .. 1889
Cross, *Corpl.* Arthur Henry (M.G.C.) 1918
Crowe, *and Lt.* John (Worc. R.) 1918
Cruickshank, *Priv.* Robert Edward (Lond. R.), *Palestine* 1918
Cunningham, *Lieut.* Victor Alex., D.S.C. (R.N., *Ostend* 1918
Cunningham, *Priv.* John (E. York. R.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Curtis, *Sergt.* Horace A. (R. Dub. Fus.), *France* 1918
Dalziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Danaher, *Sergt.* J. (Connaught Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Daniels, *Lt.* H., M.C. (Rif. Brde.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Darwan Sing Negi, *Naik* (Garwhal R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Davey, *Corpl.* Philip, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Davies, *Corpl.* John Thomas (S. Lan's. R.) 1918
Davies *Cpl.* Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Davies, *Maj.-Gen.* L. A. L. Price-, D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Davies, *Wing-Com.* Richard B., D.S.O. (A.F.C.), R.N., *Salonika* 1916
Dawson, *and Lt.* Jas. Lennox (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Day, *Corpl.* Sidney J. (Suff. R.) 1917
Daykins, *Sergt.* John B (York & Lanes R., *Finn* .. 1918
Dean, *Lieut.* Donald (R. W. Kent R.), *Ex. F.* 1918
Dean, *Lt.-Com* Percy Thompson, M.P. (R.N.V.R.), *Zeebrugge* 1918
de Wiart, *Br.-Gen.* Adrian Carton, D.S.O., A.D.C. (4th Dn. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Dimmen, *Priv.* Thomas (Quebec R.) 1918
Dobson, *Com.* Claude C., D.S.O. (R.N.), *Kronstadt* 1919
Dobson, *L.-Cpl.* (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Doogan, *Priv.* John (21st D.G.), *Laing's Nek* 1881
Dorrell, *Maj.* G. T. (R.H.A.), *Expdy. Force* 1914
Douglas, *Col.* H. E. M., C.M.G., D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1899
Dowell, *Lt.-Col.* George Dare (R.M.A.), *Baltic* .. 1855
Downie, *Sergt.* Robert (R. Dub. F.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916

Doxat, *Cavt.* Alexis C. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Doyle, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* Martin, M.M. (R. Munst. Fus.), *France* 1918
Drain, *Driver J.* (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Dresser, *Priv.* Tom (York R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Drummond, *Lt.-Com.* Geofrey H. (R.N.V.R.), *Ostend* 1918
Duffy, *Priv.* James (R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Dunstan, *Lieut.* William (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Durrant, *L.-Corp.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* 1900
Dwyer, *Sergt.* John James (Aust. M.G.C.) 1917
Edwards, *Sergt.* Alexander (Sea. Highrs.) 1917
Edwards, *Corpl.* Fredk. J. (Middx. R.), *Expdny.F.* 1916
Edwards, *Priv.* Thos. (Black Watch), *Sudan* 1884
Edwards, *Priv.* Wilfrid (K. O. York. L. I.) 1917
Egerton, *Corpl.* Ernest Albert (Sherwood F.) .. 1917
Elcock, *Corpl.* Roland (Roy. Scots). *France* 1918
Engleheart, *Sergt.* H. (10th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
English, *Capt.* W. John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Evans, *C.-S.-M.* George (Manch. Regt.), *France* 1916
Evans, *Br.-Gen.* Lewis Pugh, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch) 1917
Farmer, *Capt.* Donald (L'pool R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Farmer, *Corpl.* J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps , *Majuba* 1881
Faulds, *Priv.* Wm. Fredk. (S. Africa), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Finch, *Sergt.* N. Augustus (R.M.A.), *ceb ugye* .. 1918
Findlater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* 1897
Findlay, *Maj.* George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), T.F., *France* 1918
Finlay, *Sergt.* D. (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Firth, *Sergt.* James (W. Riding R.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Fitzpatrick, *Priv.* F. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* .. 1879
Flavin, *Priv.* Thos. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
Forshaw, *Capt.* Wm. T. (M'chester R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Foss, *Lt.-Col.* C. C., D.S.O. (Bedfs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Foster, *Corpl.* Edward (E. Surr. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Fowler, *Colour Sergt.* Edmond (Sco. Rif.), *Zulu* .. 1879
Freyberg, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (2 Bars) (R. W. Surr. R. & R.N.D.) 1916
Frickleton, *Lieut.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Frisby, *Capt.* Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.) 1918
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. (Welch R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. D. (Gren. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Garforth, *Corp.* Chas E (15th Hus.), *Expdny. Force* 1914
Geary, *Lieut.* Benj. H. (R. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Gee, *Capt.* Robert, M.C. (Royal Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Glasock, *Driver* H. H. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gobind Singh, *Jemadar* (Ind. Cav.) 1918
Godley, *Priv.* Sidney F. (Roy. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Good, *Sergt.* Herman James (Quebec R.) 1918
Gordon, *Col.* W. E., C.B.E., A.D.C. (Gord. High.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gordon, *Sergt.* Wm. J. (W.I.R.), *Gambia River* .. 1892
Gorle, *Lieut.* Robert (R.F.A.) *France* 1918
Gort, *Act. Lt.-Col.* Viscount, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. (Gren. Gds.) 1918
Gosling, *Sergt.* William (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Gourley, *Sergt.* Cyril E., M.M. (R.F.A.) 1918
Graham, *Lt.* John R. N. (Arg. & Suth. H. & M.G.C.) 1917
Grant, *and Lt* John (Wellington R., N.Z.), *France* 1918
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J. Wm. (I.A.), *Manipur* 1891
Grant, *Maj.* John Duncan (I.A.), *Thibet* 1904
Grant, *Sergt.* John Gilroy (Wellington R., N.Z.) .. 1918
Greaves, *Corpl.* Fred (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Harry, D.S.O. (and Bar), (K.O.Y.L.I.), *France* 1918
Gregg, *Lieut.* Milton F., M.C. (and Bar), (Nova Scotia R.), France 1918
Gregg, *Sergt.* William, D.C.M., M.M. (Rif. Bgde.) .. 1918
Grieve, *Capt.* Robert Cuthbert (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Grimbaldeston, *C.Q.M.S.* William H. (K.O.S.B.) 1917
Grimshaw, *and Lt.* John (Lanc. F.), *Gallipoli* 1917
Grogan, *Br.-Gen.* George Wm. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Worc. Regt.) 1918
Guy, *Lt.-Com.* Basil John Douglas, D.S.O. (R.N.), *China* 1900
Haine, *and Lt.* Reginald L. (H.A.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Hall, *Sergt.* Arthur (Aust.), *France* 1918
Halliday, *Lt.-Col.* Lewis S. T., C.B. (R.M.L.I.), *China* 1900
Halliwell, *L.-Corpl.* Joel (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Halton, *Priv.* Albert (R. Lanc. R.) 1917
Hamilton, *Priv.* John Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Hamilton, *L.-Corpl.* John Brown (High. L.I.) .. 1917
Hampton, *Sergt.* H. (L'pool R.), *S. Africa* 1901
Hanna, *C.-Sergt.-M.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Hansen, *Maj.* Percy H (Lincs. R.) *Dardanelles* 1915
Hardham, *Capt* W. J. (N.Z.), *S. Africa* 1901
Harlock, *Sergt* E. G. (R.F.A.), *Expdny F.* 1914
Hart, *Gen.* Sir R. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (R.E.), *Afghan* 1879
Harvey, *Capt.* Frederick M.W. (Can. Inf.), *Expy.F.* 1917
Harvey, *Priv.* Jack (Lond. R.) 1918
Harvey, *Priv.* Norman (R. Innis. F.), *France* .. 1918
Harvey, *Priv* Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), *Exp F.* 1915
Hayward, *Capt.* Regd. F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts R.) 1918
Heaton, *Sergt.* Wm. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Heaviside, *Priv.* Michael (Durh. L. I.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Hedges, *Capt.* Frederick W. (Beds. R.), *France* .. 1918
Henderson, Capt. G. S., D.S.O., M.C. (Manch. R.) *Vesovamia* 1920
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Herring, *Capt.* Alfred Cecil (N'thants R.), *France* 1918
Hewitson, *L.-Corpl.* James (R. Lanc. R.) 1918
Hewitt, *L.-Corpl.* William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.) .. 1917
Hill, *Priv.* Albert (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Hogan, *Sergt. J.* (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Holbrook, *Com.* N. D. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1914
Holland, *Maj.* E. J. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Holland, *Lieut.* John Vincent (Leinster R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Holmes, *2nd Lt.* F. W. (Yorks. L. I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Holmes, *Priv.* Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif.) 1918
Holmes, *Priv.* William (Gren. Gds.), *France* 1918
Hornby, *Br.-Gen.* E. J. Phipps-, C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Howell, *Corpl.* Geo. Julian, M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex.F.* 1917
Howse, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), *S. Africa* 1900
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Edward, D.S.O., M.C. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny F.* 1918
Hudson, *and Lt.* James (West Riding R.), *France* 1918
Hughes, *Priv.* Thomas (Con. Rang.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Hull, *Sharpshooter* Chas. (21st Lrs.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Hunter, *Sergt* David Ferguson (Highrs. L.I.), *Ex.F.* 1918
Hutchinson, *Capt.* Bellenden, M.C. (Can. A.M.C.), *France* 1918
Hutchinson, *Col.* E. D. Brown-Synge-, C.B. (14th Hrs.), *South Africa* 1900
Hutchinson, *Cpl.* James (Lanc. Fus.) *Exp. F.* .. 1916
Hutt, *Corpl.* Arthur (R. Warwick R.) 1917
Ind, *Farrier-Sergt.* A. E. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Ingram, *L.-Corpl.* W. M., M.M. (Australia), *France* 1918
Inkson, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Thos. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Insall, *Squadron-Leader* Gilbert S. M. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Inwood, *Priv.* Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. Fce.).. 1917
Jacka, *Capt.* A., M.C. (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Jackson, *Priv.* William (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
James, *Capt.* H. A. (Worcs. R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
James, *Corp.* Maurice Angel, M.M. (Glouc. R.) 1918
Jarvis, *Corp.* C. A. (R.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Jenson, *Priv.* Jorgan C. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Jerrard, *Flt.-Offr.* Alan (R.A.F.) 1918
Johnson, *Act. Lt.-Col.* Dudley G., D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (N.W. Rod. and R. Suss. R.), *France* 1918
Johnson, *Lt.* James (Northum. Fus.), *France* .. 1918
Johnson, *Sergt.* William Sherwood F.) *France* .. 1918
Johnstone, *Maj.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1900
Jones, *Priv.* Thos. Alfred (Chesh. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* C. Mansel-, D.S.O. (W. York. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Joynt, *Capt.* William Donovan (Aust. I.F.) 1918
Judson, *Sergt.* Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.) 1918
Jurrall, *Priv.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Kelly, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (bar) (W. Riding R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Kelly, *Lt. Col.* John Sherwood-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Norf. R. & R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (bar) (Quebec R.), *France* 1918
Kenny, *Priv.* Henry (L. North Lancs), *Exp. F.* 1916
Kenny, *L.-Sergt.* Thomas (Durham L. I.), *Ex. F.* 1916
Kenny, *Priv.* Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Kenny, Lt. W. D. (I.A.) *Waziristan* 1919
Ker, *Lt.* Allan Ebenezer (Gord. High.), *France* .. 1918
Kerr, *Capt.* George, M.C. (bar) (Aust.), *France* .. 1918
Kerr, *Lt.* George Fraser, M.C., M.M. (Ontario R.), *France* 1918
Kerr, *Priv.* John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), *Exp. F.* 1916
Keyzor, *Priv.* Leonard (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915

Khudadad Khan, *Sepoy* (129th Baluch.), *Expy. F.* 1914
Kinross, *Prir.* Cecil John (Canadian Inf.) 1918
Kirby, *Wing-Comdr.* Frank H., O.B.E., D.C.M., (R.A.F.), *S. Africa* 1900
Kirk, 2nd Lt. James (Manchester R.), *France* .. 1918
Knight, *2nd Lt.* Alfred J. (Sherwood F.) 1917
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Knox, *2nd Lieut.* Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), *Expy. F.* 1918
Konowal, *Corpl.* Filip (Canadian Inf.) 1917
Kulba Thapa, *Rifman.* (Gurkha R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Laidlaw, *Piper* Daniel (K.O.S.B.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Lala Lance Naik, *Sepoy* (41st Dogras), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Lauder, *Priv.* David R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Laurent, *2nd Lt.* Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.) .. 1918
Lawrence, *Capt.* T. (17th Lrs., *now* 18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Lawson, *L.-Corpl.* E. (Gord. High.), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *Capt.* J. (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Leak, *Priv.* John (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Leake, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Africa*, 1902; (R.A.M.C.), Clasp, *Expdny. F.* 1915
LeQuesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon, R.A.M.C., *Burma* 1889
Lewis, *Priv.* Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Lister, *Sergt.* Joseph (Lanc. Fus.) 1917
Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* Owen E. P., C.B. (A.M.S.), *Burma* 1893
Lodge, *Bombardier* Isaac, (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Loosemore, *Priv.* Arnold (W. Rid. R.) 1917
Lowerson, *Sergt.* Alfred (Aust.), *France* 1918
Luke, *Drvr.* F. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Lyall, *Lt.* Graham (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* .. 1918
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* H. Hammon, C.B., (B.S.C.), *Mutiny* 1858
McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.) 1918
McBeath, *L.-Corpl.* Robert (Seaforth High.) 1918
McCarthy, *Lt.* Lawrence (Aust.), *France* 1918
McDougall, *Sergt.* Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.).. 1918
MacDowell, *Capt.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.) .. 1917
MacGregor, *Capt.* John, M.C., D.C.M. (bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.) *France* 1918
McIntosh, *Prir.* George (Gord. Highrs.) 1917
MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.) 1918
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
McKean, *Lieut.* George Burdon (Canadian Inf.) 1918
McLeod, *Lieut.* Alan Arnett (R. Air Fce.) 1918
McNally, *Sergt.* William (Yorks. R.), *France* 1918
McNamara, *Lt.* Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), *Ex. F.* 1917
McNamara, *Corp.* John (E. Surr. R.) 1918
McNess, *L.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Maling, *Capt.* Geo. Allan, M.B. (R.A.M.C.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Malleson, *Sub.-Lt.* W. St. A., (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., Bt., C.B. (K.R.R.C.), *Sudan* 1884
Martin, *Maj.* Cyril G., D.S.O., (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Masters, *Priv.* Richard George, (A.S.C.) 1918
Masterson, *Maj.* J. E. I. (R. Lancs. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maufe, *Capt.* Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Maxwell, *Lt.* Joseph, M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), *France* 1918
May, *Priv.* H. (Scottish R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Mayson, *L.-Sergt.* Tom F. (R. Lanc. R.) 1917
Meekosha, *2nd Lt.* Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Mellish, Rev. Edward Noel, M.C. (C.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., *Ashanti* 1900
Melvin, *Priv.* Charles (R. Highrs.) 1917
Merrifield, *Sergt.* William (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* 1918
Metcalf, *L.-Cpl.* William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Miles, *Priv.* Francis G. (Glouc. R.), *France* 1918
Mir Dast, *Jemadar* (Coke's Rif.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Mitchell, *Capt.* Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *France* 1918
Molyneux, *Sergt.* John (R. Fus.) 1917
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert. V. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Moore, *2nd Lt.* Montagu S. S. (Hants R.) 1917
Mott, *Sergt.* Edward J. (Border R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Mountain, *Sergt.* Albert (W. Yorks. R.) 1918
Moyney, *Sergt.* John (Ir. Gds.) 1917
Mugford, *L.-Cpl.* Harold, (M.G.C.) 1917
Mullane, *Sergt.-Maj.* Patrick (R.A.), *Afghan* 1880
Mullen, *Sergt.* George Harry, M.M. (Can. Inf.).... 1918
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Comn. Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Myles, *Capt.* Edgar (Worc. R.) 1918
Myles, *Capt.* Edgar K., D.S.O. (Welch R.), *Mesopot.* 1916
Nasmith, *Capt.* Martin E., C.B. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Neame, *Maj.* Philip, D.S.O. (R.E.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Newlands, *Capt.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Nicholas, *Priv.* Henry James (N.Z. Inf.) 1918
Nickerson, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hy. S., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Nurse, *2nd Lieut.* G. E., R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
Ockenden, *Sergt.* James (R. Dub. Fus.) 1917
O'Kelly, *Capt.* Christopher P. J., M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1918
O'Leary, *2nd Lt.* Michael (Northum. Fus.), *Exp. F.* 1915
O'Meara, *Priv.* Martin (Australia), *Expdny. F.*.. 1916
O'Neill, *Sergt.* John (Leinster R.), *France* 1918
Onions, *L.-Cpl.* George (Devon R.), *France* 1918
Ormsby, *Sergt.* John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Expy. F.* 1917
O'Rourke, *Priv.* Michael J. (Can. Inf.) 1917
Osborne, *Priv.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Palmer, *Lt.* Fredk. Wm., M.M. (R.A.F.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Parker, *Sergt.* Charles (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Parker, *L.-Cpl.* Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Pearkes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Randolph, M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1918
Peck *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Peeler, *L.-Cpl.* Walter (Aust. I. F.) 1917
Phillips, *Capt.* Robert E. (R. War. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* Ernest (R.N.), *Submarine* 1917
Pitts, *Lance-Corpl.* J. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa*.. 1900
Pollard, *Lt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M. (H.A.C.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Pollock, *2nd Lt.* James D. (Cam. High.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Pooll *Capt.* A. H. Batten, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Ex. F.* 1916
Potts, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. W. O. (Berks. Yeo.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Poulter, *Priv.* Arthur (W. Rid. R.) 1918
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B. (Punjab Cavalry), *Mutiny* 1857
Procter, *Priv.* Arthur H. (L'pool R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Proctor, *Flight-Lieut.* A. W. Beauchamp-, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), *Ex. F.* 1918
Prowse, *Ch. P.O.* George (R.N.V.R.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Quigg, *Pric.* Robert (R. Ir. Rif.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rana, Karantahadur, *Naik* (Gurkha Rif.) 1918
Ratcliffe, *Priv.* William (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rayfield, *Sergt.* Walter (Brit. Columb. R.), *France* 1918
Raynes, *Actg.-Sergt.* John C. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Readitt, *Priv.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Reed, *Maj.-Gen.* Hamilton L., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.) 1917
Rees, *Wing-Comdr.* Lionel W. B., O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C. (R.A.F.), *Ex. F.* 1918
Reid, *Capt.* Oswald A. (L'pool R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Rendle, *Corpl.* T. B. (D.C.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Reynolds, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (R. Scots) 1917
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* James Hy. (R.A.M.C.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Richards, *Sergt.* Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L. (Strathcona's), *S. Af.* 1900
Richardson, *Priv.* G. (Border Regt.), *Mutiny* 1859
Ricketts, *Priv.* Thos. (R. Newfland R.), *France* 1918
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B. (I.A.), *Naga Hills* 1879
Ripley, *Sergt.* John (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.*... 1915
Ritchie, *Com.* H. P. (R.N.), *Dar-es-Salaam* 1914
Ritchie, *Dmr.* Walter (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Frank C., D.S.O., M.C. (Worc. R.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Cpl.* Charles Graham, M.M. (R. Fus.) 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* James Forbes-, D.S.O., M.C. (Border R.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Col.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Robinson, *Com.* Eric G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Robson, *Pric* H. B. (Royal Scots), *Expdny. F.*... 1914
Rochfort, *2nd Lt.* G. A. B. (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Room, *L.-Corpl.* Frederick G. (R. Ir. R.) 1917
Rompell, *Lt.-Col.* G.R.P. (E.Surrey R.), *Expdny.F.* 1915
Rutherford, *Lieut.* Charles Smith, M.C. (Quebec R.) 1918
Ruthven, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Welch Gds.), *Sudan* 1898
Ruthven, *Sergt.* William (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Ryan, *Priv.* John (Aust.), *France* 1918
Ryder, *Priv.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Expdny. F.*.... 1916
Sadlier, *Lieut.* Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.).. 1918
Sage, *Pric.* Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.) 1917
Samson, *Seaman* G. McK. (R.N.R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Sanders, *Capt.* George (W. Yorks R.), *Expy. F.*.. 1916
Sandes, *2nd Lieut.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Sartorius, *M.-G. E. H.*, C.B. (E. Lanc. R.), *Afghan* 1879
Saunders, *Sergt.* Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N. (R.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1899

Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Seringer, *Capt.* F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), *Expdy. F.* 1915
Seeley, *Seaman* William (R.N.), *Japan* 1864
Shahamad Khan, *Havildar* (Punjabis), *Expdny. Force* 1916
Shankland, *Capt.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Sharpe, *Corpl.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Shepherd, *Rifm.* Albert E. (K.R.R.C.) 1918
Simpson, *L.-Sergt.* Walter (Linc. R.) 1918
Sinton, *Capt.* John A., M.B. (I.M.S.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Skinner, *C.-Sgt.-M.* John (K.O.S.B.) 1917
Smith, *Gunner* Albert (R.A.), *Sudan* 1885
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Clement L. (Som. M.I.), *Somaliland* 1904
Smith, *L.-Sergt.* Edward, D.C.M. (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Smith, *Sergt.* Issy (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Smith, *Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* 1897
Smith, *Private* James (Border R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Smyth, *Capt.* J. G., M.C. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Smyth, *M.-Gen.* Sir Nevill M., K.C.B. (2nd D.G.) *Sudan* 1898
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.) 1918
Statton, *Sergt.* Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) .. 1918
Steele, *Lieut.* Gordon C. (R.N.), *Kronstadt* 1919
Steele, *Sergt.* Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Stone, *Gunner* Charles Edwin, M.M. (R.F.A.) 1918
Storkey, *Capt.* Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Strachan, *Lieut.* Henry, M.C. (Can. Cav.) 1917
Stringer, *Priv.* George (Manch. R.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Stuart, *Lieut.* Ronald Neil, D.S.O. (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Stubbs, *Sergt.* Frank E. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* .. 1915
Sullivan, *Cpl.* Arthur P. (Roy. Fus.), *N. Russia* 1919
Sykes, *Priv.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Symons, *Lieut.* Wm. J. (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B. (R.E.), *Mutiny* 1857
Thomas, *L.-Cpl.* John (N. Staffs. R.) 1918
Throssell, *2nd Lt.* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Tollerton, *Private* R. (Cameron H.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* Joseph (L'pool R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Towers, *Priv.* James (Scott. Rif.), *France* 1918
Towner, *Lieut.* Edgar, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), *France* 1918
Towse, *Capt.* E. B., C.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Tove, *Capt.* Alfred M., M.C. (Midsx. R.) 1918
Train, *Sergt.* Charles Wm. (Lond. R.) 1918
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Turrall, *Priv.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Unwin, *Capt.* Edward, C.B., C.M.G. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Upton, *Corpl.* J. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Veale, *Corpl.* Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Vickers, *Priv.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Vickers, *Capt.* Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* William George, C.B. (I.A.), *Somaliland* 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill- (Nrthmp. R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1900
Wark, *Maj.* Blair (Aust.), *France* 1918
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* 1879
Waters, *Maj.* Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), *France* 1918
Watt, *Skipper* Joseph (R.N.R.), *Strs. of Otranto* 1917
Weale, *Sergt.* Henry (R. W. Fus.) 1918
Welch, *Corpl.* James (R. Berk. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
West, *Flight -Lieut.* Ferdinand M.F., M.C. (R.A.F.) 1918
Wheeler, *Maj.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.) *Mesopotamia* 1917
White, *Capt.* Archie Cecil T. (Yorks. R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
White, *Priv.* Jack (R. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
White, *2nd Lt.* Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps) 1918
Whitfield, *Priv.* Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.) 1918
Whitham, *Priv.* Thomas (Cold. Gds.) 1917
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Wilkinson, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Manch. R.), *France* .. 1918
Wilcox, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.) 1918
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Williams, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* John, D.C.M., M.M (Bar), (S. Wales Bord.), *France* 1918
Williams, *Seaman* William (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Willis, *Maj.* Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wilson, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Knyvett, G.C.B., G.M. (R.N.), *Sudan* 1884
Wilson, *Private* G. (Highland L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Wood, *L.-Sergt.* Harry (Scots Gds.), *France* 1918
Wood, *Priv.* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.) 1918
Woodall, *L.-Sergt.* Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.) .. 1918
Woolley, *Capt.* Geoffrey H., M.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Wright, *Br.-Gen.* Wallace D. (R. W. Surrey), *Sokoto* 1903
Wyatt, *Corp.* George H. (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy G. B. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Young, *Pte.* John (Quebec R.), *France* 1918
Young, *Priv.* Thomas (Durh. L. I.) 1918
Zengel, *Sergt.* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.) 1918

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

The Military Cross.—1915.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross. 1918—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Military Medal.—1916.—M.M.—Awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the Field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations.

The Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—Is designated for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A., and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and **the Air Force Medal,** for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. — C.G.M. — Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration—T.D.—Established in 1908; is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Force, and not holders of the Volunteer Decoration. Similarly, a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Red Cross—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Order of Mercy.—Both sexes; was established in 1809 in connexion with the **League of Mercy**, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	David Lloyd George, O.M. (*b.* 1863)	£5,000
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Birkenhead (*b.* 1872)	£5,000
Lord President of the Council	Arthur James Balfour, O.M. (*b.* 1848)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons	Andrew Bonar Law (*b.* 1858)	£5,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Austen Chamberlain (*b.* 1863)	£5,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	Walter Hume Long (*b.* 1854)	£5,000
Without Portfolio	Sir L. Worthington Evans, Bart. (*b.* 1868)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	Edward Shortt, K.C. (*b.* 1862)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)	Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Colonies	Viscount Milner, (*b.* 1854)	£5 000
War	Winston Spencer Churchill (*b.* 1874)	£5,000
India	Edwin Samuel Montagu (*b.* 1879)	£5,000
Air	Winston Spencer Churchill (*see* "War").	
Scotland	Robert Munro, K.C. (*b.* 1868)	£2,500
**Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*	Field-Marshal Viscount French, K.P. (*b.* 1852)	£20,000
**Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*	Lt.-Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart. (*b.* 1870)	£4,425
President, Board of Trade	Sir Robert Horne, K.C. (*b.* 1871)	£5,000
President, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	Lord Lee (*b.* 1868)	£2,000
President, Board of Education	Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher, LL.D. (*b.* 1865)	£5,000
Minister of Health	Christopher Addison, M.D. (*b.* 1869)	£5,000
Minister of Labour	Thomas James Macnamara, LL.D. (*b.* 1861)	£2,000
Minister of Transport	Sir Eric Campbell Geddes (*b.* 1876)	£5,000

* The Lord Lieutenant *or* The Chief Secretary.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Munitions of War, Lord Inverforth (*b.* 1879) £5,000
Food Controller, Charles A. McCurdy (*b.* 1870) £5,000
Minister of Shipping, Sir Joseph Maclay, Bart. (*b.* 1857) £5,000
Minister of Pensions, Ian Macpherson (*b.* 1880) £2,000
Postmaster-General, Albert Holden Illingworth (*b.* 1865) £2,500
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (*b.* 1871) £2,000
First Commissioner of Works, Sir Alfred Mond, Bart. (*b.* 1868) £2,000
Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C. (*b.* 1870) ..... *and fees*: in 1914 £11,307 £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Ernest Pollock, K.C. (*b.* 1861) ..... *and fees*: in 1914 £13,038 £6,000
Paymaster-General, Sir John Tudor Walters (*b.* 1866) ..... *unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Onslow (*b.* 1876) £1,000
Treasury:—Junior Lords, Col. Sir R. A. Sanders, Bart. (*b.* 1867), £1,000; James Parker, £1,000, J. T. Jones, *unpaid*; Sir W. Sutherland £1,000
Financial Secretary, Stanley Baldwin (*b.* 1867) £2,000
Joint Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretaries, Lord Edmund Talbot (*b.* 1855), £1,000; Maj. Hon. Frederick Ernest Guest (*b.* 1875) £1,000
Parliamentary and Financial Secretaries:—Admiralty, Col. Sir J. Craig, Bart. (*b.* 1871) £1,500
War, Sir Archibald Williamson, Bart. (*b.* 1860) £1,500
Air, Marquess of Londonderry (*b.* 1878) £1 500
Munitions of War, Sir S. H. Lever £1,500
Parliamentary Secretaries:—Home Affairs, Major Sir J. L. Baird, Bart. (*b.* 1874) £1,500
Foreign Affairs, Cecil Bisshopp Harmsworth (*b.* 1869), £1,500; † F. G. Kellaway (*b.* 1870) £1,500
Colonies, Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery (*b.* 1873) £1,500
War, Viscount Peel (*b.* 1867) £1,500
India, Earl of Lytton (*b.* 1876) £1,500
Trade, Maj. Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme (*b.* 1884), £1,500; † F. G. Kellaway (*b.* 1870).
Mines (Board of Trade), William Clive Bridgeman (*b.* 1864) £1 500
Agriculture and Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Lt.-Col. Sir A. Griffith Boscawen (*b.* 1865) £1,200
Education, John Herbert Lewis (*b.* 1858) £1,200
Health, Viscount Astor (*b.* 1879) £1,500
Labour, Sir M. Barlow (*b.* 1868) £1,200
Pensions, Maj. G. C. Tryon (*b.* 1871) £1,200
Munitions of War, J. F. Hope (*b.* 1870), £1,200; Lord Rathcreedan (*b.* 1850) ..... *unpaid*
Food, Sir W. Mitchell Thompson, Bart. (*b.* 1877) £1,500
Transport, Arthur Neal (*b.* 1862) £1,500
Asst. Postmaster-General, H. Pike Pease (*b.* 1867) £1,200
Shipping, Lt.-Col. L. O. Wilson (*b.* 1876) £1,500

† Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department).

Scotland.

Secretary (*see* The Cabinet).
Lord Advocate, Thomas Brash Morison, K.C. (*b.* 1868) £5 000
Solicitor-General, Col. Charles David Murray, K.C. (*b.* 1866) £2,000

Ireland.

Lord Lieutenant (*see* The Cabinet).
Lord Chancellor, Sir James Henry Mussen Campbell, Bart., K.C. (*b.* 1851) £6,000
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieutenant (*see* The Cabinet).
Attorney-General, Denis Stanislaus Henry, K.C. (*b.* 1864) £5,000
Solicitor-General, Daniel Martin Wilson, K.C. (*b.* 1862) £2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Viscount Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1844) £2,000
Treasurer, Commander B. M. Eyres Monsell, R.N (*b.* 1880) ..... £ 04
Comptroller, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley (*b.* 1872) ..... £ 04
Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Sandhurst (*b.* 1855) £2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, W. Dudley Ward (*b.* 1877) ..... £ 024
Lords in Waiting, Lord Stammore (*b.* 1871); Maj.-Gen. Lord Ranksborough (*b.* 1852; Viscount Valentia (*b.* 1843); Lord Somerleyton (*b.* 1857) Earl of Bradford (*b.* 1873), Earl of Lucan (*b.* 1860 *each* £702
Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms, Lord Colebrooke (*b.* 1861) £1,200
Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Hylton (*b.* 1862) £1 200
Master of the Horse, Earl of Chesterfield, K.G. (*b.* 1854) £2,500

*** All the above vacate office on a change of Government.

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State.—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1905 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1433, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1688 to 1782 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home, Irish, and Colonial business. In

Date.	Premier.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
May 15, 1804	W. Pitt	W. Pitt	Hawkesbury	Harrowby Mulgrave	W. Dundas	*Camden* *Castlereagh*
Feb. 11, 1806	Grenville	Ld. H. Petty	Spencer	C. J. Fox Howick G. Canning	Gen. Fitzpatrick Gen. Pulteney Ld G. L. Gower	*W. Windham*
Mar. 31, 1807	Portland	S. Perceval	Hawkesbury	Canning	Canning	*Castlereagh*
Dec. 2, 1809	S. Perceval	S. Perceval	R. Ryder	Wellesley	Palmerston	*Liverpool*
June 9, 1812	Liverpool	N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth R. Peel	Londonderry G. Canning	Palmerston	*Bathurst*
Apr. 24, 1827 Sept. 5, 1827	G. Canning Goderich	G. Canning J. C. Herries	S. Bourne Lansdowne	Dudley Dudley	Palmerston Palmerston	*Goderich* *W. Huskisson*
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington	H. Goulbourn	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston Hardinge Ld. F. L. Gower C. W. Wynn	*W. Huskisson* *Sir G. Murray*
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	Sir H. Fanshawe E. Ellice	*Goderich* *Hon. E. Stanley*
July 18, 1834 Dec. 26, 1834	Melbourne Sir R. Peel	Althorp Sir R. Peel	Duncannon H. Goulbourn	Palmerston Wellington	E. Ellice J. C. Herries	*Hon. T. S. Rice* *Aberdeen*
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick T. B. Macaulay Sir H. Hardinge	*Glenelg* *Normanby* *Ld. J. Russell*
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen	Sir T. Fremantle Hon. S. Herbert	*Stanley* *W. E. Gladstone*
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston Granville	Hon. F. Maude	*Grey*
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	W. Beresford	*Sir J. Pakington*
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Hn. S. Herbert Newcastle	*Newcastle* Sir G. Grey Lord J. Russell
Feb 10, 1855	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Hon. S. Herbert Sir W. Molesworth H. Labouchere
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole T. S. E. Estcourt	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel	Stanley Sir E. B. Lytton
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	Hn. S. Herbert Sir G. C. Lewis de Grey & Ripon Hartington	Newcastle E. Cardwell
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon		E. Cardwell
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Gen. Peel Sir J. Pakington	Carnarvon Buckingham
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. G'dstone	R. Lowe	H. A. Bruce	Clarendon	F. Cardwell	Granville Kimberley
Feb. 21, 1874	B. Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Derby Salisbury	G. Hardy Col. F. A. Stanley	Carnarvon Sir M. H. Beach
Apr 28, 1880	W. E. G'dstone	W. E. Gladstone H. C. E. Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville	H. C. E. Childers Hartington	Kimberley Derby
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	W. H. Smith	Col. F. A. Stanley
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H.C. Bannerman	Granville
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury W. H. Smith yet Lord	Ld. R. Churchill G. J. Goschen	H. Matthews	Iddesleigh Salisbury	W. H. Smith E. Stanhope	E. Stanhope Knutsford
Aug. 16, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H.C. Bannerman	Ripon
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Kimberley	H.C. Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury Balfour, 1st Ld	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley C. T. Ritchie	Salisbury Lansdowne	Lansdowne St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour	C. T. Ritchie A. Chamberlain	A. Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne	St. J. Brodrick H.O. A. Forster	J. Chamberlain A. Lyttelton
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C. Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane R. B. Haldane	Elgin Crewe
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	D. Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone W. S. Churchill R. McKenna	Sir E. Grey	Haldane (Visct.) Col. J. E. B. Seely H. H. Asquith Kitchener	L. Harcourt
Coalition Ministries:—						
June 10, 1915	H. H. Asquith	R. McKenna	Sir J. Simon Herbert Samuel	Sir E. Grey Grey (Visct.)	Kitchener D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law
Dec. 7, 1916	D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law	Sir G. Cave	A. J. Balfour	Derby Milner	W. H. Long
	A. Bonar Law *Privy Seal*	A. Chamberlain	E. Shortt	A. J. Balfour Curzon	W. S. Churchill	Milner

1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed, and in 1918 the Royal Air Force was constituted, with a Secretary of State as President of the Air Council.

Ld. Chancellor	Ld. President.	Board of Trade.	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1858).	Ld. Lieut. (1801).	Chief Secretary (Ireland).
Eldon	Portland Sidmouth Camden	Montrose	Melville Barham	*Castlereagh*	Hardwicke Powis	Sir E. Nepean. N. Vansittart.
Erskine	Fitzwilliam Sidmouth	Auckland	Sir C. Grey Hon. T. Grenville	*Minto* *G. Tierney*	Bedford	C. Long. W. Elliott.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave	*R. Dundas*	Richmond	Sir A. Wellesley.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst Mulgrave C. P. Yorke	Mulgrave *R. Dundas*	*R. Dundas*	Richmond	Hon. R. Dundas. W. W. Pole.
Eldon	Harrowby	Clancarty Hn. F. J. Robinson W. Huskisson	Melville	*Buckinghamsh.* *G. Canning* *C. Bathurst* *C. W. W. Wynn*	Richmond Whitworth Talbot Wellesley	R. Peel. C. Grant. H. Goulbourn.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W. Huskisson	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C. Grant	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W. V. Fitzgerald J. C. Herries	Clarence Melville	*Melville* *Ellenborough*	Anglesey Northumberland	Ld. F. L. Gower. Sir H. Hardinge.
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J. Graham	*C. Grant*	Anglesey Wellesley Harrington	E. G. S. Stanley. Sir J. Hobhouse. E. J. Littleton.
Brougham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson	Auckland	*C. Grant*	Harrington	E. J. Littleton.
Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	A. Baring	de Grey	*Ellenborough*	Harrington	Sir H. Hardinge.
(In c'mission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson H. Labouchere	Auckland Minto	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Mulgrave Ebrington	Morpeth.
Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe	Ripon W. E. Gladstone Dalhousie	Haddington Ellenborough	*Ellenborough* *Fitzgerald* *Ripon*	de Grey Heytesbury	Elliot. Sir T. F. Fremantle. Lincoln.
Cottenham (In c'mission) Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon H. Labouchere	Auckland Sir F. T. Baring	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Bessborough Clarendon	H. Labouchere. Sir W. Somerville.
St. Leonards	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley	Northumberland	*J. C. Herries*	Eglinton	Naas.
Cranworth	Granville Ld. J. Russell	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham	*Sir C. Wood*	St. Germans	Sir J. Young.
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A.	Sir J. Graham Sir C. Wood	*Sir C. Wood* *R. Vernon Smith*	Carlisle	E. Horsman. H. A. Herbert.
Chelmsford	Salisbury	J. W. Henley Donoughmore	Sir J. Pakington	*Ellenborough* Stanley	Eglinton	Naas.
Campbell Westbury Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Carlisle Wodehouse	E. Cardwell. Sir R. Peel.
Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood deGrey& Ripon	Wodehouse	C. Fortescue.
Chelmsford	Buckingham Marlborough	Sir S. Northcote Richmond	Sir J. Pakington H. L. Corry	Cranborne Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn	Naas. Col. W. Patten.
Cairns	Marlborough	Richmond	H. L. Corry	Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn	Col. W. Patten.
Hatherley	Ripon	J. Bright	H. C. Childers	Argyll	Spencer	C. Fortescue.
Selborne	Aberdare	C. Fortescue	G. J. Goschen			Hartington.
Cairns	Richmond	Sir C. Adderley Sandon	G. Ward Hunt W. H. Smith	Salisbury Cranbrook	Abercorn Marlborough	Sir M. H. Beach. J. Lowther.
Selborne	Spencer Carlingford	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington Kimberley	Cowper Spencer	W. E. Forster. Ld. F. Cavendish. G. O. Trevelyan. H. C. Bannerm'n.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond E. Stanhope	Ld. G. Hamilton	Ld. R. Churchill	Carnarvon	Sir W. H. Dyke.
Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen	W. H. Smith. J. Morley.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P. Sir M. H. Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	L'donderry Zetland	Sir M. H. Beach. A. J. Balfour.
Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton	W. L. Jackson J. Morley.
Herschell	Rosebery	A. J. Mundella J. Bryce	Spencer	H. H. Fowler	Houghton	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Devonshire	C. T. Ritchie G. W. Balfour	G. J. Goschen Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cadogan	G. W. Balfour. G. Wyndham.
Halsbury	Devonshire Londonderry	G. W. Balfour Salisbury	Selborne Cawdor	Ld. G. Hamilton St. J. Brodrick	Dudley	G. Wyndham. W. H. Long.
Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	J. Morley	Aberdeen	J. Bryce. A. Birrell
Loreburn Haldane	Tweedmouth Wolverh'ton Beauchamp Morley Beauchamp	W. S. Churchill Sydney Buxton John Burns W. Runciman	R. McKenna W. S. Churchill	Morley (Visct.) Crewe	Aberdeen	A. Birrell.
Buckmaster	Crewe	W. Runciman	A. J. Balfour Sir E. Carson	A. Chamberlain	Wimborne	A. Birrell. H. E. Duke.
Finlay	Earl Curzon	Sir A. Stanley	Sir E. Geddes	E. S. Montagu	Wimborne French	H. E. Duke. E. Shortt.
Birkenhead	Curzon A. J. Balfour	Sir A. Geddes Sir R. S. Horne	W. H. Long	E. S. Montagu	French	I. Macpherson. Sir H. Greenwood.

The third Parliament of King George V. was elected in December, 1918, and met on February 4, 1919. The General Election had returned 478 supporters of the Coalition (334 Unionists; 133 Liberals; 11 Labour) and 229 Non-Coalition (63 Labour; 48 Unionists; 28 Liberals; 73 Sinn Feiners; 7 Nationalists; and 10 Independents), distributed as shown in the following table:—

	Distribution of Members.				Party Strength (Jan., 1919).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Coalition.	Non-Coalition.	Majority.
England	230	255	7	492	401	91	310 *Coalition.*
Wales	24	11	1	36	21	15	6 *Coalition.*
Scotland	38	33	3	74	56	18	38 *Coalition.*
Ireland	80	21	4	105	—	105	105 *Non-Co.*
United Kingdom	372	320	15	707	478	229	249 *Coalition.*

Only successful candidates who received the recognition of the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law are included among the supporters of the Coalition. Thus, the Irish Unionists are omitted from the Ministerialists, although, like many other Non-Coalition members, they are in general agreement with the Government.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 217–230, Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 707 Members of Parliament.

Co. U. = Coalition Unionist; *Co. L.* = Coalition Liberal; *Co. Lab.* = Coalition Labour; *U.* = Unionist; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Ind.* = Independent; *N. P.* = Nationalist Party; *N. D. P* = National Democratic Party; *N.* = Nationalist; *S. F.* = Sinn Fein.

	Maj.
Abraham, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 501 *Rhondda*	unop.
Acland, Rt. Hon. F. D. (*L*), 276 *Camborne*	532
Adair, Rear-Adm. T. B. S. (*Co. U*), 553 *Shettleston*	74
Adamson, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 575 *Fife, West*	6,644
Addison, Rt. Hon. C. (*Co. L*), 46 *Shoreditch*	6,118
Adkins, Sir Ryland, K.C. (*Co. L*), 365 *Middleton and Prestwich*	6,330
Ainsworth, Capt. C. (*U*), 103 *Bury*	3,181
Allen, Lt.-Col. W. J., D.S.O. (*U*), 628 *Armagh, N.*	7,379
Amery, Lt.-Col. L. C. S. (*Co. U*), 80 *Birmingham, Sparkbrook*	12,211
Archdale, E. M. (*U*), 656 *Fermanagh, N.*	532
Armitage, R. (*Co. L*), 138 *Leeds, Central*	8,840
Arnold, S. (*L*), 475 *Penistone*	594
Ashley, Col. W. W. (*Co. U*), 360 *Fylde*	6,270
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C. (*L.*), 560 *Paisley*	2,834
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (*U*), 209 *Salford, W.*	3,924
Astor, Viscountess (*Co. U.*), 193 *Sutton*	5,203
Atkey, A. R. (*Co. U*), 184 *Nottingham, Central*	6,564
Austin, Sir H. (*Co. U*), 77 *Birmingham, King's N.*	3,892
Bagley, Capt. E. A. A. (*U*), 359 *Farnworth*	497
Baird, Maj. Sir J. L., Bart, C.M.G., D.S.O., (*Co. U*) 447 *Rugby*	3,926
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (*Co. U*), 456 *Bewdley*	unop.
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J., O.M. (*Co. U*), 1 *City*	unop.
Balfour, G. (*Co. U*), 24 *Hampstead*	9,747
Balfour, Sir R., Bt. (*Co. L*), 550 *Glasgow, Partick*	6,983
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir F. G., Bt. (*Co. U*), 2 *City*	unop.
Banner, Sir J. S. Harmood- (*Co. U*), 153 *Liverpool, Everton*	591
Barker, Maj. R. H. (*Ind.*), 483 *Sowerby*	981
Barlow, Sir C. A. M., K.B.E. (*Co. U*), 208 *Salford, S.*	10,458
Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N., C.H. (*Lab.*), 545 *Glasgow, Gorbals*	6,811
Barnes, Maj. H. (*L*), 278 *Newcastle, E.*	3,487
Barnett, Maj. R. W. (*Co. U*), 45 *St. Pancras, S. W.*	2,440
Barnston, Maj. H. (*Co. U*), 269 *Eddisbury*	unop.
Barrand, A. R. (*Co. L.*), 477 *Pudsey & Otley*	9,277
Barrie, C. C (*Co. L*), 569 *Banff*	unop.
Barrie, Rt. Hon. H. T. (*U.*), 674 *Londonderry N.*	5,600
Barton, R. C. (*S. F*), 703 *Wicklow, W.*	4,869
Barton, Sir W. (*Co. L*), 189 *Oldham*	11,076
Beasley, P. (*S. F*), 665 *Kerry, E.*	unop.
Beauchamp, Sir E. (*Co. L*), 429 *Lowestoft*	unop.
Beck, Sir Cecil T. (*Co. L*), 320 *Saffron Walden*	6,097
Beckett, Major Hon. W. G. (*Co. U*), 465 *Scarborough and Whitby*	3,770
Bell, Maj. A. C. Morrison- (*Co. U*), 293 *Honiton*	unop.
Bell, J. (*Lab.*), 368 *Ormskirk*	465
Bell, Lt.-Col. W. C. H. (*Co. U*), 452 *Devizes*	3,689
Bellairs, Com. C. (*Co. U*), 351 *Maidstone*	5,550
Benn, Sir A. S. (*Co. U*), 192 *Plymouth, Drake*	10,923
Benn, Capt. Sir Ion H., Bart., C.B., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 18 *Greenwich*	8,105
Benn, Capt. W. W., D.S.O. (*L*), 558 *Leith*	2,725
Bennett, T. J. (*Co. U*), 352 *Sevenoaks*	7,327
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (*Co. U*), 186 *Nottingham, S.*	7,143
Bethell, Sir J. H. (*Co. L*), 116 *East Ham, N.*	2,688
Betterton, H. B., C.B.E. (*Co. U*), 408 *Rushcliffe*	4,668
Bigland, A. (*Co. U*), 69 *Birkenhead, E.*	7,613
Billing, N. Pemberton- (*Ind*), 335 *Hertford*	2,470
Birchall, Maj. J. D. (*Co. U*), 140 *Leeds, N. E.*	9,770
Bird, Sir A. (*Co. U*), 253 *Wolverhampton, W.*	3,171
Blades, Sir G. R. (*Co. U*), 435 *Surrey, Epsom*	8,760
Blair, Maj. R. (*Co. U*), 40 *Bow and Bromley*	861
Blake, Sir F. D. (*L*), 401 *Berwick-upon-T.*	2,324
Blane, T. A. (*Co. U*), 145 *Leicester, S.*	13,035
Blythe, E. (*S. F*), 684 *Monaghan, N.*	2,345
Boland, H. (*S. F*), 688 *Roscommon, S.*	6,453
Boles, Lt.-Col. D. F. (*Co. U*), 417 *Taunton*	7,803
Borwick, Maj. G. O., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 108 *Croydon, N.*	9,426
Boscawen, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Griffith- (*Co. U*), 114 *Dudley*	3,080
Bottomley, H. (*Ind.*), 21 *Hackney, S.*	8,315
Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (*Lab.*), 14 *Deptford*	4,362
Bowles, Col. H. F. (*Co. U*), 384 *Enfield*	2,114

	Maj.
Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W., M.C. (*Co. U*). 263 *Buckingham*	4,960
Brabazon, Col. T. C. M. (*Co. U*), 203 *Chatham*	7,320
Bramsdon, Sir T. (*L*), 194 *Portsmouth, Cent.*	4,921
Brassey, Maj. H. L. C. (*Co. U*), 399 *Peterborough*	684
Breese, Maj. C. E. (*Co. L*), 509 *Carnarvonshire*	2,343
Briant, F. (*L*), 34 *Lambeth, North*	2,885
Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C. (*Co. U*), 412 *Oswestry*	3,809
Briggs, W. J. H. (*Co. U*), 163 *Blackley*	4,338
Brittain, Sir H. (*Co. U*). 382 *Acton*	7,430
Britton, G. B. (*Co. L*), 97 *Bristol, E.*	1,299
Broad, T. T. (*Co. L*), 286 *Clay Cross*	1,221
Bromfield, W. (*Lab*), 424 *Leek*	678
Brotherton, Col. Sir E. A. (*Co. U*), 234 *Wakefield*	3,246
Brown, Capt. D. C. (*Co. U*), 402 *Hexham*	3,595
Brown, J., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 568 *South Ayrshire*	863
Brown, T. W., K.C. (*U*), 649 *Down, North*	7,047
Brugha, C. (*S.F*), 698 *Waterford*	8,673
Bruton, Sir J. (*Co. U*), 122 *Gloucester*	3,224
Buchanan, Lt.-Col. A. L. H. (*Co. U*), 582 *Lanark, Coatbridge*	5,934
Buckley, Lt.-Col. A., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 371 *Waterloo*	10,636
Buckley, D. (*S.F*), 666 *Kildare, North*	3,257
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W. (*Co. U*), 23 *Hammersmith, S.*	6,037
Burdon, Col. R., C.B.E. (*Co. U*), 312 *Sedgefield*	826
Burgoyne, Col. A. (*Co. U*), 30 *Kensington, N.*	9,523
Burke, J. A. (*S.F*), 692 *Tipperary, Mid.*	unop.
Burn, Col. C. R. (*Co. U*). 297 *Torquay*	10,039
Burn, T. H. (*U*), 608 *Belfast, St. Anne's*	7,403
Butcher, Sir J. G., Bt., K.C. (*Co. U*), 255 *York,*	10,906
Cairns, J. (*Lab.*), 174 *Morpeth*	537
Campbell, J. G. D. (*Co. U*), 137 *Kingston-on-Thames*	11,093
Campion, Col. W. R. (*Co. U*), 442 *Lewes*	3,628
Cape, T. (*Lab.*), 283 *Workington*	4,495
Carew, C. R. S. (*Co. U*), 296 *Tiverton*	4,771
Carpenter, Maj. A. Boyd- (*Co. U*), 92 *Bradford, N.*	4,549
Carr, W. T., C.B.E. (*Co. L*), 105 *Carlisle*	4,775
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E., K.C. (*U*), 604 *Belfast Duncairn*	9,188
Carter, R. A. D. (*U*), 171 *Manchester, Withington*	6,511
Carter, W. (*Lab.*), 406 *Mansfield*	2,279
Casey, T. W. (*Co. L*), 210 *Sheffield, Attercliffe*	5,769
Cautley, H. S., K.C. (*Co. U*), 441 *E. Grinstead*	6,376
Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (*Co. U*), 196 *Portsmouth, S.*	11,559
Cecil, Rt. Hon. E. (*Co. U*), 71 *Birmingham, Aston*	5,546
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (*Co. U*), 486 *Oxford Univ.*	1,959
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (*Co. U*), 336 *Hitchin*	4,167
Chadwick, Sir R. B. (*Co. U*), 66 *Barrow-in-Furness*	599
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*Co. U*), 81 *Birmingham, W.*	unop.
Chamberlain, Neville (*Co. U*), 78 *Birmingham, Ladywood*	6,833
Cheyne, Sir Watson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Co. U*), 600 *Scottish Universities*	2,138
Chilcott, Lt.-Com. H. W. S. (*Co. U*), 158 *Liverpool, Walton*	6,877
Child, Brig.-Gen. Sir S. Hill, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Co. U*), 427 *Stone*	1,995
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston S. (*Co. L*), 533 *Dundee*	15,365
Churchman, Sir A., Bt. (*Co. U.*), 430 *Woodbridge*	1,191
Clancy, J. J. (*S.F*), 689 *Sligo, N.*	4,788
Clay, Col. H. H. Spender-, C.M.G., M.C. (*Co. U*), 353 *Tonbridge*	9,616
Clough, R. (*Co. U*), 473 *Keighley*	1,111
Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (*Lab.*), 169 *Manchester, Platting*	unop.
Coates, Maj. Sir E. (*Co. U*), 37 *Lewisham, W.*	unop.
Coats, Sir Stuart, Bt. (*Co. U*), 434 *Surrey, E.*	6,965
Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (*Co. U*), 17 *Fulham, W.*	7,747
Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. G. K. (*Co. U*), 439 *Reigate*	unop.
Cohen, Maj. J. B. Brunel (*U*), 155 *Liverpool, Fairfield*	3,510
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (*Co. U*), 300 *Dorset, N.*	212
Colivet, M. P. (*S.F*), 621 *Limerick City*	unop.
Collins, C. (*S.F*), 672 *Limerick, W.*	unop.
Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*L*), 556 *Greenock*	3,687
Collins, M. (*S.F*), 640 *Cork, S.*	unop.
Colvin, Brig.-Gen. R. B. (*Co. U*), 316 *Epping*	10,504
Conway, Sir Martin (*Co. U*), 492 *English Universities*	296
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-, K.B.E. (*Co. U*), 191 *Plymouth, Devonport*	9,125
Cooper, Sir R. (*N.P*), 237 *Walsall*	6,155
Coote, Capt. C. R., D.S.O. (*Co. L*), 341 *I. of Ely*	unop.
Coote, W. (*U*), 697 *Tyrone, S.*	5,179
Cope, Maj. W. (*Co.*), 516 *Llandaff & Barry*	6,700
Cornwall, Sir E. A. (*Co. L*), 7 *Bethnal Green*	2,136
Cory, Sir C. J., Bt. (*Co. L*), 279 *St. Ives*	3,000
Cory, Sir J. H., Bt. (*U*), 495 *Cardiff, S.*	3,150
Cosgrave, W. T. (*S.F*), 668 *Kilkenny N.*	unop.
Courthope, Maj. G. L. (*Co. U*), 443 *Rye*	6,344
Coutts, W. L. Burdett- (*Co. U*), 59 *Westminster Abbey*	unop.
Cowan, D. M. (*Co. L*), 602 *Scottish Universities*	1,918
Cowan, Sir W. H. (*Co. L*), 563 *Aberdeenshire, E.*	87
Craig, Capt. C. C. (*U*), 627 *Antrim, S.*	10,952
Craig, Col. Sir J. (*U*), 648 *Down, Mid.*	9,932
Craik, Rt. Hn. Sir H. (*Co. U*), 602 *Scott. Univs.*	1,705
Croft, Br.-Gen. H. Page (*N.P*), 89 *Bournemouth*	8,746
Crooks, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 61 *Woolwich*	unop.
Crowley, Dr. J. (*S.F*), 678 *Mayo, N.*	5,668
Crowley, N. J. (*S.F*), 662 *Kerry, N.*	unop.
Curzon, Viscount (*Co. U*), 4 *Tattersea, S.*	12,287
Cusack, Dr. B. (*S.F*), 660 *Galway, N.*	4,897
Dalziel, Sir D., Bt. (*Co. U*), 32 *Brixton*	6,260
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (*Co. L*), 557 *Kirkcaldy*	unop.
Davidson, J. C. C. (*Co. U*), 334 *Hemel Hempstead*	unop.
Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. (*Co. U*), 328 *Hants, Fareham*	unop.
Davies, A. T. (*Co. U*), 150 *Lincoln*	4,456
Davies, Maj. D. (*Co. L*) 526 *Montgomery*	unop.
Davies, Sir D. S. (*Co. L*). 510 *Denbigh*	11,815
Davies, Evan (*Lab.*), 523 *Ebbw Vale*	unop.
Davies, Sir Joseph (*Co. L*), 268 *Crewe*	2,953
Davies, M. L. Vaughan (*Co. L*), 506 *Cardigan*	unop.
Davies, T. (*Co. U*), 522 *Cirencester and Tewkesbury*	2,625
Davies, Sir W. H. (*Co. L*), 99 *Bristol, S.*	7,352
Davis, A. (*Lab.*), 357 *Clitheroe*	1,159
Davison, J. E. (*Lab.*), 217 *Smethwick*	775
Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (*Co. U*), 31 *Kensington, S.*	5,387
Dawes, Com. J. A. (*Co. L*), 49 *Southwark, S.E.*	4,490
Dean, Lt.-Com. P., V.C. (*Co. U*), 84 *Blackburn*	14,884
Deeley, H. Mallaby- (*Co. U*), 248 *Willesden, East*	7,097

	Maj
De Frece, Sir W. (*Co. U*), 64*Ashton*	737
Dennis, J. W. (*Co. U*), 72*Birmingham, Deritend*	7,505
Denniss, E. R. B. (*Co. U*), 188*Oldham*	11,390
de Roiste (Roche), L. (*S. F.*), 613*Cork*	13.026
de Valera, E. (*S. F*), 634*Clare, E.*	unop.
de Valera, E. (*S. F*), 680*Mayo, E.*	8,975
Devlin, J. (*N*), 605*Belfast, Falls*	5,243
Dewhurst, Lt.-Com. H. (*Co. U*), 272*Northwich*	5,721
Dixon, Capt. H. (*U*), 607*Belfast, Pottinger*	6,061
Dockrell, Sir M. (*U*), 655*Dublin County, Rathmines*	1,834
Dolan, J. N. (*S. F*), 671*Leitrim*	14,615
Donald, T. (*Lab. U*), 610*Belfast, Victoria*	5,840
Donnelly, P. (*N*), 630*Armagh, S.*	4,266
Doyle, N. G. (*Co. U*), 179*Newcastle, N.*	7,025
Du Cros, Sir A. (*Co. U*), 56*Clapham*	6,706
Duffy, G. G. (*S. F*), 653*Dublin, S.*	779
Duggan, E. J. (*S. F*), 683*Meath, S.*	3.691
Duncannon, Capt. Visct. (*Co. U*), 347*Dover.*	6,128
Du Pre, Col. W. B. (*Co. U*), 264*Wycombe*	unop.
Edgar, C. B. (*Co. U*), 200*Richmond*	4,749
Edge, Capt. W. (*Co. L*), 86*Bolton*	unop.
Edwards, A. Clement (*Co. Lab.*), 117*East Ham, S.*	2,311
Edwards, C. (*Lab.*), 522*Bedwellty*	1,560
Edwards, Maj. J., D.S.O. (*Co. L*), 513*Aberavon*	5,877
Edwards, George, O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 395*S. Norfolk*	2,118
Edwards, J. H. (*Co. L*), 517*Neath*	8,148
Elliot, Capt. W. E. (*Co. U*), 584*Lanark*	7,155
Elliott, Sir G. (*Co. U*), 29*Islington, W.*	2,380
Elveden, Viscount, C.B., C.M.G. (*Co. U*), 220*Southend*	7,968
Entwistle, Maj. C. F. (*L*), 136*Hull, S. W.*	1,719
Etchingham, J. (*S. F*), 702*Wicklow, E.*	3,316
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington (*Co. U*), 315*Colchester*	4.074
Fahy, F. (*S. F*), 661*Galway, S.*	8,877
Falcon, Capt. M. (*Co. U*), 392*Norfolk, E.*	339
Falle, Sir B., Bt. (*Co. U*), 195*Portsmouth, N.*	4,364
Farquharson, Maj. A. C. (*Co. L*), 139*Leeds, N.*	10,440
Fell, Sir A. (*Co. U*), 123*Great Yarmouth*	1,007
Fildes, H. (*Co. L*), 224*Stockport*	6,344
Finney, S. (*Lab.*), 226*Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem*	1,173
Fisher, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. (*Co. L*), 491*English Universities*	478
Fitzgerald, T. D. (*S. F*), 654*Dublin County, Pembroke*	1,976
Fitzroy, Capt. Hon. E. A. (*Co. U*), 397*Daventry*	3,352
Flannery, Sir J. F. Bt. (*Co. U*), 318*Maldon*	1,823
Ford, P. (*Co. U*), 538*Edinburgh, N.*	1,475
Foreman, H., O.B.E. (*Co. U*), 22*Hammersmith, N.*	3,243
Forrest, W. (*Co. L.*), 476*Pontefract*	1,475
Forster, Rt. Hon. H. W. (*Co. U*), 101*Bromley*	12,501
Fox, Maj. G. Lane-(*Co. U*), 467*Barkston Ash*	5.553
Fox, H. W. (*Co. U*), 448*Tamworth*	unop
Foxcroft, Capt. C. T. (*Co. U*), 67*Bath*	10,361
France, G. A. (*Co. L*), 68*Batley and Morley*	1,468
Fraser, Maj. Sir K. (*Co. U*), 375*Harborough*	3.857
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E. (*Co. U.*) 337*St. Albans*	
Galbraith, S. (*L*), 313*Spennymoor*	1.247
Galligan, P. P. (*S. F*), 633*Cavan, W.*	unop.
Gange, E. S. (*Co. L*), 98*Bristol, N.*	6,393
Ganzoni, Capt. F. J. C. (*Co. U*), 132*Ipswich*	5,410
Gardiner, J. (*L*), 593*Kinross and W. Perth*	604
Gardner, Sir J. T. Agg-(*Co. U*), 106*Cheltenham*	3,285
Gardner, E. (*Co. U*), 261*Windsor*	5,625
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (*Co. U*), 104*Cambridge*	7,764
George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (*Co. L*), 496*Carnarvon*	12,898
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (*Co. U*), 100*Bristol, W.*	Maj. unop.
Gilbert, J. D. (*Co. L*), 47*Southwark, Central*	4,934
Gilmour, Col. Sir J., Bart., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 551*Glasgow, Pollok*	unop.
Ginnell, L. (*S. F*), 699*Westmeath*	8,977
Glanville, H. J. (*L*), 6*Bermondsey, W.*	1,262
Glyn, Maj. R. G. C. (*Co. U*), 598*Clackmannan and Eastern*	1,018
Goff, Sir P. (*Co. U*), 463*Cleveland*	91
Gore, Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-(*Co. U*), 426*Stafford*	4,101
Gould, J. C. (*U*), 493*Cardiff, Central*	3,879
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (*Co. U*), 254*Worcester*	4,554
Graham, D. M. (*Lab.*), 583*Lanark, Hamilton*	2,169
Graham, R. (*Lab.*), 175*Nelson*	5,557
Graham, W. (*Lab.*), 536*Edinburgh, Central*	364
Grant, J. A. (*Co. U*), 282*Whitehaven*	1,720
Gray, Maj. E. (*Co. U*), 63*Accrington*	5,430
Grayson, Lt.-Col. Sir H. M., K.B.E. (*Co. U*), 70*Birkenhead, W.*	5,208
Greame, Maj. Sir P. Lloyd-, K.B.E., M.C. (*Co. U*), 389*Hendon*	11,272
Green, A. (*U*), 112*Derby*	1,512
Green, J. F. (*Co. Lab.*), 146*Leicester, W.*	14,223
Greene, Lt.-Col. Sir W. R., Bt., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 20*Hackney, N.*	5.754
Greenwood, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt., K.C. (*Co. L*), 230*Sunderland*	8.434
Greenwood, W. (*Co. U*), 223*Stockport*	6,805
Greer, H. (*Co. U*), 418*Wells*	2,851
Gregory, H. H, K.C. (*Co. L*), 390*Derbysh., S.*	7,581
Greig, Col. J. W., K.C. (*Co. L*), 596*Renfrew, W.*	4,398
Gretton, Col. J., C.B.E. (*Co. U*), 421*Burton*	unop.
Griffith, A. (*S. F*), 632*Cavan, E.*	unop.
Griffith, A. (*S. F*), 696*Tyrone, N. W.*	2,746
Griffiths, T. (*Lab.*), 525*Pontypool*	1,017
Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Norton-, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*U*), 55*Wandsworth, Central*	4,414
Gritten, W. G. H. (*Ind. U*), 126*The Hartlepools*	5.356
Grundy, T. W. (*Lab.*), 479*Rother Valley*	5,023
Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., D.S.O. (*Co. L*), 299*Dorset, E.*	7,623
Guest, J. (*Lab.*), 472*Hemsworth*	1,612
Guest, Maj. Hon. O. (*Co. L*), 376*Loughborough*	5,537
Guinness, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. E. (*Co. U*), 431*Bury St. Edmunds*	unop.
Gwynne, R. S. (*Co. U*), 440*Eastbourne*	6,716
Hacking, Capt. D. H. (*Co. U*), 356*Chorley*	6,837
Hailwood, A. (*Co. U*), 162*Manchester, Ardwick*	2,971
Hall, Capt. Sir D. B., Bt. (*Co. U*), 342*Isle of Wight*	5,039
Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir F., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 9*Dulwich*	2.299
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 474*Normanton*	unop.
Hall, R.-Adm. Sir W. R. (*Co. U*), 160*W. Derby, Liverpool*	1,392
Hallas, E. (*Lab.*), 73*Birmingham, Duddeston*	6,516
Hambro, Capt. A. V. (*Co. U*), 301*Dorset, S*	6,016
Hamilton, Maj. C. G. (*Co. U*), 266*Altrincham*	12.736
Hancock, J. G. (*Co. L*), 284*Belper*	unop.
Hanna, G. B. (*Ind. U*), 626*Antrim, E.*	1,165
Hanson, Sir C. A., Bt. (*Co. U*), 275*Bodmin*	3.583
Harbison, T. J. S. (*N*), 695*Tyrone, N. E.*	4,924
Harmsworth, Cecil (*Co. L*), 257*Luton*	7,537
Harmsworth, Hon. E. (*Ind.*), 350*I. of Thanet*	2,653
Harmsworth, Sir R. L. (*Co. L*), 571*Caithness and Sutherland*	2,733

	Maj.
Harris, Sir H. P., K.B.E. (*Co. U*), 39 *Paddington, S.*	unop.
Hartshorn, V. (*Lab.*), 518 *Ogmore*	unop.
Haslam, L. (*Co. L*), 499 *Newport*	3,846
Hayday, A. (*Lab.*), 187 *Nottingham, W.*	1,734
Hayes, Dr. R. (*S. F*), 673 *Limerick, E.*	9,142
Hayes, J. (*S. F*), 642 *Cork, W.*	unop.
Hayward, E. (*L*), 311 *Seaham*	3,766
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (*Lab.*), 373 *Widnes*	987
Henderson, Maj. V. L. (*Co. U*), 555 *Glasgow, Tradeston*	8,499
Hennessy, Maj. G. R. J., O.B.E. (*Co. U*), 331 *Winchester*	4,597
Henry, Rt. Hon. D. S. (*U*), 675 *Londonderry, S.*	4,961
Herbert, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. (*Co. U*), 420 *Yeovil*	2,933
Herbert, D. (*Co. U*), 338 *Watford*	6,203
Hewart, Rt. Hon. Sir G. (*Co. L*), 144 *Leicester, E.*	11,327
Hickman, Brig.-Gen. T. E. (*Co. U*), 251 *Wolverhampton, Bilston*	3,599
Hicks, Sir W. Joynson-, Bt. (*Co. U*), 389 *Twickenham*	11,192
Higgins, K. C. (*S. F*), 686 *Queen's County*	6,972
Higham, C. F. (*Co. U*), 28 *Islington, S.*	1,002
Hilder, Lt.-Col. F. (*Co. U*), 321 *Essex, S.E.*	6,360
Hills, Maj. J. W. (*Co. U*), 308 *Durham*	218
Hinds, J. (*Co. L*), 507 *Carmarthen*	unop.
Hirst, G. H. (*Lab.*), 485 *Wentworth*	7,714
Hoare, Col. Sir Samuel, Bt., C.M.G. (*Co. U*), 13 *Chelsea*	6,740
Hodge, Rt. Hon. J. (*Lab.*), 166 *Manchester, Gorton*	8,042
Hogge, J. M. (*L*), 537 *Edinburgh, E.*	3,324
Hohler, G. F., K.C. (*Co. U*), 202 *Gillingham*	7,750
Holbrook, Sir A., K.B.E. (*Co. U*), 327 *Basingstoke*	3,122
Holmes, J. S. (*L*), 289 *Derbyshire, N.E.*	557
Hood, J. (*Co. U*), 250 *Wimbledon*	10,573
Hope, Sir H. (*Co. U*), 599 *Stirling & Clackmannan, W.*	3,084
Hope, Col. Sir J. A., Bt. (*Co. U*), 589 *Midlothian & Peebles, N.*	3,521
Hope, J. D. (*Co. L*), 570 *Berwick & Haddington*	3,801
Hope, J. F. (*Co. U*), 212 *Sheffield, Central*	3,402
Hopkins, J. W. W. (*U*), 44 *St. Pancras, S.E.*	1,290
Hopkinson, A. (*Co. L*), 366 *Mossley*	10,931
Hopkinson, Dr. E. (*U*), 164 *Manchester, Clayton*	4,631
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (*Co. U*), 547 *Glasgow, Hillhead*	8,617
Horne, W. E. (*Co. U*), 437 *Guildford*	8,071
Hotchkin, Capt. S. (*Co. U*), 380 *Horncastle*	1,413
Houston, R. P. (*Co. U*), 161 *Liverpool, West Toxteth*	6,233
Howard, Maj. S. G., C.B.E. (*L*), 432 *Sudbury*	910
Hudson, R. M. (*U*), 229 *Sunderland*	1,620
Hunter, Gen. Sir A. (*Co. U*), 363 *Lancaster*	4,625
Hunter, T. (*S. F*), 639 *Cork, N.E.*	unop.
Hurd, P. A. (*Co. U*), 416 *Frome*	664
Hurst, Maj. G. B., K.C. (*U*), 168 *Manchester, Moss Side*	4,913
Illingworth, Rt. Hon. A. H. (*Co. L*), 361 *Heywood and Radcliffe*	7,423
Inkslp, T. W. H. (*Co. U*), 96 *Bristol, Central*	5,095
Irving, Dan (*Soc.*), 102 *Burnley*	2,928
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. (*Co. U*), 462 *Howdenshire*	4,639
Jackson, Maj. C. L. A. Ward- (*Co. U*), 333 *Leominster*	3,015
James, Lt.-Col. Hon. C., C.B.E. (*Co. U*), 101 *Bromley*	1,071
Jameson, Maj. J. G. (*Co. U*), 540 *Edinb'gh, W.*	2,978
Jellett, W. M., K.C. (*U*), 705 *Dublin Univ.*	unop.
Jephcott, A. R. (*Co. U*), 82 *Birmingham, Yardley*	3,494
Jesson, C. (*Co. Lab.*), 239 *Walthamstow, W.*	3,163
Jodrell, N. P. (*Co. U*), 393 *King's Lynn*	366
Johnson, Sir L. (*Co. U*), 238 *Walthamstow, E.*	4,211
Johnstone, J. O.B.E. (*Co. L*), 595 *Renfrew, E.*	8,059
Jones, Sir Edgar (*Co. L*), 498 *Merthyr*	1,445
Jones, Sir Evan, Bt. (*Co. L*), 527 *Pembroke*	11,488
Jones, G. W. H. (*Co. U*), 53 *Stoke Newington*	3,089
Jones, H. H. (*Co. L*), 520 *Merioneth*	unop.
Jones, J. T. (*Lab.*), 244 *West Ham, Silvertown*	2,712
Jones, J. Towyn (*Co. L*), 508 *Llanelly*	1,935
Jones, W. Kennedy (*Co. U*), 128 *Hornsey*	unop.
Kellaway, Rt. Hon. F. G. (*Co. L*), 256 *Bedford*	6,837
Kelley, Maj. F. (*Co. U*), 205 *Rotherham*	1,716
Kelly, E. J. (*N*), 645 *Donegal, E.*	2,799
Kelly, T. (*S. F*), 620 *Dublin, St. Stephen's Green*	5,559
Kent, D. (*S. F*), 636 *Cork, E.*	unop.
Kenworthy, Lt.-Com Hon. J. M., (*L.*) 133 *Hull, Cent.*	917
Kenyon, B. (*Co. L*), 285 *Chesterfield*	unop.
Kidd, J. (*Co. U*), 588 *Linlithgow*	4,175
Kiley, J. D. (*L*), 52 *Whitechapel and St. George's*	503
King, Comdr. H. D. (*Co. U*), 394 *Norfolk, N.*	213
Knight, Maj. E. A. (*Co. U*), 458 *Kidderminster*	3,737
Knights, Capt. H. Newton, M.B.E. (*Co. U*), 10 *Camberwell, N.*	3,833
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (*L*), 294 *S. Molton*	2,331
Lampson, G. Locker- (*Co. U*), 391 *Wood Green*	14,678
Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker- (*Co. U*), 340 *Huntingdonshire*	4,344
Larmor, Sir Joseph (*Co. U*), 489 *Cambridge University*	757
Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (*Co. U*), 544 *Glasgow, Central*	12,917
Law, A. J. (*Co. U*), 201 *Rochdale*	7,777
Lawless, F. (*S. F*), 652 *Dublin County, N.*	4,710
Lawson, J. J. (*Lab*), 306 *Chester-le-Street*	12,525
Lennon, J. (*S. F*), 631 *Carlow*	unop.
Lewis, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Co. L*), 528 *University of Wales*	563
Lewis, Lt. T. A. (*Co. L*), 519 *Pontypridd*	3,175
Lindsay, W. A. (*U*), 603 *Belfast, Cromac*	8,951
Lister, Sir R. A. (*Co. L*), 324 *Stroud*	4,212
Lloyd, G. B. (*Co. U*), 413 *Shrewsbury*	4,284
Long, Rt. Hon. W. (*Co. U*), 60 *Westminster, St. George's*	9,313
Lonsdale, J. R. (*U*), 629 *Armagh, Mid.*	2,743
Lorden, J. W. (*Co. U*), 43 *St. Pancras, N.*	1,664
Loseby, Capt. C. E., M.C. (*Co. Lab.*), 91 *Bradford, E.*	753
Lowe, Sir F. (*Co. U*). 74 *B'ham, Edgbaston*	9,281
Lowther, Col. C. (*Co. U*), 364 *Lonsdale*	5,190
Lowther, Maj. C. (*Co. U*), 280 *Cumberland, N.*	unop.
Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (*Co. U*), 281 *Penrith and Cockermouth*	unop.
Lunn, W. (*Lab.*), 480 *Rothwell*	3,377
Lyle, C. E. L. (*Co. U*), 245 *Stratford*	3,677
Lynch, F. (*S. F*), 664 *Kerry, S.*	unop.
Lynn, R. J. (*U*), 611 *Belfast, Woodvale*	10,985
Lyon, L. (*Co. U*), 127 *Hastings*	7,554
McBride, J. M. (*S. F*), 679 *Mayo, W.*	8,627
McCabe, A. (*S. F*), 690 *Sligo, S.*	7,125
McCartan, Dr. P. (*S. F*), 670 *King's Co.*	unop.
McCurdy, Rt. Hon. C. A., K.C. (*Co. L*), 181 *Northampton*	3,371
McDonagh, J. (*S. F*), 693 *Tipperary, N.*	unop.
McDonald, Dr. B. (*Co. U*), 235 *Wallasey*	10,249
MacDonald, Rt. Hon. J. A. M. (*L*), 561 *Stirling and Falkirk*	4,149

	Maj.
MacEntee, J. F. (*S.F*), 685*Monaghan, S.*	3,111
McGrath, J. (*S.F*), 617*Dublin, St. James's*	4,700
McGuffin, S. (*Lab. U.*), 609*Belfast, Shankill*	8,166
McGuinness, J. (*S.F*), 676*Longford*	6,949
Mackinder, Sir H. J. (*Co.U*), 542*Camlachie*	6,453
MacLaren, Hon. H. D. (*Co.L*), 374*Bosworth*	6,201
McLaren, R. (*Co.U*), 586*Lanark, N.*	1,502
McLean, Lt.-Col. C. W. (*Co.U*), 378 *Brigg*	3,521
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir D. (*L*), 590*Peebles and Southern*	2,600
McLean, Neil (*Lab.*), 546*Glasgow, Govan*	815
MacLeod, J. M. (*Co.U*), 548*Glasgow, Kelvingrove*	8,636
Macmaster, D., K.C. (*Co.U*), 433*Chertsey*	10,299
McMicking, Maj. G. (*Co.L*), 577*Galloway*	unop.
Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J. (*Co.L*), 11*Camberwell, N.W.*	1,885
MacNeill, John (*S.F*), 706*National Univ.*	831
MacNeill, John (*S.F*), 622*Londonderry City*	315
McNeill, Ronald (*Co.U*), 344*Canterbury*	8,689
Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Ian, K.C. (*Co.L*),579 *Ross and Cromarty*	6,120
Macquisten, F. A., K.C.(*Co.U*), 554*Glasgow, Springburn*	2,788
MacVeagh, J. (*N*), 650*Down, S.*	3,183
Maddocks, H., K.C. (*Co.U*), 446*Nuneaton*	4,929
Magnus, Sir Philip, Bt. (*Co.U*), 490*London University*	669
Maitland, Sir A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (*Co.U*), 75*Birmingham, Erdington*	7,467
Mallalieu, F. W. (*Co.L*), 468*Colne Valley*	4,068
Malone, Lt.-Col. C. J. L., O.B.E., M.C. (*Lab.*), 148*Leyton, E.*	200
Malone, Maj. P. B. (*U*), 232*Tottenham, S.*	853
Maloney, P. J. (*S.F*), 694*Tipperary, S.*	6,043
Manville, E. (*Co.U*), 107*Coventry*	7,082
Markievicz, Constance Georgina de (*S.F*), 619*Dublin, St. Patrick's*	4,083
Marks, Sir G. C., (*Co.L*), 277*Cornwall, N.*	unop.
Marriott, J. A. R. (*Co.U*), 190*Oxford*	5,748
Martin, A. E. (*Co.L*), 319*Romford*	5,256
Mason, R. (*Co.L*), 403*Wansbeck*	3,399
Matthews, D. (*Co.L.*), 502*Swansea, E.*	1,092
Mellowes, L. (*S.F*), 659*Galway, E.*	unop.
Mellowes, L. (*S.F*), 682*Meath, N.*	3,224
Middlebrook, Sir W. (*Co.L*), 141*Leeds, S.*	5,099
Mildmay, Rt. Hon. F. B. (*Co.U*), 398*Totnes*	4,414
Mills, J. M. (*Lab*), 346*Dartford*)	9,048
Mitchell, W. L. (*Co.U*), 58*Streatham*	9,040
Moles, T. (*U*), 606*Belfast, Ormeau*	2,627
Molson, Maj. J. E. (*Co.U*), 579*Gainsborough*	2,078
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (*Co.L*), 503*Swansea, W.*	1,181
Monsell, Com. B. M. Eyres- (*Co.U*), 457 *Evesham*	6,909
Montagu, Rt. Hon. E. S. (*Co.L*), 265*Cambridge*	5,811
Moore, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Newton (*Co.U*), 27*Islington, N.*	10,183
Morden, Lt.-Col. W. G. (*Co.U*), 383*Brentford and Chiswick*	6,457
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (*Co.L*), 460*Buckrose*	6,132
Morgan, Maj. D. W., D.S.O., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 500*Rhondda, E.*	unop.
Morison, Rt. Hon. T. B. (*Co. L*), 578*Inverness*	5,061
Morris, R. (*Co.L*), 3*Battersea, N.*	5,597
Morrison, H. (*Co.U*), 453*Salisbury*	1,150
Mosley, Lt. O. (*Co.U*), 386*Harrow*	10,952
Mount, W. A. (*Co.U*), 260*Newbury*	unop.
Mulcahy, R. J. (*S.F*), 614*Dublin, Clontarf*	2,746
Munro, Rt. Hon. R., K.C. (*Co.L*), 597*Roxburgh and Selkirk*	7,469

	Maj.
Murchison, C. K. (*Co.U*), 134*Hull, E.*	4,619
Murray, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C. (*Co.L*), 564 *Kincardine and Western*	unop.
Murray, Maj. C. D., K.C. (*Co.U*), 539*Edinburgh, S.*	2,999
Murray, Dr. D. (*L*), 580*Western Isles*	390
Murray, Hon. G. (*Co.U*), 552*Glasgow, St. Rollox*	4,697
Murray, J. (*Co.L*), 143*Leeds, W.*	6,622
Murray, Maj. W., O.B.E. (*Co.U*), 573*Dumfries*	5,783
Myers, Tom (*Lab.*), 484 *Spen Valley*	1,718
Nall, Maj. J., D.S.O. (*U*), 167*Hulme*	4,836
Neal, A. (*Co.L*), 215*Sheffield, Hillsborough*	7,121
Nelson, R. F. W. R. (*Co.U*). 585*Motherwell*	2,155
Newbould, A. E. (*L.*), 149*Leyton, W.*	2,019
Newman, Lt.-Col. J. R. P. (*Co.U*), 385 *Finchley*	8,709
Newman, Sir R. (*Co.U*), 120*Exeter*	3,718
Newton, Maj. H. K. (*Co.U*), 317*Harwich*	1,197
Nicholl, Comdr. Sir E. (*Co.U*), 278*Penryn and Falmouth*	235
Nicholson, R. (*Co.L*), 469*Doncaster*	10,278
Nicholson, Col. W. G. (*Co.U*), 330*Hants. Petersfield*	6,463
Nield, Sir H., K.C. (*Co.U*), 115*Ealing*	10,100
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt. (*Co.L*), 83 *Blackburn*	16,802
Norris, Sir H. (*Co.U*), 16*Fulham, E.*	7 359
O'Connor, A. J. (*S.F*), 667*Kildare, S.*	5,595
O'Connor, T. P. (*N*), 157*Liverpool, Scotland*	unop.
O'Doherty, J. (*S.F*), 643*Donegal, N.*	3,928
O Grady, J. (*Lab.*), 142*Leeds, S.E.*	unop.
O'Higgins, B. (*S.F*), 635*Clare, W.*	unop.
O'Keefe, P. (*S.F*), 638*Cork, N.*	unop.
O'Kelly, J. J. (*S.F*), 677*Louth*	255
O'Kelly, J. T. (*S.F*), 615*Dublin, College Green*	6,809
O'Mahony, J. (*S.F*), 657*Fermanagh, S.*	2,149
O'Maille, P. (*S.F*), 658*Galway, Connemara*	8,272
Oman, Sir C. W. C., K.B.E. (*U*), 487*Oxford Univ.*	1,283
O'Mara, J. (*S.F*), 669*Kilkenny, S.*	6,830
O'Neill, Maj. Hon. H. (*U*), 625*Antrim, Mid.*	7,920
Onions, A. (*Lab.*), 514*Caerphilly*	2,014
Palmer, Maj. G. (*Co.L*), 310*Jarrow*	4,510
Palmer, Brig.-Gen. G. L. (*Co.U*), 455*Westbury*	3,197
Parker, J., C.H. (*Lab.*), 422*Cannock*	575
Parkinson, A. L. (*Co.U*), 85*Blackpool*	5,956
Parkinson, J. (*Lab.*), 247*Wigan*	1,330
Parry, Lt.-Col. T. H. (*Co.L*), 512*Flint*	unop.
Pearce, Sir W. (*Co.L*), 50*Limehouse*	3,390
Pease, Rt. Hon. H. Pike (*Co.U*), 110*Darlington*	4,457
Peel, Col. Hon. S. (*Co.U*), 390*Uxbridge*	3,583
Pender, Capt. Denison- (*Co.U*), 54*Balham and Tooting*	8,821
Pennefather, De F. (*Co.U*), 156*Liverpool, Kirkdale*	5,368
Percy, C. (*Co.U*), 233*Tynemouth*	449
Perkins, W. F. (*Co.U*), 329*New Forest and Christchurch*	unop.
Perring, W. G. (*Co.U*), 38*Paddington, N.*	1,730
Philipps, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Co.L*), 218*Southampton*	11,336
Philipps, Sir Owen (*Co.U*), 267*Chester*	5,050
Pickering, Col. E. W. (*Co.U*), 113*Dewsbury*	2,257
Pilditch, Sir P. (*Co.U*), 388*Spelthorne*	10,005
Pinkham, Col. C. (*Co.U*), 249*Willesden, W.*	3,286
Plunkett, Count (*S.F*), 687*Roscommon, N.*	unop.
Pollock, Sir E., K.C. (*Co.U*), 449*Warwick and Leamington*	unop.
Pownall, Lt.-Col. A. (*Co.U*), 36*Lewisham, E.*	unop.

	Maj.
Pratt, J. W. (*Co. L*), 543*Glasgow, Cathcart*	11,821
Prescott, Maj. W. H., C.B.E. (*Co. U*), 231 *Tottenham, N.*	4,598
Preston, W. (*Co. U*), 51*Mile End*	3,633
Pretyman, Rt. Hon. E. G. (*Co. U*), 314 *Chelmsford*	5,666
Pulley, C. T. (*Co. U*), 332*Hereford*	7,950
Purchase, H. G. (*Co. L*), 33*Kennington*	1,132
Rae, H. N. (*Co. L*), 481*Shipley*	11,010
Raeburn, Sir W. H. (*Co. U*), 572*Dumbarton*	5,693
Raffan, P. W. (*Co. L*), 147*Leigh*	1,746
Ramsden, Capt. G. T. (*Co. U*), 471*Elland*	1,889
Randles, Sir J. S. (*Co. U*), 165*Manchester Exchange*	6,964
Rankin, Capt. J. S. (*Co. U*), 151*Liverpool, East Toxteth*	unop.
Raper, A. B. (*Co. U*), 26*Islington, E.*	3,384
Ratcliffe, H. B. (*Co. U*), 90*Bradford Central*	4,798
Raw, Lt.-Col. Nathan, C.M.G., D.S.O., (*Co. U*), 159*Liverpool, Wavertree*	6,223
Rawlinson, J. F. P., K.C., (*Co. U*), 88*Cambridge University*	805
Redmond, Capt. W. A., D.S.O. (*N*), 623 *Waterford*	484
Rees, Sir J. D., Bt., K.C.I.E., C.V.O. (*Co. U*), 185*Nottingham, E.*	6,732
Rees, Capt. J. T. Tudor (*L*), 292*Barnstaple*	602
Reid, D. D. (*U*), 647*Down, East*	1,695
Remer, J. R. (*Co. U*), 271*Macclesfield*	4,624
Remnant, Col. Sir J. F., Bt., C.B.E. (*Co. U*), 25*Holborn*	5,783
Rendall, A. (*Co. L*), 325*Thornbury*	3,867
Renwick, G. (*Co. U*), 177*Newcastle Central*	4,438
Richardson, A. (*Co. U*), 349*Gravesend*	4,587
Richardson, Sir A. H. (*Co. L*), 12*Peckham*	4,214
Richardson, R. (*Lab.*), 309*Houghton-le-Spring*	689
Roberts, F. O. (*Lab.*), 242*West Bromwich*	1,709
Roberts, Rt. Hon. G. H. (*Lab.*), 182*Norwich*	19,786
Roberts, Sir S. (*Co. U*), 213*Sheffield, Ecclesall*	unop.
Robertson, J. (*Lab.*), 581*Lanark, Bothwell*	7,168
Robinson, S. (*Co. L*), 505*Brecon and Radnor*	unop.
Robinson, Sir T. (*Co. L*), 370*Stretford*	11,945
Rodger, A. K. (*Co. L*), 587*Rutherglen*	3,882
Rogers, Sir H. (*Co. U*), 79*Birmingham Moseley*	12,372
Rose, F. H. (*Ind. Lab.*), 529*Aberdeen, N.*	210
Rothschild, Maj. L. de (*Co. U*), 262*Bucks, Aylesbury*	unop.
Roundell, Lt.-Col. R. F. (*Co. U*), 482*Skipton*	2,281
Royce, W. S. (*Lab.*), 339*Holland with Boston*	1,070
Royden, Sir T., Bart., C.H. (*Co. U*), 88*Bootle*	7,235
Royds, Lt.-Col. E. (*Co. U*), 354*Grantham*	1,271
Rutherford, Col. Sir J. (*Co. U*), 358*Darwen*	983
Rutherford, Sir W. W. (*Co. U*), 152*Liverpool, Edgehill*	4,245
Ryan, Dr. J. (*S.F*), 701*Wexford, S.*	518
Samuel, A. Lyle- (*Co. L*), 428*Eye*	3,710
Samuel, A. M. (*Co. U*), 436*Farnham*	4,024
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. (*Co. U*), 35*Norwood*	6,183
Samuel, S. (*Co. U*), 57*Putney*	3,709
Sanders, Lt.-Col. Sir R. A., Bart. (*Co. U*), 415 *Bridgwater*	6,816
Sassoon, Maj. Sir P., Bt., C.M.G. (*Co. U*), 130*Hythe*	5,382
Scott, A. MacCallum (*Co. L*), 541*Glasgow, Bridgeton*	3,027
Scott, L., K.C. (*Co. U*), 154*L'pool Exchange*	2,061
Scott, Maj. Sir S. E., Bt. (*Co. U*), 42*St. Marylebone*	unop.
Seager, Sir W. (*L*), 494*Cardiff, E.*	1,985
Seares, W. (*S.F*), 681*Mayo, S.*	unop.
Seddon, J. A., C.H. (*Co. Lab.*), 227*Hanley*	335
Seely, Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Co. L*), 288*Ilkeston*	1,698
Sexton, J., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 206*St. Helens*	3,894
Shanahan, P. (*S.F*), 616*Dublin Harbour*	2,322
Shaw, Hon. A. (*Co. L*), 567*Kilmarnock*	6,916
Shaw, T., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 197*P[illegible]son*	728
Shaw, Capt. W. T. (*Co. U*), 576*Forfar*	518
Shee, Lt.-Col. M. Archer-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Co. U*) 15*Finsbury*	3,801
Short, A. (*Lab.*), 241*Wednesbury*	877
Shortt, Rt. Hon. E. (*Co. L*), 180*Newcastle, West*	6,401
Simm, M. T. (*Co. Lab.*), 236*Wallsend*	3,411
Sitch, C. H. (*Lab.*), 423*Kingswinford*	2,888
Smiley, Maj. P. Kerr- (*U*), 624*Antrim, N.*	6,948
Smith, Sir A., K.B.E. (*Co. U*), 109*South Croydon*	2,204
Smith, H. (*Co. U*), 240*Warrington*	2,392
Smith, W. R. (*Lab.*), 400*Wellingborough*	977
Smithers, Sir A. W. (*Co. U*), 345*Chislehurst*	5,807
Spencer, G. A. (*Lab.*), 405*Broxtowe*	6,469
Spoor, B. C. (*Lab.*), 304*Bishop Auckland*	2,643
Sprot, Col. Sir A., Bt. (*U*), 574*Fife, Eastern*	2,002
Stack, A. (*S.F*), 663*Kerry, W.*	unop.
Staines, M. (*S.F*), 618*Dublin, St. Michans*	3,557
Stanford, C. Thomas- (*Co. U*), 95*Brighton*	23,590
Stanier, Sir B., Bt. (*Co. U*), 411*Ludlow*	unop.
Stanley, Col. Hon. G. F., C.M.G. (*Co. U*), 198*Preston*	485
Stanton, C. B. (*Co. Lab.*), 497*Aberdare*	16,595
Starkey, J. R. (*Co. U*), 407*Newark*	unop.
Steel, Maj. S. S. (*Co. U*), 343*Ashford*	7,850
Stephenson, Lt.-Col. H. K., D.S.O. (*Co. L*), 216*Sheffield, Park*	9,172
Stevens, M. (*Co. U*), 118*Eccles*	12,413
Stewart, G. (*Co. U*), 274*Wirral*	unop.
Strauss, E. A. (*Co. L*), 48*Southwark, N.*	2,071
Sturrock, J. Leng- (*Co. L*), 559*Montrose*	6,369
Sugden, Lt. W. H. (*Co. U*), 369*Royton*	7,559
Surtees, Brig.-Gen. H. C., C.B. (*Co. U*), 121*Gateshead*	10,003
Sutherland, Sir W. (*Co. L*), 565*Argyllshire*	4,689
Swan, J. E. (*Lab.*), 303*Barnard Castle*	1,631
Sweeney, J. (*S.F*), 644*Donegal, W.*	2,596
Sweetman, R. (*S.F*), 700*Wexford, N.*	2 973
Sykes, Col. Sir A. J. (*Co. U*), 270*Knutsford*	unop.
Sykes, Sir C. (*Co. L*), 129*Huddersfield*	2,497
Talbot, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (*Co. U*), 444*Chichester*	7,786
Taylor, J., O.B.E. (*Co. L*), 532*Dumbarton*	1,168
Terrell, G. (*Co. U*), 451*Chippenham*	3,947
Terrell, Capt. R. (*Co. U*), 410*Henley*	5,619
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Lab.*), 111*Derby*	11,737
Thomas, Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen (*Ind. Lab.*), 504*Anglesey*	140
Thomas, Sir R. J., Bt. (*Co. L*), 511*Wrexham*	14,374
Thompson, Maj. E. C. Meysey- (*Co. U*) 76*Birmingham, Handsworth*	7,322
Thompson, T. (*Ind. L*), 173*Middlesbro, W.*	5,608
Thomson, F. C. (*Co. U*), 530*Aberdeen, S.*	7,090
Thomson, Sir W. Mitchell- (*Co. U*), 549*Maryhill*	6,382
Thorne, G. R. (*L*), 252*Wolverhampton, E.*	522
Thorne, Will (*Lab.*), 243*Plaistow*	11,499
Thorpe, Capt. J. H. (*Co. U*), 170*Manchester, Rusholme*	2,982
Tickler, T. G. (*Co. U*), 124*Grimsby*	4,673
Tillett, Ben (*Lab.*), 207*Salford, N.*	7,924
Tootill, R., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 87*Bolton*	uncp.
Townley, M. G. (*Co U*), 258*Bedford, Mid.*	1,721
Tryon, Maj G. C. (*Co. U*), 94*Brighton*	23,987
Turton, E. R. (*Co. U*), 466*Thirsk & Malton*	5,339
Vickers, D. (*Co. U*), 214*Sheffield, Hallam*	unop.
Waddington, R. (*Co. L*), 204*Rossendale*	923
Walker, C. L. Forestier- (*U*), 524*Monmouth*	2,975
Wallace, J. (*Co. L*), 535*Dunfermline District*	1,810
Walsh, J. J. (*S.F*), 612*Cork*	13,321

	Maj.
Walsh, S. (*Lab.*), 362 *Ince*	12,651
Walters, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. (*Co. L*), 211 *Sheffield, Brightside*	5,383
Walton, J. (*Co. Lab*), 470 *Don Valley*	2,227
Walton, Sir J., Bart. (*Co. L*), 65 *Barnsley*	unop.
Ward, Col. J., C.B. (*Co. L*), 228 *Stoke-on-Trent*	unop.
Ward, Col. L., D.S.O. (*U*), 135 *Hull, N.W.*	7,074
Ward, P. J. (*S.F*) 646 *Donegal, S.*	1,035
Ward, W. Dudley (*Co. L*), 219 *Southampton*	1,295
Waring, Maj. W. (*Co. L*), 305 *Blaydon*	2,093
Warner, Sir T. C., Bt. (*Co. L*), 425 *Lichfield*	4,129
Warren, Sir A. H., O.B.E. (*Co. U*), 119 *Edmonton*	3,316
Wason, J. C. (*Co. L*), 592 *Orkney & Shetland*	unop.
Waterson, A. E. (*Ind.*), 398 *Kettering*	2,538
Watson, Capt. J. B. (*Co. L*), 225 *Stockton-on-Tees*	unop.
Wedgwood, Col. J. C., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 176 *Newcastle-under-Lyme*	unop.
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (*Co. U*), 566 *Bute and Northern*	6,790
Weston, Col. J. W. (*Co. U*), 450 *Westmorland*	unop.
Wheler, Lt.-Col. G. C. H. (*Co. U*), 348 *Faversham*	6,845
White, C. F (*L*), 291 *Derbyshire, W.*	2,160
White, Lt.-Col. G. D. (*Co. U*), 221 *Southport*	8,980
Whitla, Sir W. (*U*), 707 *Belfast University*	1,369
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Co. L*), 125 *Halifax*	18,100
Wigan, Br.-Gen. J. T., C.B., C.M.G. (*Co. U*), 259 *Berkshire, Abingdon*	unop.
Wignall, J. (*Lab.*), 323 *Forest of Dean*	3,966
Wild, Sir E., K.C. (*Co. U*), 246 *West Ham, Upton*	5,627
Wilkie, A., C.H. (*Lab.*), 534 *Dundee*	14,399
Willey, Maj. F. V., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*Co. U*), 93 *Bradford, S.*	3,801
Williams, A. (*L*), 307 *Consett*	293
Williams, Lt.-Com. C. (*Co. U*), 295 *Tavistock*	2,152
Williams, J. (*Lab.*), 515 *Gower*	1,756
Williams, J. Lort- (*Co. U*), 5 *Rotherhithe*	1,750
Williams, Col. Penry (*Co. L*), 172 *Middlesbrough, East*	4,694
Williams, Col. Sir R., Bt. (*Co. L*), 409 *Banbury*	unop.
Williams, Col. Sir R., Bt. (*Co. U*), 302 *Dorset, W.*	unop.
Williams, Sir W. E. Hume-, K.C. (*Co. U*), 404 *Bassetlaw*	unop.
Williamson, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (*Co. L*), 591 *Moray and Nairn*	unop.
Willoughby, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. (*Co. U*), 355 *Rutland and Stamford*	1,199
Wills, Lt.-Col. Sir G., Bt. (*Co. U*), 419 *Weston-super-Mare*	6,390
Wilson, D. M., K.C. (*U*), 651 *Down, W.*	8,834
Wilson, J. Havelock (*Co. Lab.*), 222 *South Shields*	13,089
Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. W. (*L*), 459 *Stourbridge*	1,333
Wilson, Lt.-Col. L. O. (*Co. U*), 199 *Reading*	6,794
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir M., Bt., C.S.I., D.S.O. (*Co. U*), 8 *Bethnal Green, S.W.*	2,299
Wilson, Col. M. J. (*Co. U*), 464 *Richmond*	4,950
Wilson, Capt. S. (*Co. U*), 461 *Holderness*	3,866
Wilson, W. T. (*Lab.*), 372 *West Houghton*	5,152
Winfrey, Sir R. (*Co. L*), 396 *Norfolk, S.W.*	unop.
Winterton, Earl (*Co. U*), 445 *Horsham and Worthing*	13,100
Wintringham, T. (*L.*), 381 *Louth*	2,505
Wise, F. (*Co U.*), 131 *Ilford*	9,035
Wolmer, Capt. Lord (*Co. U*), 326 *Aldershot*	5,413
Wood, Maj. Hon. E. F. L. (*Co. U*), 478 *Yorks, N.R.*	unop.
Wood, Sir J., Bt. (*Co. U*), 273 *Stalybridge & Hyde*	6,954
Wood, Sir K. (*Co. U*), 62 *Woolwich, W.*	5,260
Wood, Maj. M. (*L.*), 562 *Aberdeensh. Cent.*	186
Wood, Maj. S. Hill- (*Co. U*), 287 *High Peak*	3,614
Woods, Sir Robert (*Ind.*), 704 *Dublin Univ.*	162
Woolcock, W. J. U., O.B.E. (*Co. L.*), 19 *Hackney, Cent.*	unop.
Worsfold, Dr. T. C. (*Co. U*), 438 *Witcham*	2,683
Yate, Col. C. E. (*Co. U*), 377 *Melton*	unop.
Yeo, Sir A. (*Co. L.*), 41 *Poplar, S.*	4,125
Young, Comm. E. H., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*L*), 183 *Norwich*	18,659
Young, Sir F. W. (*Co. U*), 454 *Swindon*	1,787
Young, R. (*Lab.*), 367 *Newton*	1,794
Young, W. (*Co. L*), 594 *Perth*	unop.
Younger, Sir G., Bt. (*Co. U*), 531 *Ayr District*	4,155

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M.P. for Penrith Div. of Cumberland £5,000

Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley £2,500

Deputy Chairman, Sir Edwin Cornwall, Bart. £1,000

Temporary Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. George Banbury; Rt. Hon. Charles Wm. Bowerman; Rt. Hon. John Wm. Wilson; Thomas Power O'Connor; John Frederick Peel Rawlinson

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Palace of Westminster £2,000

Clerk Asst., Thomas Lonsdale Webster, C.B. £1 800

Second do., Horace Christian Dawkins, M.B.E. £1,200

Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H. A. Ferguson-Davie £1,200

Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, H. West £1,112

Clerk of the Journals, A. I. Dasent £1,100

Senior Clerks, A. H. Ellis; F. R. Williams-Wynn; F. C. Holland; J. W. G. Bond; R. P. Colomb; Bryan Fell; Sir J. S. Horsburgh-Porter; F. C. Bramwell; C. R. Turner; W. K. Gibbons ..... each £650 to £900

Assistant Clerks, G. F. M. Campion; O. C. Williams; G. W. B. Throckmorton; B. H. Coode; G. C. Tylor; A. W. M. Bull; F. W. Metcalfe; C. R. P. Diver; E. A. Fellowes; C. L. Ferguson; R. A. W. Dent; L. A. Abraham ..... each £150 to £600

Unpaid Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. L. Lockton £600

Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B. T. St. John £650

Serjeant-at-Arms, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. £1 200

Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset £800

Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E. £650

Secretary to the Speaker, Hon. Edward Cadogan £500

Chaplain to the House of Commons, Rev. Canon Wm. H. Carnegie, M.A. £400

Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon, K.C., C.B. £1,200

Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. £800

Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant do., Vivian Kitto ..... £400 to £600

Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson £550

Official Reports (Editor), W. Turner Perkins ..... £550 to £600

Do. (Asst. Editor), T. H. Parr ..... £400 to £450

Figures following name of constituency denote the *total* number of electors; W. and subsequent figures being number of *women* electors included in larger total.

Co.U. = Coalition Unionist; *Co.L.* = Coalition Liberal; *Co.Lab.* = Coalition Labour; *U.* = Unionist; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Ind.* = Independent; *N.D.P.* = National Democratic Party; *N.P.* = National Party; *N.* = Nationalist; *S.F.* = Sinn Fein.
* Denotes a Member of the former Parliament.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS.

City of London, 30,719; W. 6,025

1**Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour*, O.M., *Co.U.* ..... *unop.*
2**Rt. Hon. Sir F. Banbury*, *Bt., Co.U.* ..... *unop.*

Battersea.

North, 38,552; W. 15,841

3 *R. Morris, Co.L.* 11,231
Mrs. Despard, *Lab.* 5,634

South, 43,036; W. 18,094

4 *Viscount Curzon, Co.U.* 15,670
*Col. A. Lynch, *Lab.* 3,383
J. W. Molden, *L.* 2,273
J. E. P. Jenkin, *Ind.* 1,657

Bermondsey.

Rotherhithe, 25,008; W. 9,591

*H.W.C.Carr-Gomm, *L.*.... 3,889
W. Godfrey, *Lab.* 1,750
5 *J.R.Lort-Williams, Co.U.* 5,639

West, 23,100; W. 9,165

6**H. J. Glanville, L.* 4,260
C. R. Scriven, *Co.L.* 2,998
Dr. A. Salter, *Lab.* 1,956
Lt. H. Becker, *Ind.* 1,294

Bethnal Green.

North-East, 25,253; W. 10,149

7**Sir E.Cornwall, Bt., Co.L.* 4,448
Lt. W. E. Steel, *N.P.* ... 2,312
W. Shadforth, *Ind.* 1,127

South-West, 19,510; W. 7,770

8 *Lt.-Col. Sir M. Wilson, Bt.*, C.S.I., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 4,240
Lt. E. Thurtle, *Ind.* 1,941
Col. H. M. Meyler, M.C., *L.* 1,935

Camberwell.

Dulwich, 30,377; W. 12,509

9**Lt.-Col. Sir F. Hall*, K.B.E., D.S.O., *Co. U.* 12,039
Lt. C. R. Cooke-Taylor, *L.* 3,219

North, 26,416; W. 10,095

10 *Capt. H. Newton Knights*, M.B.E., *Co.U.* 6,010
G. Hearn, *L.* 2,177
C. G. Ammon, *Lab.*..... 2,175

North-West, 30,751; W. 13,197
(Bye-election, March 31, 1920.)

11**Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, Co.L.* 6,618
Miss S. Lawrence, *Lab.* 4,733
J. C. Carroll, *Ind. L.*.... 3,386

Peckham, 36,916; W. 14,784

12**Sir A. H. H. Richardson*, C.B.E., *Co.L.* 8,764
C. Hughes, *Ind.* 4,550
C. Diamond, *Lab.*..... 2,559

Chelsea, 24,822; W. 11,390

13**Col. Sir S. J. G. Hoare, Bt.*, C.M.G., *Co.U.* 9,159
Miss E. F. Phipps, *Ind.* 2,419

Deptford, 51,611; W. 20,904

14**Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, Lab.* 14,073
Maj. J. T. Prestige, *In.U.* 9,711
F. A. Rumsey, *Ind.*..... 2,106

Finsbury, 34,873; W. 14,110

15**Lt.-Col. M. Archer-Shee*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.U.*.... 8,782
H. E. A. Cotton, *L.* ... 4,981

Fulham.

East, 36,228; W. 15,177

16 *Sir H. G. Norris, Co.U.* 10,242
David Cook, *Lab.*..... 2,883
F. Coysh, *L.* 1,644

West, 39,953; W. 16,721

17 *Sir Cyril S. Cobb*, K.B.E., M.V.O., *Co.U.* 12,180
R. M. Gentry, *Lab.*..... 4,435
Sir G. Fordham, *L.*..... 1,139
W. J. Allen, *Ind.*..... 995

Greenwich, 43,756; W. 16,677

18**Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bart.*, C.B., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 14,576
J. Bermingham, *Lab.*... 6,471

Hackney.

Central, 27,801; W. 11,191

19 *W. J. U. Woolcock*, O.B.E., *Co. L.* ..... *unop.*

North, 27,871; W. 11,617

20**Lt.-Col. Sir W. R. Greene, Bart.*, D.S.O., *Co.U.*.... 9,873
Lt. Wright-Burrows, *L.* 4,119

South, 25,212; W. 9,827

21 *H. Bottomley, Ind.* 11,145
A. Henri, *Co.L.* 2,830

Hammersmith.

North, 26,656; W. 10,951

22 *H. Foreman*, O.B.E. *Co.U.* 5,785
E. Young, *L.* 2,542
Maj. J. C. Walker, *N.P.* 2,075
C. R. Morden, *Lab.*..... 2,048

South, 27,906; W. 11,769

23**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Bull, Co.U.* 8,592
T. A. Robertson, *L.*..... 2,555
J. T. Westcott, *Lab.* ... 1,958

Hampstead, 32,544; W. 14,391

24 *G. Balfour, Co.U.* 13,393
B. S. Mackay, *Lab.*..... 3,646
Lt. J. H. Wrentmore, *N.P.* 1,881

Holborn, 20,371; W. 7,847

25**Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Remnant, Bt.*, C.B.E., *Co.U.* 6,874
J. H. Worrall, *Lab.*..... 1,091

Islington.

East, 37,078; W. 15,453

26 *A. B. Raper, Co.U.*..... 9,352
*E. Smallwood, *L.*..... 5,968
Maj. A. J. Lewer, *Lab.* 3,122
C. E. Copp'estone, *N.P.* 575
F. A. Wickhart, *Ind.* ... 147

North, 41,769; W. 17,707

27**Maj.-Gen. Sir Newton Moore*, K.C.M.G., *Co.U.* 14,183
J. Arnall, *Lab.* 4,000
N. Sargant, *L.* 2,529

South, 28,976; W. 11,911

28 *C. F. Higham, Co.U.* ... 6,885
*Rt. Hon. T. Wiles, *L.*... 5,383

West, 26,107; W. 10,558

29 *Sir G. S. Elliott, Co.U.* 4,996
*Rt. Hon. T. Lough, *L.* 2,616
J. Sheppard, *Lab.* 2,330
E. M. Taylor, *Ind.* 1,105

Kensington

North, 38,045; W. 17,029

30**Col. A. Burgoyne, Co.U.* 13,176
W. J. Jarrett, *Lab.*..... 3,653

South, 30,888; W. 14,995

31 *Sir W. H. Davison*, K.B.E., *Co.U.* 10,693
Br.-Gen. E. Makins, C.B., D.S.O., *N.P.* 5,306

Lambeth.

Brixton, 37,745; W. 16,819

32**Sir Davison Dalziel, Bt., Co.U.* 9,901
S. Kelley, *Ind.* 3,641
H. Norton, *L.* 2,594

Kennington, 37,322; W. 16,471

33 *H. G. Purchase, Co.L.*.... 4,705
Mrs. Alice Lucas, *U.* ... 3,573
W. Glennie, *Lab.* 2,817

North, 28,777; W. 12,265

34 *F. Briant, L.* 7,326
*Lt.-Col. Sir W. Houghton Gastrell, C.M.G., *Co.U.* 4,441

Norwood, 40,253; W. 17,940

35 *Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. Samuel, Co.U.* 12,848
H. Bignold, *Ind.* 6,665

Lewisham.

East, 41,424; W. 16,789

36 *Lt.-Col. A. Pownall*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* .....*unop.*

West, 39,796; W. 16,399

37**Maj. Sir E. Coates, Bt., Co.U.* .....*unop.*

Paddington.

North, 37,067; W. 16,372

38 *W. G. Perring, Co.U.* 5,759
Capt. W. G. Aston, *N.P.* 4,029
Lt.-Col. E. P. Barry, *Ind.* 3,571
L. B. Franklin, *L.* 1,831
H. Bundy, *Lab.* 1,257
*A. Strauss, *Lab.* 774

South, 27,479; W. 12,138

39**Sir H. P. Harris*, K.B.E., *Co.U.* .....*unop.*

Poplar.

Bow and Bromley.
33,486; W. 13,300

40**Maj. R. Blair, Co.U.* ... 8,190
G. Lansbury, *Lab.* 7,248
M. Dalton, *L.* 988

South. 36,077; W. 14,515

41**Sir A. W. Yeo, Co.L.*..... 8,571
Samuel March, *Lab.* ... 4,446
Capt. W. Allen, *Ind.* ... 4,339

St. Marylebone,
46,775; W. 20,750

42**Maj. Sir S. E. Scott, Bt., Co.U.* .....*unop.*

St. Pancras.

North, 23,747; W. 13,904

43 *J. W. Lorden, Co.U.* ... 7,260
*Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dickinson, K.B.E., *L.*..... 5,596
J. G. Dale, *Lab.* 4,651

South-East, 27,411 ; W. 11,378
44 *J. W. W. Hopkins, U...* 4,884
Lt. R. L. Reiss, *L.* 3.594
P. Adams, *U.* 2,263
H. G. Romerill, *Lab.* ... 2,169
South-West, 26,882 ; W. 10,729
45**Maj. R. W. Barnett, Co. U.* 7,119
A. C. Comyns-Carr, *L.*... 4,679
J. C. Sherrott, *Ind.* 352
SHOREDITCH,
45,686 ; W. 18,554
46**Rt. Hon. C. Addison,* M.D., *Co. L.* 9,532
R. S. Sievier, *Ind.* 3,414
J. Walton, *Lab.* 2,072
*H. G. Chancellor, *L.* ... 1,524
T. Warwick, *N.P.* 504
SOUTHWARK.
Central, 27,699 ; W. 11,078
47**J. D. Gilbert, Co. L.*..... 8,060
Capt. L. H. Guest, M.C., *Lab.* 3,126
North, 22,366 ; W. 8,843
48**E. A. Strauss, Co. L.* ... 4,254
Sir J. Harrington, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., *N.P.* 2,183
G. A. Isaacs, *Lab.* 2,027
Geo. G. Gebbett, *Ind.* 573
South-East, 27,512 ; W. 11,053
49**Com. J. A. Dawes, Co. L.* 7,208
T. E. Naylor, *Lab.* 2,718
STEPNEY.
Limehouse, 23,275 ; W. 12,044
50**Sir W. Pearce, Co. L.* ... 5,860
*Capt. D. D. Sheehan, *Lab.* 2,470
C. Rodwell, *N.P.* 1,45
Mile End, 22,131 ; W. 8,789
51 *W. Preston, Co. U.* 6,025
W. Devenay, *Lab.* 2,390
C. J. O. Sanders, C.B.E., *L.* 1,119
Whitechapel and St. George's, 23,366 ; W. 9,242
52**J. D. Riley, L.* 3,025
Dr. Robt. Ambrose, *Lab.* 2,522
G. A. Cohen, *Co. U.*..... 2,489
J. R. Raphael, *Ind.* ... 614
STOKE NEWINGTON,
20,090 ; W. 8,106
53 *G. W. H. Jones, Co. U.* 5,918
H. J. Ormond, *Ind.*..... 2,829
P. H. Heffer, *L.* 2,181
WANDSWORTH.
Balham and Tooting, 40,212 ; W. 17,547
54**Capt. J. C. D. Denison-Pender, Co. U.* 12,405
F. Smith, O.B.E., *Lab.*... 3,584
A. J. Hurley, *Ind.* 1,805
Capt. M. Anderson, O.B.E., *L.*..... 1,542
W. Hunt, *U.* 1,457
Central, 27,825 ; W. 11,567
55**Lt.-Col. Sir J. Norton-Griffiths,* K.C.B., D.S.O., *U.* 7,796
Geo. P. Blizzard, *Lab.*... 3,382
*Col. Hon. H. Guest, *Co. L.* 2,988
Clapham, 34,640 ; W. 15,136
56**Sir A. du Cros, Bt., Co. U.* 9,776
H. H. Beamish, *Ind.* ... 3,070
P. H. Thomas, *L.*..... 2,790
Lt. W. J. Harvey, M.C., *Co. Ind.* 594
Putney, 31,437 ; W. 13,514
57**S. Samuel, Co. U.* 8,677
J. G. Jenkins, *N.P.*..... 4,968
Streatham, 26,842 ; W. 12,192
58 *W. L. Mitchell, Co. U.*....11,457
J. A. Compston, K.C., *L.* 2,417
Capt. F. H. Bellamy, *N.P.* 1,844
WESTMINSTER.
Abbey, 33,935 ; W. 13,042
59**W. L. Burdett-Coutts, Co. U.* .....*unop.*
St. George's, 20,090 ; W. 12,673
60**Rt. Hon. W. Long, Co. U.* 10,453
H G. Mackenzie Bell, *L.* 1,140
WOOLWICH.
East, 36,027 ; W. 13,837
61**Rt. Hon. W. Crooks, Lab.* *unop.*
West. 34,248 ; W. 13,140
62 *Sir H. K. Wood, Co. U.*....12,348
A. G. Cameron, *Lab.* .. 7,088
Maj. W. A. Adam, *Ind. U.* 1,109
ENGLISH BOROUGHS.
ACCRINGTON, 42,160 ; W. 17,528
63 *Maj. E. Gray, Co. U.* ...13,808
*Maj. Rt. Hon. H. T. Baker, *L.* 8,378
C. R. Buxton, *Lab.* 6,369
W. Hammond, *Ind.* ... 738
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,
25,715 ; W. 10,739
(Bye-election, Jan. 31, 1920).
64 *Sir W. de Frece, Co. U.* 8,864
W. C. Robinson, O.B.E., *Lab.* 8,127
Sir A. H. Marshall, K.B.E., *Ind. L.* 3,511
BARNSLEY, 34,056 ; W. 12,549
65**Sir J. Walton, Bt., Co. L.* *unop.*
BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
37,697 ; W. 12,787
66 *Sir R. B. Chadwick, Co. U.* 12,608
*C. Duncan, *Lab.* 12,309
BATH, 31,512 ; W. 14,170
67**Capt. C. T. Foxcroft, Co. U.* 15,605
A. J. Bethell, *Lab.* 5,244
BATLEY AND MORLEY,
28,211 ; W. 16,145
68**G. A. France, Co. L.* ...13,519
B. Turner, O.B.E., *Lab.* 12,051
BIRKENHEAD.
East, 33,297 ; W. 12,377
69 *A. Bigland, Co. U.* 13,012
J. Finigan, *Lab.* 5,399
H. Graham White, *L.*... 1,787
West, 30,068 ; W. 11,391
70 *Lt.-Col. Sir H. M. Grayson,* K.B.E., *Co. U.* 10,881
W. H. Egan, *Lab.* 5,673
H. Bickersteth, *L.* 1,751
BIRMINGHAM.
Aston, 35,443 ; W. 13,832
71**Rt. Hon. E. Cecil, Co. U.* 9,997
W. Banfield, *Lab.* 4,451
J. H. Dooley, *Ind.* 1,561
Deritend, 37,442 ; W. 14,449
72 *J. W. Dennis, Co. U.* ... 9,495
A. Brampton, *L.* 1,990
Duddeston, 34,167 ; W. 12,521
73 *E. Hallas, Lab.* 8,796
Dr. J. F. Crowley, *L.* ... 2,280
Edgbaston, 37,013 ; W. 14,935
74**Sir F. Lowe, Bt., Co. U.* 13,565
Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Barnsley, *L.* 4,148
Erdington, 34,239 ; W. 13,362
75**Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Bt., Co. U.* 12,678
A. E. Tyton, *Lab.* 5,211
Capt. R. Somerset, *L.*.... 1,392
Handsworth, 37,254 ; W. 14,573
76**E. C. Meysey-Thompson, Co. U.* 12,019
N. Tiptaft, *Ind.* 4,697
H. J. Odell, *Lab.* 4,576
King's Norton, 27,117 ; W. 10,550
77**Sir H. Austin, K.B.E., Co. U.* 8,809
T. Hackett, *Ind.* 4,917
N. Birkett, *L.* 2,435
Ladywood, 33,330 ; W. 12,855
78 *N. Chamberlain, Co. U.* 9,405
J. W. Kneeshaw, *Lab.*.. 2,572
Mrs. M. C. Ashby, *L.* ... 1,554
Moseley 41,546 ; W. 16,477
79 *Sir H. Rogers, Co. U.* ...16,161
Dr. R. Dunstan, *Lab.*.... 3,789
W. Hill, *L.*..... 3,422
Sparkbrook, 37,123 ; W. 14,363
80**Lt.-Col. L. C. S. Amery, Co. U.* 15,225
Frank Spires, *Ind.* 3,014
John G. Hurst, *L.* 1,251
West. 35,836 ; W. 14,257
81**Rt. Hon. A. Chamberlain, Co. U.*.....*unop.*
Yardley, 36,575 ; W. 13,655
82 *A. R. Jephcott, Co. U.*....10,960
G. Shann, *Ind.* 7,466
G. Jackson, *L.* 1,049
BLACKBURN, 61,972 ; W. 26,587
83**Rt. Hon. Sir H. Norman, Bt., Co. L.* 32,076
Lieut.-Com. P. Dean, V.C., *Co. U.* 30,158
*P. Snowden, *Lab.*.... 15,274
BLACKPOOL, 41,627 ; W. 19,372
85 *A. L. Parkinson, Co. U.* 15,818
C. F. Critchley, *Ind.* ... 9,862
A. Gee, *Lab.* 2,608
BOLTON, 82,458 ; W. 34,248
86**Capt. W. Edge, Co. L.*...*unop.*
87**R. Tootill, C.B.E., Lab.*...*unop.*
BOOTLE, 33,419 ; W. 12,860
88 *Sir T. Royden, Bt.*, C.H., *Co. U.* 12,312
E. Cathery, *Ind.* 5,077
BOURNEMOUTH,
33,079 ; W. 15,173
89**Br.-Gen. H. Page-Croft, C.M.G., N.P.* 14,048
Rev. F. J. Hopkins, *Lab.* 5,302
T. D. Keighley, *L.* 1,854
BRADFORD.
Central, 44,549 ; W. 19,049
90 *H. B. Ratcliffe, Co. U.* ...12,434
W. Leach, *Lab.*..... 7,636
*Sir James Hill, Bt., *L.* 4,304
East, 36,580 ; W. 15,699
91 *Capt. C. E. Loseby, M.C., Co. Lab.* 9,390
*F. W. Jowett, *Lab.*..... 8,637
*Sir W. E. B. Priestley, *L.* 4,782
North, 33,038 ; W. 14,369
92a *Maj. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, Co. U.* 11,048
J. H. Palin, *Lab.* 6,409
E. Binns, *L.* 4,688

South, 41,449 ; W. 18,142
93 *Maj. F. V. Willey*, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., *Co.U.* 11,983
W. Hirst, *Ind.* 8,182
G. Muff, *L.* 6,613

BRIGHTON, 82,449 ; W. 36,585
94*Maj. G. C. Tryon, Co.U. 32,958
95*C. Thomas - Stanford, *Co.U.* 32,561
T. Lewis, *Lab.* 8,971
G. W. Canter, *Lab.* 8,514

BRISTOL.
Central, 36,038 ; W. 14,735
96 *T. W. H. Inskip*, K.C., *Co.U.* 12,232
E. Bevin, *Lab.* 7,137
East, 33,679 ; W. 13,362
97 *G. B. Britton, Co.L.* ... 9,434
L. Bateman, *Lab.* 8,135
*Rt. Hon. Sir C. Hobhouse, *Bt.*, *L.* 1,447
North, 34,657 ; W. 14,431
98 *E. S. Gange, Co.L.* 11,400
J. Kaylor, *Lab.* 5,007
E. W. Petter, *N.P.* 2,520
South, 35,663 ; W. 14,412
99*Sir W. H. Davies, Co.L. 13,761
T. C. Lewis, *Lab.* 6,409
West, 35,072 ; W. 15,742
100*Lt.-Col. G. A. Gibbs, *Co.U.* ..... *unop.*

BROMLEY, 40,709 ; W. 17,856
(Bye-election, Dec. 17, 1919.)
101 *Lt.-Col. Hon. Cuthbert James*, C.B.E., *Co.U.* 11148
F. P. Hodes, *Lab.* 10,077

BURNLEY, 50,870 ; W. 20,687
102 *D. Daniel Irving, Soc.* 15,217
Maj. Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland, D.S.O. *Co.U* 12,289
J. H. Grey, *L.* 8,825

BURY, 32,666 ; W. 14,242
103 *Capt. C. Ainsworth, U.* 10,043
*Sir G. Toulmin, *Co.L.*... 6,862
H. W. Wallace, *Lab.* ... 4,973

CAMBRIDGE, 25,170 ; W. 10,581
104*Rt. Hon. Sir E. Geddes, G.C.B., G.B.E., *Co.U.* 11,553
Rev. T. R. Williams, *Lab.* 3,789

CARLISLE, 23,066 ; W. 8,970
105 *W.T. Carr*, C.B.E., *Co.L.* 9,511
E. Lowthian, *Lab.* ... 4,736

CHELTENHAM, 23,217; W. 10,556
106*Sir J. Agg-Gardner, *Co.U.* 9,602
Dr. R. Davies, *Ind.* ... 6,317

COVENTRY, 62,066 ; W. 23,713
107 *E. Manville, Co.U.* ...17,380
R. C. Wallhead, *Lab.* . 10,298
Sir C. Mansel, Bt., *L.* 4,128
A.C. Bannington, *Ind.* 3,806
*D. M. Mason, *Ind.L.* 3,145

CROYDON.
North, 43,669 ; W. 18,406
108 *Maj. G. O. Borwick*, D.S.O., *Co.U.* 16,250
J. Trumble, *L.* 7,094
South, 45,115 ; W. 18,808
(Bye-election, Nov. 14, 1919.)
109 *Sir Allan Smith*, K.B.E., *Co.U.* 11,777
H. Houlder, *Ind.L.* ... 9,573

DARLINGTON, 28,660 ; W. 11,467
110*Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease, *Co.U.* 11,951
A. H. Scott, *L.* 7,494
DERBY, 61,538 ; W. 24,470
111*Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, *Lab.* 25,145
112 *A. Green, Ind.U.* 14,920
W. B. Robotham, *L.* ...13,408
Capt. H. M. Smith, *Ind.* 13,012
DEWSBURY, 27,592 ; W. 11,418
113 *Lt.-Col. E. W. Pickering*, D.S.O., *Co.U.* ... 7,853
Ben Riley, *Lab.* 5,596
*Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, *L.* 5,130
DUDLEY, 25,103 ; W. 9,765
114*Rt. Hon. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, *Co.U.* ... 9,126
W. B. Steer, *Lab.* 6,046
EALING, 28,687 ; W. 11,995
115*Sir H. Nield, K.C., *Co.U.* 13,710
A. H. Chilton, *Lab.* ... 3,610

EAST HAM.
North, 34,219 ; W. 13,996
116*Sir J. Bethell, Bt., *Co.L.* 9,436
W. Mann, *N.P.* 6,748
South, 32,472 ; W. 12,696
117*A. C. Edwards, *Co.Lab.* 7,972
F. Hamlett, *U.* 5,661
*Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, *Lab.* 5,024
ECCLES, 34,702 ; W. 14,580
118 *M. Stevens, Co.U.* 15,821
*R. D. Holt, *L.* 3,408
EDMONTON, 28,930 ; W. 11,866
119 *Sir A. H. Warren*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 6,891
F. A. Broad, *Lab.* 3,575
H. Vivian, *L.* 2,245
H. Barrass, *Ind.* 1,223
EXETER, 32,267 ; W. 13,497
120*Sir R. H. S. D. L. Newman, Bt., *Co.U.* 12,524
L. W. Costello, *L.* 8,806
GATESHEAD, 55,443 ; W. 20,848
121 *Brig.-Gen. H. C. Surtees* C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 17,215
J. Brotherton, *Lab.* ... 7,212
Sir H. Elverston, *L.* ... 5,833
GLOUCESTER, 25,006 ; W. 10,424
122 *Sir J. Bruton, Co.U.*... 8,470
T. H. Mordey, *L.* 5,246
W. L. Edwards, *Lab.*... 2,860

GREAT YARMOUTH, 24,585 ; W. 10,696
123*Sir A. Fell, *Co.U.* 6,741
Lieut. J. H. Wilson, *L.* 5,734
W. McConnell, *Lab.* ... 1,848
W. H. Dawson, *Ind.*... 125
GRIMSBY, 47,189 ; W. 18,710
124*T. G. Tickler, *Co.U.* ...13,688
C. Franklin, *Soc.* 9,015
J. W. Eason, *Ind.* 2,791
Maj. H. Crosby, *Ind.*... 1,260
HALIFAX, 49,017 ; W. 21,030
125*Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, *Co.L.* 22,136
A. McManus, *Soc.* 4,036

HARTLEPOOLS, THE, 39,578 ; W. 14,803
126 *W. G. H. Gritten, Ind.U.* 13,003
C. Macfarlane, *Co.L.* ...7,647
W. Sherwood, *Lab.* ... 4,733

HASTINGS, 24,958 ; W. 11,607
127 *L. Lyon, Co.U.* 11,210
J. G. Butler, *Lab.* 3,556
HORNSEY, 43,048 ; W. 18,493
128*W. K. Jones, Co.U. ...*unop.*

HUDDERSFIELD, 56,200 ; W. 23,973.
129*Sir C. Sykes, K.B.E., *Co.L.* 15,234
H. Snell, *Lab.* 12,737
E. Woodhead, *L.* 11,256
HYTHE, 19,896 ; W. 8,679
130*Maj. Sir P. Sassoon, *Bt.*, C.M.G., *Co.U.* ... 8,809
R. Forsyth, *Lab.* 3,427
ILFORD, 40,749 ; W. 16,931
(Bye-election, Sept. 25, 1920).
131 *Frederic Wise, Co.U.* 15,612
J. King, *Lab.* 6,577
Maj. J. W. H. Thompson, *Ind.L.* 6,515
IPSWICH, 37,348 ; W. 15,540
132*Capt. F. J. C. Ganzoni, *Co.U.* 13,553
R. F. Jackson, *Lab.* ... 8,143
G. H. Morgan, K.C., *L.* 3,663

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
Central, 31421 ; W. 11.991
(Bye-election, March 29, 1919
133*Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. *Kenworthy*, *L.* 8,616
Lord Eustace Percy, *Co.U.* 7,699
East, 31,316 ; W. 12,094
134 *C. K. Murchison, Co.U.* 9,566
*T. R. Ferens, *L.* 4,947
R. H. Farrah, *Lab.* ... 3,725
North-West, 31,417 ; W. 12,771
135 *Col. L. Ward*, D.S.O., *U.* 10,898
*Lt.-Col. Hon. G. G. Wilson, D.S.O., *Co.L.* 3,824
A. Gould, *Lab.* 3,528
South-West, 32,601 ; W. 12,837
136 *Maj. C. F. Entwistle, L.* 6,724
J. R. Bell, *Co.Lab.* ... 5,005
R. Mell, *Lab.* 3,121
A. Shakesby, *Ind.* 698
P. S. Newbound, *Ind.* 650

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, 35,656 ; W. 15,675
137 *J.G.D. Campbell, Co.U.* 13,596
T. H. Dumper, *Lab.* 2,503
A. E. Ely, *L.* 2,325

LEEDS.
Central, 43,496 ; W. 17,671
138*R. Armitage, Co.L. ...11,474
Capt. E. Terry, *Ind.*.... 2,634
J. Smith, *Ind.* 2,146
North, 37,904 ; W. 16,067
139 *Maj. A. C. Farquharson*, M.D., *Co.L.* 13,863
G. H. Thompson, *Lab.* 3,423
H. F. Wyatt, *N.P.* ... 1,282
North-East, 36,829 ; W. 15,265
140 *Maj. J. D. Birchall, Co.U.* 14,450
J. Bromley, *Lab.* 4,680
South, 35,843 ; W. 14,631
141*Sir W. Middlebrook, Co.L. 10,609
F. Fountain, *Lab.* 5,510
J. A. Brook, *Ind.* 1,377
South-East, 36,471 ; W. 14,452
142*Capt. J. O'Grady, *Lab. unop.*

West, 38,766 ; W. 16,252
143 *J. Murray, Co.L.* 12,642
J. Arnott, *Lab.* 6,020
Sergt.H.Chapman, *Ind.* 1,138
D. T. Barnes, *Ind.*..... 619

LEICESTER.

East, 37,687 ; W. 15,607
144* *Rt. Hon. Sir G. Hewart,* K.C., *Co.L.* 18,024
G. H. Banton, *Lab.* ... 6,597
South, 35,909 ; W. 15,260
145 *T. A. Blane, Co.U.* ...18,498
F. F. Riley, *Lab.* 5,463
West, 40,634 ; W. 16,873
146 *J. F. Green, Co.Lab.*....20,570
*J. R. Macdonald, *Lab.* 6,347

LEIGH, 35,912 ; W. 13,682
147* *P. W. Raffan, Co.L.*....12,892
R. O. Jones, *Ind.* 11,146

LEYTON.

East, 26,735 ; W. 11,062
148 *Lt.-Col. C. J. L. Malone,* O.B.E., M.C. *Co.L.* ... 4,319
E. E. Alexander, *U.* ... 4,119
W. Carter, *Lab.* 3,669
West, 32,567 ; W. 13,285
(Bye-election, March 1, 1919.)
149 *A. E. Newbould, L.* .. 7,934
J. F. Mason, *Co.U.*..... 5,915

LINCOLN, 31,365 ; W. 12,401
150 *Alfred Davies, Co.U.*....11,114
Arthur Taylor, *Lab.* ... 6,658
*Charles Roberts, *L.* ... 5,550

LIVERPOOL.

East Toxteth, 33,967 ; W. 13,182
151* *Capt. J. S. Rankin, Co.Unoop*
Edgehill, 30,683 ; W. 11,958
152* *Sir Watson Rutherford, Co.U.* 9,832
P. J. Tevenan, *Lab.* ... 5,587
Everton, 25,606 ; W. 10,170
153* *Sir J. S. Harmood-Banner, Co.U.* 6,370
A. W. Brooksbank, *Ind.* 5,779
Exchange, 35,625 ; W. 13,726
154* *Leslie Scott,* K.C., *Co.U.* 10,286
A. Harford, *Ind.*..... 8,225
Fairfield, 27,727 ; W. 10,854
155 *Maj. J. B. B. Cohen, U.* 7,698
Capt. F. L. Joseph, *Co.L.* 4,188
G. Porter, *Lab.* 3,337
Kirkdale, 30,760 ; W. 11,774
156* *D. F. Pennefather, Co.U.* 10,380
S. Mason, *Lab.* 5,012
Scotland, 32,976 ; W. 11,618
157* *T. P. O'Connor, N.*.....*unop.*
Walton, 29,128 ; W. 11,239
158 *Lt.-Com. H. W. S. Chilcott, Co.U.*.....11,457
Dixon Smith, *Lab.*..... 4,580
Wavertree, 31,262 ; W. 12,708
159 *Lt.-Col. N. Raw,* C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., *Co.U.*....11,326
C. Wilson, *Lab.* 5,103
Sir A. Booth, Bt., *L.*.... 2,484
West Derby, 31,276 ; W. 12,535
(Bye-election, Feb. 26, 1919.)
160 *Rr.-Adm. Sir W. R. Hall,* K.C.M.G. *Co.U.*, 6,062
G. Nelson, *Lab.* 4,670
West Toxteth, 35,806 ; W. 13,809
161* *R. P. Houston, Co.U.* 13,083
W. A. Robinson, *Lab.* 6,850

MANCHESTER.

Ardwick, 37,214 ; W. 14,966
162 *A. Hailwood, Co.U.* ... 8,641
T. Lowth, *Lab.* 5,670
Lt.-Col. H. M. Stephenson, *N.P.* 3,510
Blackley, 24,857 ; W. 10,555
163 *H. Briggs, U.* 7,997
A. Townend, *Lab.* 3,659
P. M. Oliver, *L.* 2,986
Clayton, 34,659 ; W. 13,862
164 *Dr. E. Hopkinson, U.*...12,285
*J. Sutton, *Lab.* 7,634
Exchange, 34,569 ; W. 12,142
165* *Sir J. S. Randles, Co.U.*12,290
Sir A. Haworth, Bart., *L.* 5,326
Gorton, 33,382 ; W. 13,498
166* *Rt. Hon. J. Hodge, Lab.*13,047
H. White, *Ind.* 5,005
J. T. Murphy, *Soc.*..... 1,300
Hulme, 38,148 ; W. 15,494
167 *Maj. J. Nall,* D.S.O., *U.*10,805
*C. T. Needham, *Co.L.* 5,969
A. Hilton, *Lab.* 2,572
G. Milner, *Ind.* 297
Moss Side, 32,648 ; W. 13,171
168 *Maj. G. B. Hurst,* K.C., *U.*10,621
T. Stott, *L.* 5,708
Platting, 38,920 ; W. 15,838
169* *Rt. Hon. J. Clynes, Lab.unop.*
Rusholme, 30,421 ; W. 13,161
(Bye-election, Oct. 7, 1919.)
170 *Capt. J. H. Thorpe, Co.U.* 9,394
Dr. R. Dunstan, *Lab.*. 6,412
W. M. R. Pringle, *L.*... 3,923
Capt. R. B. Crewdson, *N.P.* 815
Withington, 27,601 ; W. 12,038
171 *R. A. D. Carter, U.*.... 11,677
G. F. Burdett, *L.* 5,166

MIDDLESBROUGH.

East, 25,286 ; W. 9,692
172* *Col. P. Williams, Co.L.* 8,470
Lt. F. W. Carey, *Lab.* 3,776
West, 32,286 ; W. 12,290
173 *T. Thomson, Ind.L.* ...10,958
C. T. Cramp, *Lab.* 5,350

MORPETH, 39,773 ; W. 14,781
174 *John Cairns, Lab.* 7,677
F.C.Thornborough, *Co.L.*7,140
C. H. Meares, *U.* 4,320
Capt. G. Newton, *Ind.* 2,729
Maj.T.M. Allison, *Lab.* 511

NELSON AND COLNE,
43,381 ; W. 18,023
(Bye-election, June 17, 1920.)
175 *R. Graham, Lab.* 14,134
F. N. Wainwright, *Co.U.* 8,577
W. Russell Rea, *Ind.L.* 5,805

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,
29,657 ; W. 11,632
176* *Col. J. C. Wedgewood,* D.S.O., *Lab.* .....*unop.*

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Central, 32,796 ; W. 12,151
177 *G. Renwick, Co.U.* 9,414
James Smith, *Lab.* 4,976
East, 30,719 ; W. 11,523
178 *Maj. H. Barnes, L.* ... 8,682
*W. Hudson, O.B E., *Lab.* 5,195
J. Thompson, *Ind.*..... 1,079

North, 32,272 ; W. 12,858
179 *N. G. Doyle, Co.U.* ...11,347
Sir G. Lunn, *L.* 4,322
R. . Wilson, *Lab.*..... 3,102
West, 33,527 ; W. 12,661
180* *Rt. Hon. E. Shortt,* K.C., *Co.L.* 12,812
D. Adams, *Lab.* 6,411

NORTHAMPTON, 46,007 ; W. 18,793
(Bye-election, April 1, 1920.)
181* *Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy,* K.C., *Co.L.* 16,650
Miss Bondfield, *Lab.* 13,279

NORWICH 60,342 ; W. 26,334
182* *Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, Lab.* 26,642
183* *Comm. E. H. Young,* D.S.O., D.S.C., *L.* 25,555
H. E. Witard, *Lab.* ... 6,856

NOTTINGHAM.

Central, 32,460 ; W. 14,020
184 *A. R. Atkey, Co.U.* ...10,552
E. Huntsman, *L.* 3,988
Arthur Kitson, *N.P.*.... 1,999
East, 29,377 ; W. 12,500
185* *Sir J. Rees, Bart.,* K.C.I.E., M.V.O., *Co.U.* 9,549
T. Proctor, *Lab.*..... 2,817
D. Brookes, *Ind.* 2,166
South, 30,528 ; W. 12,600
186* *Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, Co.U.* 10,881
H. Mills, *Ind.* 3,738
West, 30,105 ; W. 12,351
187 *A. Hayday, Lab.* 7,286
*A. Richardson, *L.* 5,552

OLDHAM, 71,378 ; W. 28,762
188* *E. R. B. Dennis, Co.U.*.26,568
189* *Sir W. Barton, Co.L.* 26,254
W. C. Robinson, O.B.E., *Lab.* 15,178
*W. Russell Rea, *L.* ... 9,323

OXFORD, 25,134 ; W. 10,744
190* *J. A. R. Marriott, Co.U.*9,805
Capt. G. H. Higgins, *L.* 4,057

PLYMOUTH.

Devonport, 31,687 ; W. 13,206
191* *Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke,* K.B.E., *Co.U.*.....13,240
F. Bramley, *Lab.* 4,115
Samuel Lithgow, *L.* ... 3,930
Drake, 42,833 ; W. 18,401
192* *Sir A. S. Benn,* K.B.E., *Co.U.* 17,288
T. W. Dobson, *L.* 6,265
Sutton, 43,444 ; W. 19,082
(Bye-election, Nov. 15, 1919.)
193 *Viscountess Astor, Co.U.*14,495
W. T. Gay, *Lab.* 9,292
I. Foot, *L.* 4,139

PORTSMOUTH.

Central, 35,964 ; W. 14,717
194 *Sir T. Bramsdon, L.*....10,929
Col. Sir W. Dupree, *Co.U.* 6,008
H. Hinshelwood, *Lab.* 4,004
North, 35,367 ; W. 13,897
195* *Sir B. Falle, Bt., Co.U.*11,427
Lionel Yexley, *Ind.* ... 7,063
South, 37,427 ; W. 16,706
196 *Maj. H. R. Cayzer, Co.U.*15,842
Miss A. Garland, *L.* ... 4,283
J. Lacey, *Lab.*..... 3,070

PRESTON, 57,795 ; W. 24,432
197 *T. Shaw*, C.B.E., *Lab.* 19,213
198 *Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley*, C.M.G., *Co.U.* 18,970
Lieut. J. J. O'Neill, *L.* 18,485
*W. Brookes, *Co.U.*.....17,928
READING, 45,379 ; W. 18,305
199**Lt.-Col. L. Wilson*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 15,204
T. C. Morris, *Lab.* 8,410
F. Thoresby, *L.* 3,143
L. E. Quelch, *Soc.* 1,462
RICHMOND (SURREY), 32,900 ; W. 14,166.
200 *Clifford Edgar, Co.U.* 8,364
Mrs. Dacre Fox, *Ind.* 3,615
R. J. Morrison, *L.* 3,491
Walter Crotch, *Ind.* ... 2,220
ROCHDALE, 46,598 ; W. 20,105
201 *A. J. Law, Co.U.* 14,229
Vivian Phillipps, *L.* ... 6,452
R. H. Tawney, *Lab.* ... 4,926
J. J. Terrett, *Lab.* 2,358
Maj. J. F. Jones, M.C., *Ind.*..... 1,992
ROCHESTER.
Gillingham, 27,899 ; W. 10,643
202**G. F. Hohler*, K.C., *Co.U.* 12,455
A. W. Tapp, *Lab.* 4,705
J. Cronin, *Ind.* 1,001
Chatham, 31,000 ; W. 12,207
203 *Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Co.U.* 11,454
Dan Hubbard, *Lab.* ... 4,134
H. B. D. Woodcock, *L.* 2,778
ROSSENDALE, 35,727 ; W. 14,605
204 *R. Waddington, Co.U.* 8,907
Gilbert Jones, *Lab.* ... 7,984
*Sir Henry Maden, *L.*... 5,837
ROTHERHAM, 40,523 ; W. 14,907
205 *Maj. F. A. Kelley*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 11,473
J. Walker, *Lab.* 9,757
Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, *L.* 3,805
E. Bardsley, *Ind.* 564
ST. HELENS, 44,379 ; W. 15,422
206 *J. Sexton*, C.B.E., *Lab.* 15,583
*Rigby Swift, K.C., *Co.U.* 11,689
SALFORD.
North, 34,490 ; W. 13,539
207**Ben Tillett, Lab.*.....12,079
F. W. Roe Rycroft, *L.* 4,155
South, 37,301 ; W. 14,339
208**Sir M. Barlow*, K.B.E., *Co.U.* 14,265
J. Gorman, *Lab.*..... 3,807
Capt. F. Norris, *L.* ... 1,994
West, 33,035 ; W. 13,141
209 *Lt.-Cr. F. W. Astbury, U.* 9,478
Sir W. Stephens, *Co.L.* 5,554
R. J. Davies, *Lab.* 4,503
SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, 35,923 ; W. 12,677
210 *T. W. Casey, Co.L.* ...12,308
*W. C. Anderson, *Lab.* 6,539
Brightside, 36,453 ; W. 13,460
211**Rt. Hon. Sir Tudor Walters, Co.L.*.....12,164
R. E. Jones, *Lab.* 6,781
Central, 37,076 ; W. 13,785
212**J. F. Hope, Co.U.* 9,361
A. J. Bailey, *Lab.* 5,959
R. G. Murray, *Soc.*..... 643
Ecclesall, 30,297 ; W. 12,066
213**Sir S. Roberts, Bt., Co.U. unop.*
Hallam, 31,467 ; W. 12,673
214 *D. Vickers, Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Hillsborough, 36,084 ; W. 13,769
215 *Arthur Neal, Co.L.* ...11,171
A. Lockwood, *Ind.*..... 4,050
Park, 31,241 ; W. 11,777
216 *Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson*, D.S.O., *Co.L.*.....12,339
A. Barton, *Soc.* 3,167
SMETHWICK, 32,908 ; W. 12,726
217 *J. E. Davison, Lab.* ... 9,389
Miss Christabel Pankhurst, *Ind.* 8,614
SOUTHAMPTON.
75,334 ; W. 30,052
218**Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor Philipps*, K.C.B., D.S.O., *Co.L.* ... .26,884
219**W. Dudley Ward, Co.L.* 16,843
Col. E. K. Perkins, *Ind.U.* 15,548
T. Lewis, *Lab.*..... 7,828
F. Perriman, *Lab.* 6,776
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, 36,357 ; W. 16,126
220**Visct. Elveden*, C.B., C.M.G., *Co.U.* 12,392
J. Francis, *Ind.* 4,424
C. Hubbard, *L.* 2,965
SOUTHPORT, 33,150 ; W. 14,147
221**L.-C.G. D. White, Co.U.* 14,707
A. Greenwood, *Lab.* ... 5,727
SOUTH SHIELDS, 50,584 ; W. 19,211
222**J. Havelock Wilson*, C.B.E., *Co.Lab.* 19,514
G. J. Rowe, O.B.E., *Lab.* 6,425
STOCKPORT, 60,777 ; W. 25,688
(Bye-election, March 27th, 1920).
223**W. Greenwood, Co.U.*...22,847
224**H. Fildes, Co.L.* 22,386
Sir L. C. Money, *Lab.*..16,042
S. F. Perry, *Lab.*.....14,434
A. Kindell, *Ind.*..... 5,644
J. J. Terrett, *Ind.*..... 5,443
W. O'Brien, *S.F.* 2,336
STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 36,373 ; W. 13,756
225**Capt. B. Watson, Co.L. unop.*
STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Burslem, 29,866 ; W. 11,700
226**S. Finney, Lab.* 7,474
S. Walker, *Co.U.* 6,301
*Sir R. W. Essex, *L.* ... 3,108
Hanley, 33,789 ; W. 13,079
227 *J. A. Seddon*, C.H., *Co.Lab.*..... 8,032
H. Parker, *Lab.* 7,697
*R. L. Outhwaite, *Ind.L.* 2,703
L. L. Grimwade, *L.* ... 1,459
STOKE, 40,059 ; W. 15,482.
228**Col. J. Ward*, C.B., C.M.G., *Co.L.* .....*unop.*
SUNDERLAND, 73,121 ; W. 20,346
229 *R. M. Hudson, U.* 25,696
(Bye-election, April 24, 1920).
230**Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt.*, K.C., *Co.L.* 22,813
Dr. V. H. Rutherford, *Lab.* 14,379
E. M. Howe, *Ind.L.*.... 5,065
TOTTENHAM,
North, 34,463 ; W. 14,021
231 *Maj. W. H. Prescott*, C.B.E., *Co.U.* 11,891
*Percy Alden, *L.* 7,293
South, 34,474 ; W. 13,839
232 *Maj. P. B. Malone, U.* 6,632
*Sir L. Chiozza Money, *Lab.* 5,779
A. E. Harvey, *Lab.* ... 1,916
A. E. Jay, *Ind.* 1,295
TYNEMOUTH, 26,467 ; W. 10,066
233 *Charles Percy, Co.U.*.... 5,883
*H. J. Craig, *L.* 5,434
G. H. Humphries, *Lab.* 2,566
H. Gregg, *Ind.* 2,495
D. Scott, *Ind.*..... 517
WAKEFIELD, 24,203 ; W. 9,694
234 *Col. Sir E. A. Brotherton, Bt., Co.U.* 9,128
A. Bellamy, C.B.E., *Lab.* 5,882
*Sir A. Marshall, K.B.E., *L.* 2,448
WALLASEY, 42,174 ; W. 19,248
235 *Dr. B. F. P. McDonald, Co.U.* 14,633
W. M. Citrine, *Lab.* ... 4,384
J. M. Hay, *L.* 4,055
T. D. Owen, *Ind.* 3,407
WALLSEND, 36,739 ; W. 13,672
236 *M. T. Simm, Co.Lab.* 10,246
J. Chapman, *Lab.* 6,835
*Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson, *L.* 3,047
WALSALL, 42,900 ; W. 16,854
237**Sir R. Cooper, Bt., N.P.* 14,491
J. Thickett, *Lab.* 8,336
W. H. Brown, *L.* 4,914
WALTHAMSTOW.
East, 28,363 ; W. 11,455
238 *Sir L. S. Johnson, Co.U.* 9,992
*Rt. Hon. Sir J. Simon, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., *L* 5,781
West, 30,225 ; W. 12,047
239 *C. Jesson, Co.Lab.* ... 7,330
V. la T. McEntee, *Lab.* 4,167
E. J. Horniman, *L.* ... 2,707
WARRINGTON, 33,912 ; W. 12,552
240**H. Smith, Co.U.*.....10,403
Sir P. Peacock, *L.* 8,011
I. Brassington, *Lab.*... 5,377
WEDNESBURY, 34,415 ; W. 13,724
241 *A. Short, Lab.*.....11,341
A. W. Maconochie, *Co.U.* 10,464
R. L. G. Simpson, *L.*.... 988
WEST BROMWICH. 32,777 ; W. 12,257
242 *F. O. Roberts, Lab.* ...11,572
*Lieut.-Col. Viscount Lewisham, *Co.U.* ... 9,863
WEST HAM.
Plaistow, 33,890 ; W. 13,308
243**Will Thorne, Lab.* 12,156
A. Lupton, *Ind.* 657
Silvertown, 31,943 ; W. 12,381
244 *J. T. Jones, Lab.* 6,971
Lt.-Col. T. Carthew, D.S.O., *Co.U.*..... 4,259
D. J. Davis, *Lab.* 2,278
Stratford, 32,458 ; W. 12,475
245 *C. E. L. Lyle, Co.U.* ... 8,498
Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, *L.* 4,821
Upton, 30,752 ; W. 12,603
246 *Sir E. Wild*, K.C., *Co.U.* 8,813
B. W. Gardiner, *Lab.* 3,186
J. C. Nicholson, *L.* ... 2,380

WIGAN, 38,811 ; W. 14,844
247 *J. A. Parkinson, Lab.* 12,914
*R. J. N. Neville, *Co.U.* 11,584
Robert Alstead, *L.* ... 2,434

WILLESDEN.
East, 38,801 ; W. 16,276
248**H. Mallaby - Deeley, Co.U.* 12,044
H. J. Lincoln, *Lab.* ... 4,947
H. J. Doree, *L.* 2,757

West, 36,449 ; W. 14,740
249 *Col. C. Pinkham*, M.B.E., *Co.U.* 10,503
S. P. Viant, *Lab.* 7,217
Dr. J. S. Crone, *L.* 1,697

WIMBLEDON, 36,258 ; W. 15,513
250 *Joseph Hood, Co.U.* ...13,652
G. M. Edwardes-Jones, *Ind.* 3,079

WOLVERHAMPTON.
Bilston, 28,504 ; W. 11,307
251**Br.-Gen. T. E. Hickman*, C.B., D.S.O., *Co.U.* ...10,343
Lt.-Col. John W. Kynaston, M.D., *Lab.* 6,744

East, 30,437 ; W. 11,604
252**G. R. Thorne, L.* 7,660
Rev. J. A. Shaw, *Co. Lab.* 7,138

West, 37,097 ; W. 14,747
253**Sir A. F. Bird, Co.U.* 13,329
A. G. Walkden, *Lab.* ...10,158

WORCESTER, 22,667 ; W. 9,705
254**Rt. Hon. Sir E. A. Goulding, Bt., Co.U.* 9,443
R. R. Fairbairn, *L.* ... 4,889

YORK, 38,340 ; W. 15,475
255**Sir J. G. Butcher, Bt.*, K.C., *Co.U.* 16,269
*A. S. Rowntree, *Ind. L.* 5,363
T. H. Gill, *Lab.* 4,822

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.
Bedford, 33,257 ; W. 13,786
256**Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, Co.L.* 10,933
Henry Burridge, *Ind.* 4,096
Luton, 37,051 ; W. 15,411
257**Cecil B. Harmsworth, Co.L.* 13,501
Willet Ball, *Lab.* 5,964

Mid, 29,961 ; W. 12,272
258 *Maj. Max G. Townley, Co.U.* 9,073
*Sir A. W. Black, *L.* ... 7,352

BERKSHIRE.
Abingdon, 26,280 ; W. 10,601
259 *Brig.-Gen. J. T. Wigan*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Newbury, 29,368 ; W. 12,171
260**W. A. Mount*, C.B.E., *Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Windsor, 33,377 ; W. 13,991
261**Ernest Gardner, Co.U.* 10,073
C. S. Edgerley, *Ind.* ... 4,448

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Aylesbury, 34,965 ; W. 14,224
262**Maj. L. de Rothschild*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Buckingham, 36,434 ; W. 14,654
263 *Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer*, M.C., *Co.U.* 12,441
John Scurr, *Lab.* 7,481
*Col. Sir H. Verney, Bt., D.S.O., *L.* 3,250
Wycombe, 42,028 ; W. 16,587
264**Col. W. B. du Pre, Co.U. unop.*
CAMBRIDGE, 37,410 ; W. 14,929
265**Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Co.L.* 12,497
A. E. Stubbs, *Lab.* 6,686

CHESHIRE.
Altrincham, 42,912 ; W. 18,151
266**Maj. G. C. Hamilton, Co.U.* 20,421
George Middleton, *Lab.* 7,685
City of Chester, 27,369 ; W. 10,808
267**Sir Owen Philipps*, G.C.M.G., *Co.U.* 10,043
Edward Paul, *L.* 4,993
Arthur Mason, *Lab.* ... 2,799
Crewe, 34,818 ; W. 13,879
268 *Sir Joseph Davies, Co.L.* 13,392
J. T. Brownlie, C.B.E., *Lab.* 10,439
Eddisbury, 22,377 ; W. 8,699
269**Maj. H. Barnston, Co.U. unop.*
Knutsford, 34,205 ; W. 14,012
270**Col. Sir A. J. Sykes, Bt., Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Macclesfield, 36,577 ; W. 15,675
271 *J. R. Remer, Co.U.* ...14,277
W. Pimblott, *Lab.* 10,253
Northwich, 39,269 ; W. 14,887
272 *Lt.-Cdr. H. Dewhurst, Co.U.* 15,444
*J. F. L. Brunner, *L.* ... 9,723
Stalybridge and Hyde, 43,711 ; W. 18,250
273**Sir J. Wood, Bt., Co.U.* 13,462
W. Fowden, *Lab.* 6,508
*T. O. Jacobsen, *L.* 6,241
Wirral, 31,264 ; W. 12,050
274**G. Stewart, Co.U.* .....*unop.*

CORNWALL.
Bodmin, 30,279 ; W. 13,027
275**Sir Charles A. Hanson, Bt., Co.U.* 12,288
Isaac Foot, *L.* 8,705
Camborne, 32,575 ; W. 15,126
276**Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, L.* 7,078
G. Nicholls, *Lab.* 6,546
Northern, 26,767 ; W. 10,640
277**Sir G. C. Marks*, C.B.E., *Co.L.* .....*unop.*
Penryn and Falmouth, 35,074 ; W. 15,486
278 *Commdr. Sir Edward Nicholl, Co.U.* 10,050
Sir A. Carkeek, *L.* 9,815
St. Ives, 28,537 ; W. 13,092
279**Sir C. J. Cory, Bt., Co.L.* 8,659
A. E. Dunn, *Lab.* .....: 5,659
T. F. T. Mitchell, *Ind.* 436

CUMBERLAND.
Northern, 21,796 ; W. 8,345
280 *Maj. C. Lowther, Co.U. unop.*
Penrith and Cockermouth, 20,741 ; W. 8,230
281**Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Whitehaven, 27,440 ; W. 10,360
282**J. A. Grant, Co.U.* ...10,736
T. Gavan Duffy, *Lab.* 9,016
Workington, 28,691 ; W. 11,311
283 *Tom Cape*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 10,441
Lt.-Col. D. J. Mason, D.S.O., *U.* 5,946
Maj. R. S. Stewart, *Co.L.* 2,968
R. Millican, *Ind.* 943

DERBYSHIRE.
Belper, 30,146
284**J. G. Hancock, Co.L. ...unop.*
Chesterfield, 32,307
285**B. Kenyon, Co.L.* .....*unop.*
Clay Cross, 29,182
286 *T. T. Broad, Co.L.* ... 7,987
Frank Hall, *Lab.* 6,766
High Peak, 33,075
287**Maj. S. Hill-Wood, Co.U* 12,118
Capt. C. H. Brookes, *L.* 8,504
Ilkeston, 28,889
288**Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.L.* 9,660
G. H. Oliver, *Lab.* 7,962
North-Eastern, 33,564
289 *J. Stanley Holmes, L.* 6,117
Frank Lee, *Lab.* 5,560
*Col. H. Bowden, *Ind. U.* 5,049
*Lord Hartington, *Co.U.* 2,738
Southern, 41,102
290 *H. Gregory*, K.C., *Co.L.* 15,504
S. Truman, *Lab.* 7,923
Western, 29,344
291 *Charles F. White, L.* 10,752
*Lt.-Col. Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 8,592

DEVONSHIRE.
Barnstaple, 31,790 ; W. 13,594
292 *Capt. J. T. Tudor-Rees, L.* 11,281
C. S. Parker, O.B.E., *U.* 10,679
Honiton, 27,839 ; W. 12,110
293**Maj. A. C. Morrison-Bell, Co.U.* .....*unop.*
South Molton, 28,139 ; W. 10,841
294**Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, L.* 10,424
H. W. Sparkes, *Co.U.* 8,093
Tavistock, 25,979 ; W. 10,238
295 *Lt.-Cdr. C. Williams, Co.U.* 9,157
H. Geen, *L.* 7,005
Tiverton, 25,925 ; W. 10,611
296 *Charles Carew, Co.U.* 9,598
Sir E. Penton, K.B.E. *L.* 4,827
Rev. D. Fraser, *Lab.* ... 2,377
Torquay, 32,584 ; W. 14,813
297**Col. C. R. Burn, Co.U.* 14,068
Maj. A. E. Trestrail, *Lab.* 4,029
Capt. Russell Cooke, *L.* 3,173
Totnes, 39,042 ; W. 16,388
298**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. F. B. Mildmay, Co.U.* 14,680
J. A. R. Cairns, *L.* 10,266

DORSET.
Eastern, 29,988 ; W. 12,567
299**Maj. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *Co.L.* 1,9441
A. Smith, *Lab.* 4,321
Northern, 24,334 ; W. 9,965
300 *Maj. W. P. Colfox*, M.C., *Co.U.* 7,532
J. E. Emlyn-Jones, *L.* 7,320
Southern, 28,224 ; W. 11,405
301**Capt. A. V. Hambro, Co.U.* 11,175
Brett Morgan, *Lab.* ... 5,159

Western, 23,621 ; W. 9,734
302**Col. Sir R. Williams, Bt., Co.U.* .....*unop.*

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle, 19,949 ; W. 7,762
303 *J. E. Swan, Lab.* 5,468
Capt. J. E. Rogerson, *Co.U.* 3,837
A. E. Hillary, *L.* 2,180
O. Monkhouse, *Ind.* ... 1,274

Bishop Auckland, 32,685 ; W. 12,381
304 *B.C.Spoor*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 10,060
Capt. G. R. Vick, *Co.L.* 7,417
Dr. V. H. Rutherford, *L.* 2,411

Blaydon, 32,831 ; W. 11,917
305**Maj. W. Waring, Co.L.* 9,937
W. Whiteley, *Lab.* ... 7,844
T. G. Graham, *L.* 1,064

Chester-le-Street, 33,126 ; W. 12,982
(Bye-election, Nov. 13, 1919.)
306 *John L. Lawson, Lab.* 17,838
D. Gilmour, O.B.E., *N.D.P.* 5,313

Consett, 34,393 ; W. 12,391
307**A. Williams, L.* 7,576
Capt. R. Gee, *V.C.*, M.C., *Co.L.* 7,283
G. H. Stuart-Bunning, O.B.E., *Lab.* 7,268

Durham, 29,037 ; W. 11,017
308**Maj. J. W. Hills, Co.U.* 9,027
J. Ritson, *Lab.* 8,809

Houghton-le-Spring, 32,552 ; W. 12,284
309 *R. Richardson, Lab.*... 7,315
*T. E. Wing, *L.* 6,626
J. Lindsley, *Co.Lab.* ... 6,185

Jarrow, 37,389 ; W. 14,322
310**Maj. Godfrey M. Palmer, Co.L.* 12,544
John Hill, *Lab.* 8,034

Seaham, 36,701 ; W. 13,872
311 *Maj. E. Hayward, L.* 12,754
J. Lawson, *Lab.* 8,988

Sedgefield, 24 847 ; W. 9,520
312 *Col. Rowland Burdon*, C.B.E., *Co.U.* 6,627
J. Herriotts, *Lab.* 5,801
Sir Chas. Starmer, *L.*... 3,333

Spennymoor, 31,617 ; W. 11,853
313**S. Galbraith*, O.B.E., *L.* 9,443
J. Batey, *Lab.* 8,196

ESSEX.

Chelmsford, 33,429 ; W. 13,982
314**Rt. Hon. E. G. Pretyman, Co.U.* 11,217
W. F. Toynbee, *Lab.*... 5,551

Colchester, 30,372 ; W. 12,357
315**Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bt., Co.U.* 11,186
A. Conley, *Lab.* 7,112

Epping, 38,519 ; W. 16,387
316**Br.-Gen. R. B. Colvin*, C.B., *Co.U.* 14,668
A. L. Horner, *L.* 4,164
J. Conueley, *Lab.* 1,367

Harwich, 27,421 ; W. 11,433
317**Maj. H. K. Newton*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 8,261
Cdr. E. A. Digby, *L.*.... 7,064

Maldon, 28,127 ; W. 11,546
318**Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, Bt., Co.U.* 8,138
G. Dallas, *Lab.* 6,315
E. W. Tanner, *L.* 1,490

Romford, 37,055 ; W. 14,893
319 *A. E. Martin, Co.L.* ...10,300
W. H. Letts, *Lab.* 5,044
A. Whiting, *Lab.* 2,580

Saffron Walden, 31,682 ; W. 12,866
320**Sir Cecil Beck, Co.L.* ...10,628
J. J. Mallon, *Lab.* 4,531

South-Eastern, 36,213 ; W. 14,334
321**Lt.-Col. F. Hilder, Co.U.* 11,703
J. Cotter, *Lab.* 5,343
S. W. Robinson, *L.* ... 1,372

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cirencester and Tewkesbury, 35,049 ; W. 14,384
322 *Thomas Davies, Co.U.* 11,171
J. H. Allpass, *Ind.* ... 8,546

Forest of Dean, 27,624 ; W. 10,923
323 *James Wignall, Lab.*... 9,731
*Lt.-Col. Sir H. Webb, Bt., *Co.L.* 5,765

Stroud, 34,685 ; W. 14,777
324 *Sir R. A. Lister*, C.B.E., *Co.L.* 12,734
Capt. C. W. Kendall, *Lab.* 8,522

Thornbury, 33,862 ; W. 13,731
325**A. Rendall, Co.L.* 9,999
Maj.-Gen. T. D. Pilcher, C.B., *N.P.* 6,132

HAMPSHIRE.

Aldershot, 25,228 ; W. 9,652
326**Capt. Viscount Wolmer, Co.U.* 8,755
H. Ainger, *L.* 3,342

Basingstoke, 31,687 ; W. 12,525
(Bye-election March 31, 1920).
327 *Sir A. Holbrook, Co.U.* 8,515
Sir H. Verney, Ind. L. 5,393
J. H. Round, Lab. 5,352

Fareham, 37,780 ; W. 13,610
328**Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. Davidson*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *Co.U.* ...*unop.*

New Forest and Christchurch, 34,719 ; W. 14,341
329**W. F. Perkins, Co.U. unop.*

Petersfield, 28,437 ; W. 11,532
330**Col. W. G. Nicholson, Co.U.* 10,730
J. Pile, *Lab.* 4,267

Winchester, 32,747 ; W. 13,257
331 *Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 10,166
Capt. W. J. West, *L.*.... 5,569

HEREFORD.

Hereford, 28,246 ; W. 11,376
332**C. T. Pulley, Co.U.* ...11,680
Sydney Box, *Lab.* 3,730

Leominster, 26,184 ; W. 10,198
333 *Maj. C. L. A. Ward-Jackson, Co.U.* 8,306
E. Lamb, *Ind.*..... 5,291
E. W. Langford, *Ind.* 2,870

HERTFORD.

Hemel Hempstead, 25,752 ; W. 10,797
(Bye-election Nov. 9, 1920).
334 *J.C.C. Davidson, Co.U. unop.*

Hertford, 32,158 ; W. 12,984
335**N. Pemberton Billing, Ind.* 9,628
E. B. Barnard, *N.P.*.... 7,158
Cyril Harding, *Lab.* ... 1,679

Hitchin, 29,820 ; W. 12,431
336**Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil*, K.C., *Co.U.*..... 9,828
R. Green, *Lab.* 5,661
G. Humm, *Ind.* 742

St. Albans, 32,633 ; W. 13,451
(Bye-election, Dec. 10, 1919).
337 *Lt.-Col. F. E. Fremantle*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 9,621
J. W. Brown, *Lab.*..... 8,908
Milner Gray, *L.* 2,474

Watford, 32,780 ; W. 13,396.
338 *D. Herbert, Co.U.* 11,155
G. Latham, *Lab.* 4,952
Frank Gray, *L.* 3,395

HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON,

41 700 ; W. 15,444
339 *W. S. Royce, Lab.* 8,788
Maj. E. A. Belcher, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 7,718
Maj. Hon. G. Peel, *L.* 5,557

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,

27,347 ; W. 11,068
340**Cdr. O. Locker-Lampson*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 10,670
R. C. Grey, *L.* 6,416

ISLE OF ELY, **34,132 ; W. 13,983**
341**Capt. C. R. Coote*, D.S.O., *Co.L.* .....*unop.*

ISLE OF WIGHT,

42,013 ; W. 17,450
342**Capt. Sir D. B. Hall, Bt., Co.U.* 16,274
*Sir Godf. Baring, Bt., *L.* 11,235

KENT.

Ashford, 32,349 ; W. 12,985
343 *Maj. S. S. Steel, Co.U.* 10,258
W. Deedes, *Ind.*..... 2,408

Canterbury, 31,453 ; W. 13,905
344**Ronald McNeill, Co.U.* 11,408
E. T. Palmer, *Lab.*..... 2,719

Chislehurst, 26,801 ; W. 10,996
345 *Sir A. W. Smithers, Co.U.* 8,314
Capt. A. Edmunds, *N.P.* 2,507

Dartford, 45,666 ; W. 17,096
(Bye-election March 27, 1920).
346 *J. M. Mills, Lab.* 13,610
T. Wing, *Ind. L.* 4,562
R. J. Mellor, *Co.U.* ... 4,221
Col. R. Applin, *N.P.*.. 2,952
F. Fehr, *Ind.*..... 1,802

Dover, 35,170 ; W. 14,375
347**Maj. Visct. Duncannon*, C.M.G., *Co.U.* 11,249
Lt. A. M. Livingstone, *L.* 5,121

Faversham, 37,478 ; W. 14,508
348**Lt.-Col. G. C. H. Wheler*, C.B.E., *Co.U.* 12,826
Rev. S. Morgan, *Lab.* 5,981

Gravesend, 31,070 ; W. 11,981
349**A. Richardson, Co.U.* 7,841
J. Butts, *Lab.*..... 3,254
H. E. Davis, *Ind.* 1,817
C. E. Best, *L.* 1,271
H. Hinkley, *N.P.* 985

Isle of Thanet, 26,943; W. 11,947
(Bye-election Nov. 15, 1919.)
350 *Hon. E. Harmsworth, Ind.* 9,711
Capt. A. J. West, *L.* ... 7,058
Maidstone, 30,747; W. 12,293
351* *Com.C. Bellairs, Co.U.* 11,819
F. G. Burgess, *Lab.*..... 6,269
Sevenoaks, 30,189; W. 11,917
352 *T. J. Bennett*, C.I.E., *Co.U.* 10,650
J. E. Skinner, *Lab.* ... 3,323
Tonbridge, 37,448; W. 16,114
353* *Col. H. H. Spender-Clay*, C.M.G., M.C., *Co.U.*....14,622
J. Palmer, *Lab.* 5,006
Capt. T. F. Buxton, *L.* 1,851
KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND.
Grantham, 35,462; W. 14,434
354* *Lt.-Col. E. Royds, Co.U.* 9,972
R. Pattinson, *L.*..... 8,701
W. B. Harris, *Ind.* ... 1,927
Rutland and Stamford, 26,647; W. 10,996
355* *Col. Hon. Claud Willoughby, Co.U.* 8,838
F. Eccles, *Lab.* 7,639
LANCASHIRE.
Chorley, 35,274; W. 15,940
356 *Capt. D. H. Hacking*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 13,059
E. Sandham, *Lab.*..... 6,222
Clitheroe, 32,339; W. 12,389
357 *Alfred Davis, Lab.*..... 9,578
E. L. Hartley, *U.* 8,419
J. H. Batty, *Co.L.* ... 3,443
Darwen, 31,151; W. 13,416
358* *Col. Sir J. Rutherford, Bt., Co.U.* 9,014
F. Hindle, *L.* 8,031
John McGurk, *Lab.* ... 5,211
Farnworth, 34,160; W. 14,391
359 *Capt. E. A. Bagley, U.* 10,237
T. Greenall, *Lab.*..... 9,740
Sir T. Flitcroft, *L.*..... 3,893
Fylde, 35,943; W. 14,393
360* *Col. W. W. Ashley, Co.U.* 13,670
W. J. Tout, *Lab.* 7,400
Heywood and Radcliffe, 40,597; W. 17,386
361* *Rt. Hon. A. H. Illingworth, Co.L.*.....14,250
Horace Nobbs, *Lab.* ... 6,827
Ince, 30,749; W. 11,112
362* *Stephen Walsh, Lab.* ...14,882
W. Paul, *Ind.* 2,231
Lancaster, 36,970; W. 15,104
363 *Gen. Sir Archd. Hunter*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 14,403
*Sir Norval Helme, *L.*.... 9,778
Lonsdale, 27,848; W. 7045
364* *Col. C. Lowther, Co.U.* 9,662
David Hunter, *Lab.* ... 4,472
*Joseph Bliss, *L.* 4,276
Middleton and Prestwich, 36,593; W. 12,997
365* *Sir R. Adkins*, K.C., *Co.L.* 14,831
J. B. Battle, *Lab.* 8,150
Mossley, 40,371; W. 16,662
366* *A. Hopkinson, Co.L.*....16,158
W. H. Brown, *Ind.* ... 5,227
Newton, 24,397; W. 8,763
367 *Robert Young*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 9,808
Maj. Hon. H. Lygon, *Co.U.* 8,014
Ormskirk, 28,874; W. 11,128
368 *James Bell, Lab.* 6,545
Maj. T. Fermor-Hesketh, *Co.U.* 6,080
S. Hurst, *Ind.*..... 4,989
Royton, 35,292; W. 13,592
369 *Lt. W. H. Sugden, Co.U.* 12,434
J. Crinion, *Lab.* 4,875
H. Fullerton, *L.*..... 4,451
Stretford, 36,191; W. 13,372
370 *Sir T. Robinson, Co.L.*17,161
J. Hallsworth, *Lab.* ... 5,216
Waterloo, 26,810; W. 10,393
371 *Lt.-Col. A. Buckley*, D.S.O., *Co.U.*.....13,255
S. Reeves, *Lab.* 2,619
Westhoughton, 30,111; W. 11,801
372* *W. Tyson Wilson, Lab.* 11.849
James Tonge, *Ind.* ... 6,697
Widnes, 30,668; W. 11,324
(Bye-election Aug. 30, 1919.)
373* *Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, Lab.* 11,404
F. M. B. Fisher, *Co.U.*10,417
LEICESTERSHIRE.
Bosworth, 32,242; W. 12,704
374* *Hon. H. D. McLaren*, C.B.E., *Co.L.*.....12,545
*T. Richardson, *Lab.* ... 6,344
Harborough, 27,742; W. 11,570
375 *Major Sir Keith Fraser, Bt., Co.U.* 8,465
*Percy A. Harris, *L.* ... 4,608
W. J. Barker, *Lab.* ... 4,495
Loughborough, 30,581; W. 12,262
376 *Maj. Hon. O. M. Guest, Co.L.* 11,918
H. W. Hallam, *Lab.*... 6,381
Melton, 30,277; W. 12,432.
377* *Col. C. E. Yate*, C.S.I., C.M.G., *Co.U.* .....*unop.*
LINDSEY (PARTS OF).
Brigg, 29,054; W. 10,410
378 *Lt.-Col. C. W. W. McLean*, D.S.O., *Co.U.* 8,310
D. J. Quibell, *Lab.*..... 4,789
*Sir A. Gelder, *L.* 4,475
Gainsborough, 27,503; W. 10,805
379 *Maj. J. E. Molson, Co.U.* 8,634
*G. J. Bentham, *L.*..... 6,556
Horncastle, 23,854; W. 9,918
(Bye-election, Feb. 25, 1920.)
380* *Capt. S. V. Hotchkin, Co. U.* 8,140
S. Pattinson, *Ind. L.* ... 6,727
W. Holmes, *Lab.* 3,443
Louth, 27,572; W. 11,267
(Bye-election, June 3, 1920.)
381 *T. Wintringham, Ind. L.*9,859
C. H. Turnor, *Co.U.* ... 7,354
MIDDLESEX.
Acton, 29,539; W. 12,498
382 *Sir H. Brittain*, K.B.E., *Co.U.* 11,671
R. Dunsmore, *Lab.* ... 4,241
Brentford and Chiswick, 26,409; W. 9,860
383 *Lt.-Col. Grant Morden, Co.U.* 9,077
W. Haywood, *Lab.* ... 2,620
Mrs. O. Strachey, *Ind.* 1,263
Enfield, 30,031; W. 11,554
384 *Col. H. F. Bowles, Co.U.* 8,290
W. E. Hill, *Lab.* 6,176
Mrs. J. McEwan, *L.*.... 1,987
Finchley, 28,848; W. 12,257
385* *Lt.-Col. J. R. Pretyman-Newman, Co.U.*11,849
J. R. Leslie, *Lab.* 3,140
W. E. Martin, *L.* 2,221
Harrow, 33,651; W. 14,209
386 *Lt. O. E. Mosley, Co.U.*13,959
A. R. Chamberlayne, *Ind.*..... 3,007
Hendon, 33,117; W. 12,861
387 *Maj. Sir P. Lloyd Greame*, K.B.E., M.C., *Co.U.* 14,431
Frank Bailey, *Lab.* ... 3,159
Mrs. How Martyn, *Ind.* 2,067
Spelthorne, 35,018; W. 14,212
388 *Sir P. Pilditch, Co.U.* 12,423
T. E. Horton, *Lab.* ... 2,418
A. W. Leonard, *Ind.*... 1,143
Twickenham, 34,924; W. 15,622
389* *Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt., Co.U.* 14,012
Rev. H. Chalmers, *Lab.* 2,823
Uxbridge, 29,707; W. 11,663
390 *Col. Hon. S. Peel*, D.S.O., *Co.U.* 9,814
H. Gosling, *Lab.*..... 6,251
N. M. Snowball, *L.* ... 545
Wood Green, 45,945; W. 21,426
391* *G. Locker-Lampson, Co.U.* 19,217
Tudor Rhys, *Lab.* 4,539
H. B. Holding, *L.* 2,957
NORFOLK.
Eastern, 31,578; W. 12,602
392 *Capt. M. Falcon, Co.U.* 7,030
F. Henderson, *L.* 6,691
W. B. Taylor, *Ind.*..... 1,926
King's Lynn, 33,349; W. 13,627
393* *N. P. Jodrell, Co.U.* ...10,146
R. B. Walker, *Lab.* ... 9,780
Northern, 30,179; W. 12,431
394 *Com. H. D. King*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 9,274
*Noel Buxton, *L.*..... 9,061
Southern, 32,796; W. 13,125
(Bye-election, July 27, 1920.)
395 *George Edwards*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 8,594
J. H. Batty, *Co.L.*..... 6,476
C. H. Roberts, *Ind. L.* 3,718
South-Western, 31,695; W. 12,558
396* *Sir R. Winfrey, Co.L. unop.*
NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.
Daventry, 30,288; W. 12,451
397* *Capt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, Co.U.* 11,176
W. Rogers, *Lab.*..... 7,824
Kettering, 34,624; W. 13,747
398 *A. E. Waterson, Ind.* 10,299
Capt. L. Buxton, *Co.L.* 7,761
Brig.-Gen. A. F. H. Ferguson, *N.P.* 4,489
Peterborough, 34,676; W. 13,987
399* *Maj. H. L. C. Brassey, Co.U.* 9,516
J. Mansfield, *Lab.*..... 8,832
T. I. Slater, *L.*..... 3,214

Wellingborough, 31,669 ; W. 12,685
400 *W. R. Smith, Lab.*.....10,290
Milner Gray, *Co.L.*..... 9,313

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 28,173 ; W. 11,522
401**Sir Francis Blake, Bt.*, C.B., *L.* 6,721
Capt. Hon. W. J. M. Watson-Armstrong, *Ind.* 4,397
Hexham, 25,431 ; W. 10,253
402 *Capt. D.C. Brown, Co.U.* 7,763
W. Weir, *Lab.*..... 4,168
Maj. Hon. W. H. C. Beaumont, *L.* 3,948
Wansbeck, 42,750 ; W. 17,454
403**R. Mason, Co.L.*.....14,065
E. Edwards, *Lab.* 10,666

NOTTINGHAM.

Bassetlaw, 30,919 ; W. 12,094
404**Sir W. E. Hume-Williams*, K.B.E., K.C., *Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Broxtowe, 35,826 ; W. 13,688
405 *G. A. Spencer, Lab.* ...11,150
Sir Chas. Seely, Bt., *L.* 4,681
Capt. H. H. Whaite, M.D., *Co.Lab.* 4,374
Mansfield, 39,041 ; W. 14,861
406 *William Carter, Lab.*... 8,957
G. W. S. Jarrett, *Co.Lab.* 6,678
Mrs. James Carruthers, C.H., (Miss Violet Markham), *L.* 4,000
Dr. N. Tarachand. *Ind.* 878
Newark, 28,875 ; W. 11,843
407**J. R. Starkey, Co.U....* *unop.*
Rushcliffe, 34,974 ; W. 14,501
408 *H. B. Betterton*, C.B.E., *Co.U.*..... 10,848
C. Harris, *Lab.* 6,180
*Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, *L.* 3,673

OXFORD.

Banbury, 35,460 ; W. 14,529
409**Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt.*, D.S.O., K.C., *Co.L.unop.*
Henley, 30,457 ; W. 12,254
410 *Capt. R. Terrell, Co.U.* 10,757
Capt. E. L. Macnaghten, *L.*..... 5,138

SALOP.

Ludlow, 24,552 ; W. 9,885
411**Capt. Sir Beville Stanier, Bt., Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Oswestry, 31,977 ; W. 12,635
412**W. C. Bridgeman, Co.U.* 12,276
T. Morris, *Lab.* 8,467
Shrewsbury, 25,459 ; W. 10,335
413**G. Butler Lloyd, Co.U.* 9,826
A. Taylor, *Lab.* 5,542
The Wrekin, 32,128 ; W. 12,765
(Bye-election, Nov. 20, 1920.)
414 *Maj.-Gen. Sir C. V. F. Townshend*, K.C.B., D.S.O., *Ind.* 14,565
C. Duncan, *Lab.*.....10,600

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, 29,411 ; W. 12,136
415**Lt.-Col. Sir R. A. Sanders, Bt., Co.U.* 12,587
S. J. Plummer, *Lab.* ... 5,771
Frome, 35,222 ; W. 14,339
416 *P. A. Hurd, Co.U.* ...11,118
Capt. E. Gill, M.C., *Lab.* 10,454
*Sir J. E. Barlow, Bt., *L.* 2,004
Col. M. Kincaid-Smith, *N.P.* 258
Taunton, 28,845 ; W. 11,989
417**Lt.-Col. Dennis F. Boles*, C.B.E., *Co.U.* 12,619
Rev. G. S. Woods, *Lab.* 4,826
Wells, 26,951 ; W. 11,204
418**Harry Greer, Co.U.* ... 9,786
J. C. Morland, *L.* 6,935
Maj. G. C. S. Hodgson, M.C., *N.P.* 804

Weston-super-Mare, 33,894 ; W. 15,071
419**Lt.-Col. Sir G. A. H. Wills, Bart.*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 13,494
L.-C. E. H. Thruston, *L.* 7,104
Yeovil, 33,747 ; W. 13,968
420**Lt.-Col. Hon. A. Herbert, Co.U.* 10,522
W. T. Kelley, *Lab.* ... 7,589
J. R. Brough, *L.*..... 2,743

STAFFORD.

Burton, 34,343 ; W. 13,793
421**Col. John Gretton*, C.B.E., *Co.U.* .....*unop.*
Cannock, 37,284 ; W. 13,992
422**J. Parker*, C.H., *Lab.*... 8,068
Sir W. B. Rees, *L.* 7,493
Kingswinford, 37,924 ; W. 14,489
423 *C. H. Sitch, Lab.*.....10,397
A. E. Beck, *U.* 7,509
H. E. Brown, *L.*..... 3,943
Leek, 30,055 ; W. 11,646
424 *W. Bromfield, Lab.* ...10,510
Rear-Adm. Sir Guy Gaunt, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Co.L.* 9,832
Lichfield, 29,535 ; W. 11,648
425**Col. Sir T. Courtenay Warner, Bt., Co.L.*.... 9,677
T. Riley, *Lab.* 5,548
Stafford, 23,140 ; W. 9,009.
426**Capt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Co.U.* 8,304
Lt. W. Meakin, *L.*..... 4,203
Stone, 26,113 ; W. 10,259
427 *Brig.-Gen. Sir S. Hill Child, Bt.*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *Co.U.* 7,568
G. Townsend, *L.*..... 5,573
J. Q. Lamb, *Ind.* 3,056

EAST SUFFOLK.

Eye, 33,399 ; W. 13,011
428 *A. Lyle-Samuel, Co.L.* 10,072
F. W. French, *U.* 6,362
Lowestoft, 32,657 ; W. 13,254
429**Sir Edwd. Beauchamp, Bt., Co.L.* .....*unop.*
Woodbridge, 30,413 ; W. 12,168
(Bye-election, July 28, 1920.)
430 *Sir Arthur Churchman, Bart., Co.U.*... 9,898
H. D. Harben, *Lab.* ... 8,707

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds, 30,767 ; W. 12,408
431**Maj. Hon. W. E. Guinness*, D.S.O., *Co.U.* ...*unop.*
Sudbury, 26,437 ; W. 10,495
432 *Maj. S. G. Howard*, C.B.E., *L.* 6,656
Capt. R. G. Proby, M.C., *Co.U.* 5,746
J. R. Hicks, *Lab.* 390

SURREY.

Chertsey, 34,917 ; W. 14,189
433**Donald Macmaster*, K.C., *Co.U.* 13,531
T. T. Linsey, *Lab.* 3,232
Eastern, 22,556 ; W. 9,595
434**Sir Stuart Coats, Bt., Co.U.* 8,795
Guy Hayler, *L.* 1,830
Epsom, 32,590 ; W. 13,186
435 *Sir George R. Blades, Co.U.*.....13,556
Sergt. J. C. Ede, *Lab.* 4,796
Farnham, 32,720 ; W. 13,000
436 *A. M. Samuel, Co.U.* 7,558
Corpl. J. Hayes, *Lab.*... 3,534
J. H. Harris, *Ind.* 3,289
Guildford, 36,427 ; W. 15,201
437**W. E. Horne, Co.U.* ...13,149
W. Bennett, *Lab.* 5,078
Mitcham, 28,952 ; W. 12,013
438 *Dr. T. C. Worsfold, Co.U.* 7,651
S. Barrow, *L.* 4,968
Reigate, 30,747 ; W. 12,839
439 *Br.-Gen. G. K. Cockerill*, C.B., *Co.U.*.....*unop.*

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, 29,863 ; W. 12,742
440**R. S. Gwynne, Co.U.* 11,357
T. B. Hasdell, *Lab.* ... 4,641
Sir A. Callaghan, *L.* ... 1,852
East Grinstead, 35,955 ; W. 15,129
441**H. S. Cautley*, K.C., *Co.U.* 12,584
Maj. D. G. Pole, *Lab.* 6,208
Lewes, 22,500 ; W. 9,218
442**Lt.-Col. W. R. Campion*, D.S.O., *Co.U.*... 7,792
T. Pargiter, *Lab.* 4,164
Lieut. A. E. Gardiner, *Ind.* 452
Rye, 27,153 ; W. 11,599
443**Maj. G. L. Courthope*, M.C., *Co.U.* 10,378
George Ellis, *L.* 4,034

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, 42,131 ; W. 17,646
444**Rt. Hon. Lord Edmund Talbot*, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 14,491
F. E. Green, *Lab.* 6,705
Horsham and Worthing, 43,142 ; W. 18,943
445**Earl Winterton, Co.U.* 15,644
E. M. Rodocanachi, *Ind.* 2,544

WARWICK.

Nuneaton, 43,458 ; W. 16,434
446 *Henry Maddocks*, K.C., *Co.U.* 11,198
I. Gregory, *Lab.*..... 6,269
W. H. Grant, *L.*..... 5,707
W. Dyson, *Lab.* 1,101
Rugby, 31,726 ; W. 12,644
447**Maj. Sir J. L. Baird, Bt.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 11,325
O. F. Maclagan, *L.* ... 7,396
Tamworth, 33,590 ; W. 13,707
448**H. Wilson Fox, Co.U. unop.*

Warwick and Leamington, 41,351 ; W. 27,591

449**Sir E. Pollock*, K.B.E., K.C., *Co.U.* ..... *unop*

WESTMORLAND, 29,568; W. 12,336

450**Col. J. W. Weston, Co. U. unop.*

WILTSHIRE.

Chippenham, 27,013

451**George Terrell, Co.U.*.... 8,786
A. J. Bennett, *L.* 4,839
R. George, *Lab.* 2,939

Devizes, 25,091

452 *Lt.-Col. W. C. H. Bell*, D.S.O., *Co. U.* 4,852
James Currie, C.M.G., *L.* 4,823

Salisbury, 29,144

453**Hugh Morrison, Co. U.* 9,168
Lieut. E. Brown, M.C., *L.* 8,018

Swindon, 31,406

454 *Sir Frederick W. Yonng Co. U.* 10,180
J. Compton, *Lab.* 8,393
H. Walker, *L.* 2,060

Westbury, 29,201

455 *Br.-Gen. G. L. Palmer*, C.B., *Co. U.* 9,261
*Hon. Geoff. Howard, *L.* 6,064
Capt. E. N. Bennet, *Lab.* 3,537

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bewdley, 25,172 ; W. 10,767

456**Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Co.U.* .....*unop.*

Evesham, 28,931 ; W. 11,303

457**Cdr. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, Co.U.*.....10,479
W. P. Ellis, *L.* 3,570
W. M. Fielding, *Lab.* 2,863

Kidderminster, 39,798 ; W. 16,578

458 *Maj. E. A. Knight, Co. U.* 13,497
J. Baker, *Lab.* 9,760

Stourbridge, 42,205 ; W. 16,699

459**Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson, L.* 8,920
Mrs. W. C. Anderson (Miss M. Macarthur), *Lab.* 7,587
Victor Fisher, *Co. Lab.* 6,690

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose, 27,288 ; W. 11,327

460**Capt. A. H. Moreing, Co. U.* 9,310
G. H. Dawson, *Lab.* ... 3,178
Austin Taylor, *L.* 2,792

Holderness, 25,741 ; W. 10,447

461**Capt. A. Stanley Wilson, Co. U.* 9,387
F. Maddison, *L.* 5,521

Howdenshire, 23,481 ; W. 9,283

462**Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, Co. U.* 9,023
T. D. Fenby, *L.* 4,384

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, 36,843 ; W. 14,116

463 *Sir Park Goff, Co.U.*.... 8,701
Harry Dack, *Lab.* 8,610
*Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, *L.* 7,089

Richmond, 30,710 ; W. 12,323

464 *Lt.-Col. M. J. Wilson, Co. U.* 9,857
W. Parlour, *Ind.* 4,907

Scarborough and Whitby, 34,578 ; W. 15,005

465**Maj. Hon. G. Beckett, Co. U.* 11,764
Capt. O. Sitwell, *L.* ... 7,994
J. W. Rowntree, *Lab.* 1,025

Thirsk and Malton, 26,765 ; W. 10,398

466**E. R. Turton, Co. U.* ... 9,656
Lt. S. S. Lockwood, *L.* 4,317

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash, 32,919 ; W. 12,676

467**Maj. G. R. Lane-Fox, Co. U.* 12,362
J. A. Rhodes, *L.* 6,809
D. Milner, *Ind.* 1,035

Colne Valley, 39,085 ; W. 16,183

468**E. W. Mallalieu, Co. L.*13,541
W. Whiteley, *Lab.* ... 9,473

Doncaster, 35,114 ; W. 13,652

499 *Regd. Nicholson Co. L.*15,431
R. Morley, *Lab.* 5,153

Don Valley, 28,724 ; W. 10,748

470 *Jas. Walton, Co. Lab.* 6,095
*H. B. Lees Smith, *L.*.... 3,868
C. Hough, *Lab.* 3,226

Elland, 34,584 ; W. 14,823

471 *Capt. G. T. Ramsden, Co. U.* 8,917
H. Dawson, *L.* 7,028
D. Hardaker, *Lab.*..... 5,923
*C. P. Trevelyan, *Ind.* . 1,286

Hemsworth, 25,137 ; W. 8,942

472 *John Guest, Lab.* 8,102
J. Scholefield, *Co.U.*.... 6,490

Keighley, 34,934 ; W. 14,743

473 *Robert Clough, Co. U.* . 8,820
*W. H. Somervell, *L.*.... 7,709
W. Bland, *Lab.* 6,324

Normanton, 30,449 ; W. 10,681

474**Fred Hall, Lab.*.....*unop.*

Penistone, 31,928 ; W. 11,950

475**Sydney Arnold, L.*..... 7,338
Maj. P. Smith, *Co. U.* 6,744
F. W. Southern, *Lab.* 4,556

Pontefract, 29,841 ; W. 11,386

(Bye-election, Sept. 6, 1919.)

476 *W. Forrest, Co. L.* 9,920
Isaac Burns, *Lab.* 8,445

Pudsey and Otley, 31,487 ; W. 13,325

477 *A. R. Barrand, Co. L.* 13,860
G. R. Carter, *Lab.*..... 4,583

Ripon, 34,230 ; W. 14,957

478**Maj. the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, Co. U.*.....*unop.*

Rother Valley, 31,965 ; W. 11,856

479 *T. W. Grundy, Lab.* ... 9,917
E. G. Bearcroft, *Co. Lab.* 4,894
A. E. M. Turner, *L.* ... 3,177

Rothwell, 33,899 ; W. 13,391

480 *William Lunn, Lab.*.... 9,998
Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Wilson, *Co. U.* 6,621
J. A. Yonge, *L.* 4,909

Shipley, 35,566 ; W. 15,446

481 *H. Norman Rae, Co. L.*16,700
T. Snowden, *Lab.* 5,690

Skipton, 35,722 ; W. 13,597

482 *Lt.-Col. R. F. Roundell, Co. U.* 12,599
W. A. Brigg, *L.* 10,318

Sowerby, 34,286 ; W. 14,683

483 *Maj. R. H. Barker, Ind.* 8,287
J. W. Ogden, *Lab.*..... 7,306
J. S. Higham, *Co. L.* ... 6,778

Spen Valley, 38,827 ; W. 16,501

(Bye-election, Dec. 20, 1919.)

484 *Tom Myers, Lab.* 11,962
Sir J. A. Simon, K.C., *L.*10,244
Col. B. C. Fairfax, *Co. L.* 8,134

Wentworth, 36,004 ; W. 13,228

485 *G. H. Hirst, Lab.* 13,029
Col. T. W. H. Mitchell, *Co. U.* 5,315
*F. Handel Booth, *L.*.... 3,453

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, 7,907 ; W. 409

486**Rt. Hon. Lord H. Cecil, Co. U.* 2,771

(Bye-election, Mar. 11, 1919.)

487**Prof. Sir C. W. C. Oman*, K.B.E., *U.* 2,613
Prof. G. Murray, *L.* ... 1,330
A. Riley, *Ind* 1,032

CAMBRIDGE, 9,282 ; W. 1,663

488**J. F. P. Rawlinson*, K.C., *Co. U.* 2,034

489 *Sir J. Larmor, Co. U.* 1,986
W. C. D. Whetham, *Ind.* 1,229
J. C. Squire, *Lab.* 641

LONDON, 9,797 ; W. 1,876

490**Sir P. Magnus, Bt., Co. U.* 2,810
Sidney Webb, *Lab.* ... 2,141
A. A. Somerville, *Ind.* 885
Sir W. Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., *Ind.* 715
C. L. Nordon, *Ind.* ... 210

COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol).

2,357 ; W. 647

491**Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, Co. L.* 959
492 *Sir M. Conway, Co. U.* 777
J. A. Hobson, *Ind.* ... 481
H. G. Williams, *U.* ... 410

Wales.

WELCH BOROUGHS.

CARDIFF.

Central, 36,557 ; W. 13,844

493 *J. C. Gould, U.* 8,542
J. E. Edmunds, *Lab.*... 4,663
G. F. Forsdike, O.B.E., *L.* 4,172
R. Hughes, *Ind.*..... 3,419

East, 30,164 ; W. 12,179

494 *Sir W. H. Seager, L.*.... 7,963
Lord C. Crichton-Stuart, *U.* 5,978
A. J. Williams, *Lab.*... 5,554

South, 28,307 ; W. 10,550

495**Sir J. H. Cory, Bt., U.* 8,090
J. T. Clatworthy, *Lab.* 4,940
E. Curran, *L.* 4,200

CARNARVON DISTRICT.

23,787 ; W. 9,836

496**Rt. Hon. D. L. George*, O.M., *Co. L.* 13,993
Austin Harrison, *Ind.* 1,095

MERTHYR TYDFIL.

Aberdare, 41,651 ; W. 15,871

497**C. B. Stanton, Co. Lab.*22,824
Rev. T. Nicholas, *Lab.* 6,229

Merthyr, 35,049 ; W. 12,545
498* *Sir Edgar Rees Jones*, K.B.E., *Co.L.* 14,127
J. Winstone, *Lab.*.....12,682

NEWPORT, 40,146 ; W. 15,534
499* *Lewis Haslam, Co.L.* 14,080
J. W. Bowen, *Lab.*.....10,234
B. P. Thomas, *Ind.* ... 647

RHONDDA.
East, 38,632 ; W. 13,100
500 *Maj. D. W. Morgan*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *Lab.*...*unop.*
West, 34,389 ; W. 11,914
501* *Rt. Hon. W. Abraham*, *Lab.*.....*unop.*

SWANSEA.
East, 27,185 ; W. 10,440
(Bye-election, July 10, 1919.)
502 *D. Matthews, Co.L.*... 9,250
D. Williams, *Lab.* 8,158
West, 31,884 ; W. 12,433
503* *Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bt., Co.L.*..... 8,579
D. Davies, *U.* 7,398
J. Powlesland, *Lab.* ... 5,510

WELCH COUNTIES.

ANGLESEY, 25,836 ; W. 10,702
504 *Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen Thomas, Ind. Lab.*... 9,038
*Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Ellis-Griffith, Bt., K.C., *Co.L.* 8,898

BRECON AND RADNOR, 37,771 ; W. 14,567
505* *Sidney Robinson, Co.L. unop.*

CARDIGAN, 30,368 ; W. 13,312
506* *M. L. Vaughan-Davies, Co.L.* .....*unop.*

CARMARTHEN.
Carmarthen, 35,150 ; W. 14,221
507* *John Hinds, Co.L.*.....*unop.*
Llanelly, 44,657 ; W. 16,531
508* *J. Towyn Jones, Co.L.* 16,344
Dr. J. H. Williams, *Lab.* 14,409

CARNARVON.
36,460 ; W. 15,128
509 *Maj. C. E. Breese, Co.L.*10,488
R. T. Jones, *Lab.* 8,145
*Ellis Davies, *L.* 4,937

DENBIGH.
Denbigh, 30,448 ; W. 12,764
510 *Sir D. S. Davies, Co.L.*14,773
*E. T. John, *Lab.*..... 2,958
Wrexham, 39,259 ; W. 14,628
511 *Sir Robert J. Thomas, Bt., Co.L.* 20,874
Hugh Hughes, *Lab.* ... 6,500
FLINT, 46,520 ; W. 18,362
512* *Lt.-Col. T. H. Parry*, D.S.O., *Co.L.*.....*unop.*

GLAMORGAN.
Aberavon, 30,415 ; W. 10,949
513 *Maj. J. Edwards*, D.S.O., *Co.L.* 13,635
R. Williams, *Lab.* 7,758
T. G. Jones, *Ind.* 324
Caerphilly, 32,790 ; W. 11,757
514 *Alfred Onions. Lab.* ...11,496
W. R. Edmunds, *L.* ... 9,482
Gower, 29,667 ; W. 11,024
515* *John Williams, Lab.*...10,109
D. H. Williams, *L.*..... 8,353
Llandaff and Barry, 34,041 ; W. 13,424
516 *Maj. W. Cope, Co.U.*...13,307
Capt. R. Jones, *Lab.*... 6,607
C. F. Sexsmith, *Ind.*... 1,539
Neath, 38,929 ; W. 14,296
517* *J. H. Edwards, Co.L.* 17,818
Rev. H. Morgan, *Lab.* 9,670
Ogmore, 35,910 ; W. 13,242
518 *Vernon Hartshorn*, O.B.E., *Lab.* .....*unop.*
Pontypridd, 34,778 ; W. 12,761
519 *Lieut. T. A. Lewis, Co.L.*13,327
D. L. Davies, *Lab.* 10,152
A. Seaton, *U.*..... 260

MERIONETH, 21,450 ; W. 9,011
520* *H. Haydn Jones, Co.L.unop.*

MONMOUTH.
Abertillery, 32,197 ; W. 11,526
521 (Bye-Election, Nov. ... 1920).
Bedwelty, 30,938 ; W. 10,953
522 *Charles Edwards, Lab.* 11,730
Capt. H. Williams, *Co.L.*10,170
Ebbw Vale, 30,305 ; W. 11,166
(Bye-election, July 26, 1920.)
523* Evan Davis, *Lab.* .....*unop.*
Monmouth, 27,575 ; W. 10,369
524 *C. L. Forestier-Walker, U.* 9,164
H. Martineau, *L.*.....6,189
Pontypool, 30,002 ; W. 11,102
525 *T. Griffiths, Lab.* 8,438
Sir L. Llewelyn, K.B.E., *Co.U.* 7,421
*Rt. Hon. R. McKenna, *L.* 6,160

MONTGOMERY, 24,949 ; W. 9,847
526* *Major David Davies, Co.L.*..... *unop.*

PEMBROKE, 42,808 ; W. 17,471
527 *Sir E. D. Jones, Bt., Co.L.* 19,200
I. Gwynne, *Lab.* 7,712
G. B. Thomas, *Soc.* ... 597

WELCH UNIVERSITY,
1,066 ; W. 320
528* *Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis, Co.L.* 739
Hon. Mrs. M. Mackenzie, *Lab.* 176

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS.

ABERDEEN.
North, 33,075 ; W. 12,662
529 *F. H. Rose, Lab.* 6,128
*Lt.-Col. D. V. Pirie, O.B.E., *Co.L.*..... 5,918
South, 38,716 ; W. 16,524
530 *F. C. Thomson, Co.U.* 10,625
*Sir J. Fleming, *L.* 3,535
J. R. Watson, *Ind.* ... 2,868

AYR DISTRICT, 31,229 ; W. 12,300
531* *Sir G. Younger, Bt., Co.U.* 9,565
Maj. M. M. Wood, *L.* 5,410
Rev. C. Stephen, *Lab.* 4,534

DUMBARTON DISTRICT, 34,678
532 *J. Taylor*, O.B.E., *Co.L.*11,734
D. Kirkwood, *Lab.* ...10,566

DUNDEE, 88,677 ; W. 34,786
533* *Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, Co.L.* 25,788
534 *A. Wilkie*, C.H., *Lab.*...24,822
E. Scrymgeour, *Ind.*...10,423
J. S. Brown, *Lab.* 7,769

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT, 27,997
535 *J. Wallace, Co.L.* 6,886
W. McL. Watson, *Lab.* 5,076
*A. Ponsonby, *Ind.* 3,491

EDINBURGH.
Central, 30,867 ; W. 11,907
536 *W. Graham, Lab.* 7,159
J. Dobbie, *Co.L.*..... 6,795
East, 25,895 ; W. 7,020
537* *J. M. Hogge, L.* 8,460
Capt. A. Balfour, *Co.Lab* 5,136
North, 35,611 ; W. 14,288
(Bye-election, April 9, 1920.)
538* *Patrick Ford, Co.U.*... 9,944
Walter Runciman, *Ind.L.* 8,469
D. G. Pole, *Lab.* 3,808
South, 32,087 ; W. 13,240
(Bye-election, April 9, 1920.)
539 *Maj. C. D. Murray*, C.M.G., K.C., *Co.U.*...11,176
D. T. Holmes, *Ind. L.* 8,177
West, 33,835 ; W. 13,240
540 *Maj. J. G. Jameson, Co.U.*9,144
*Sir E. Parrott, *L.* 6,166
J. A. Young, *Lab.* 2,622

GLASGOW.
Bridgeton, 37,980 ; W. 13,996
541* *A. McC. Scott, Co.L.* ...10,887
J. Maxton, *Lab.*..... 7,860
Miss E. G. Murray, *Ind.* 991
Camlachie, 37,319 ; W. 14,061
542* *Sir H. J. Mackinder, Co.U.* 13,645
H. B. Guthrie, *Lab.* ... 7,192
D. Browning, *L.*..... 860
Cathcart, 34,293 ; W. 13,449
543* *J. W. Pratt, Co.L.*.....16,310
Dr. G. B. Clark, *Lab.*.. 4,489
Central, 42,320
544* *Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, Co.U.* 17,653
D. J. M. Quin, *Lab.* ... 4,736
Gorbals, 40,765 ; W. 14,741
545* *Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes*, C.H., *Lab.* 14,617
J. Maclean, *Lab.* 7,436
Govan, 31,652 ; W. 11,129
546 *Neil Maclean, Lab.* ... 9,577
A. McClure, *Co.U.*..... 8,762
*D. T. Holmes, *L.* 1,678
Hillhead, 26,798 ; W. 10,721
547 *Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne*, G.B.E., K.C., *Co.U.*....12,803
J. Izett, *Lab.* 4,186
Kelvingrove, 39,702 ; W. 14,627
548* *J. M. McLeod, Co.U.* 13,648
W. G. Leachman, *Ind.* 5,012
G. McPherson, *L.* 2,582
Maryhill, 34,622 ; W. 13,209
549* *Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, Bt.*, K.B.E., *Co.U.*11,913
J. W. Muir, *Lab.* 5,531
*H. A. Watt, *L.* 2,363

Partick, 28,376
550**Sir R. Balfour, Bt., Co.L.* 12,156
W. Mackie, *Lab.* 5,173

Pollok, 30,686
551**Col. Sir John Gilmour, Bart.*, D.S.O., *Co.U. unop.*
St. Rollox, 38,439; W. 14,072
552 *Hon. Gideon Murray, Co.U.* 10,844
J. Stewart, *Lab.* 6,147
*Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, *L.* 1,521
Shettleston, 31,488; W. 11,677
553 *Rear-Adm. T. B. S. Adair, Co.U.* 9,901
J. Wheatley, *Lab.* 9,827
Springburn, 33,599; W. 12,466
554 *F. A. Macquisten*, K.C., *Co.U.* 10,706
G. D. Hardie, *Lab.* ... 7,996
*Wm. R. Pringle, *L.* ... 1,669
Tradeston, 35,960; W. 12,660
555 *Maj. V. L. Henderson*, M.C., *Co.U.* 12,250
J. D. McDougall, *Lab.* 3,751
*J. Dundas White, *L.* ... 3,369

GREENOCK, 34,182
556**Col. Sir G. P. Collins*, K.B.E., C.M.G., *L.* ...10,933
S. Chapman, *Co.U.* ... 7,246
F. Shaw, *Soc.* 2,542
N. Haughey, *Lab.* 2,050

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 30,419
557**Rt. Hon. Sir H. Dalziel, Bt., Co.L.* .....*unop.*

LEITH, 42,507
558**Capt. Wedgwood Benn*, D.S.O., D.F.C., *L.*.....10,338
*G. W. Currie, *Co.U.* ... 7,613
S. Burgess, *Lab.* 4,251

MONTROSE DISTRICT, 24,954; W. 10,753
559 *J. Leng-Sturrock, Co.L.* 9,309
H. N. Brailsford, *Lab.* 2,940

PAISLEY, 38,507; W. 14,555
(Bye-election, Feb. 12, 1920.)
560**Rt. Hon. H.H. Asquith*, K.C., *Ind. L.* 14,736
J. M. Biggar, *Lab.* 11,902
J.A.D. MacKean, *Co.U.* 3,795

STIRLING AND FALKIRK DISTRICT, 23,608; W. 6,700
561**Rt. Hon. J. A. M. Macdonald, L.* 9,350
A. Logan, *Lab.* 5,201

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE, Central, 26,246
(Bye-election, April 16, 1919.)
562 *Maj. M. Wood*, O.B.E., *L.* 4,950
L. F. Davidson, *Co.U.* 4,764
J. F. Duncan, *Lab.* ... 3,482

Eastern, 25,718
563**Sir W. H. Cowan, Co.L.* 4,430
F. L. Wallace, O.B.E., *Ind.* 4,343
Kincardine and Western, 20,699
564**Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C. Murray*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Co.L.* ..... *unop.*

ARGYLL, 28,273
(Bye-election, March 10, 1920).
565**Sir W. Sutherland*, K.C.B., *Co.L.* 10,187
Rev. M. MacCullum, *Lab.* 5,498

AYR AND BUTE.
Bute and Northern, 35,294
566**Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-Weston*, K.C.B., D.S.O., *Co.U.* 12,638
R. Smith, *Lab.* 5,848
H. F. Campbell, *L.* ... 2,059
Kilmarnock, 32,329; W. 12,485
567**Hon. A. Shaw, Co.L.*...13,568
P. Malcolm, *Ind.* 6,652
South Ayrshire, 27,696; W. 10,352
568 *James Brown*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 6,358
Brig.-Gen. J. B. Pollok M'Call, C.M.G., *Co.U.* 5,495
W. Robertson, *L.* 4,555
Lt.-Col. H. R. Wallace, D.S.O., *Ind.* 627

BANFF.
569**C. C. Barrie*, C.B.E., *Co.L.* .....*unop.*

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON, 32,879; W. 5,287
570**J. D. Hope, Co.L.* 8,584
R. W. Foulis, *Lab.* ... 4,783
*Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant, *L.* 2,567

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND, 21,205
571**Sir R. L. Harmsworth, Bt., Co.L.* 6,769
F. J. Robertson, *L.* ... 4,036

DUMBARTON, 34,638
572 *Sir W. Raeburn, Co.U.* 12,765
W. H. Martin, *Lab.* ... 7,072
*A. A. Allen, *L.* 3,048

DUMFRIES, 36,394
573 *Maj. W. Murray*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 13,345
*Rt. Hon. J. W. Gulland, *L.* 7,562

FIFE.
Eastern, 31,115
574 *Col. Sir Alexander Sprot, Bt.*, C.M.G., *U.* 8,996
*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., *L.* 6,994
W. P. Morgan, *Ind.* ... 591
Western, 29,405
575**Rt. Hon. Wm. Adamson, Lab.* 10,664
Capt. J. H. Menzies, *Co.U.* 4,020

FORFAR, 24,722
576 *Capt. W. T. Shaw, Co.U.* 5,697
*J. Falconer, *L.* 5,179

GALLOWAY, 32,020
577**Maj. G. McMicking*, C.M.G., *Co.L.* .....*unop.*

INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY.
Inverness, 29,263; W. 6,532
578**Rt. Hon. T.B. Morison*, K.C., *Co.L.* 7,991
G. J. Bruce, *Ind.* 2,930
Ross and Cromarty, 20,695; W. 5,539
579**Rt. Hon. J. J. Macpherson*, K.C., *Co.L.* 8,358
Capt. H. Munro, M.B., *Lab.* 2,238

Western Isles, 18,237; W. 8,839
580 *Dr. Donald Murray, L.* 3,765
W. D. Mitchell Cotts, *Co.L.* 3,375
H. MacGowan, *Ind.* ... 809

LANARK.
Bothwell, 27,642
(Bye-election, July 16, 1919.)
581 *J. Robertson*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 13,135
J. Moffat, *Co.L.* 5,967
Coatbridge, 31,549
582 *Lt.-Col. A. L. H. Buchanan*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 13,188
Owen Coyle, *Lab.* 7,254
Hamilton, 25,113; W. 9,493
583 *D. M. Graham, Lab.*... 6,988
H. S. Keith, *Co.U.*..... 4,819
D. Gilmour, *Lab.* 4,297
*J. H. Whitehouse, *L.* 504
Lanark, 27,431; W. 10,583
584 *Capt. W. E. Elliot*, M.C., *Co.U.* 12,976
J. C. Welsh, *Lab.* 5,821
Motherwell, 27,818
585 *R.F.W.R. Nelson, Co.U.* 6,927
*J. D. Millar, K.C., *L.* 4,827
J. W. Newbold, *Lab.*... 4,135
Hugh Ferguson, *Ind* 1,923
Northern, 27,442
586 *Robt. McLaren, Co.U.* 7,175
J. Sullivan, *Lab.* 5,673
Capt. Erskine Hill, *L.* 3,068
J. R. Auld, *Ind.*..... 710
Rutherglen, 31,332
587 *A. K. Rodger, Co.L.* ...12,641
W. Regan, *Lab.* 8,759
LINLITHGOW, 31,170
588 *James Kidd, Co.U.* ...12,898
E. Shinwell, *Lab.* 8,723

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES, Northern, 25,308
589**Col. Sir J. A. Hope, Bt.*, O.B.E., *Co.U.* 7,719
J. B. Cadzow, *Ind.* ... 4,198
Peebles and Southern, 23,322
590**Rt. Hon. Sir D. Maclean.*, K.B.E., *L.* 7,429
J. Gold, *Lab.* 4,829

MORAY AND NAIRN, 23,344
591**Rt. Hon. Sir A. Williamson, Bt., Co.L.*....*unop.*

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 19,963
592**J. Cathcart Wason, Co.L. unop*

PERTH AND KINROSS.
Kinross and Western, 26,970
593 *James Gardiner, L.* ... 7,579
*Col. A. Stirling, *Co.U.* 6,975
Perth, 37,263
594**William Young, Co.L. unop.*

RENFREW.
Eastern, 28,064; W. 10,491
595 *J. Johnstone*, O.B.E., *Co.L.* 13,107
R. Spence, *Lab.* 5,048
Western, 28,530
596**Col. J. W. Greig*, C.B., K.C., *Co.L.* 11,524
R. Murray, *Lab.* 7,126

ROXBURGH & SELKIRK, 34,173
597**Rt. Hon. Robert Munro*, K.C., *Co.L.* 13,043
T. Hamilton, *Lab.*..... 5,574

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.
Clackmannan & Eastern, 31,910; W. 8,590
598 *Maj. Ralph Glyn, Co. U.* 6,771
H. J. May, *Ind.* 5,753
*Maj. W. A. Chapple, *L.* 5,040
Western, 10,861
599 **Sir Harry Hope, Co. U.* 6,893
T. Johnston, *Lab.* 3,809
R. B. Cunninghame Graham, *L.* 2,582

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES, 27,322
(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)
600 **Sir W. Cheyne, Bt.*, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Co. U.* 3,719
601 *D. M. Cowan, Co. L.* ... 3,499
602 **Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Craik*, K.C.B., *Co. U.* 3,286
Dr. P. Macdonald, *Lab.* 1,581
Sir W. R. Smith, *Ind.* 850

Ireland.

IRISH BOROUGHS.

BELFAST.
Cromac, 21,673; W. 8,727
603 **W. A. Lindsay, U.*.....11,459
J. Freeland, *Lab.* 2,508
A. Savage, *S.F.* 997
Duncairn, 19,085; W. 7,608
604 **Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson*, K.C., *U.* 11,637
W. H. Davey, *N.* 2,449
Dr. R. McNabb, *S.F.* 271
Falls, 15,756; W. 6,380
605 **Joseph Devlin, N.* 8,488
*E. de Valera, *S.F.* ... 3,245
Ormeau, 16,343; W. 6,425
606 *Thomas Moles, U.* 7,460
W. J. Stewart, *Ind. U.* 4,833
S. Dobbyn, *S.F.* 338
Pottinger, 17,084; W. 6,618
607 *Capt. H. Dixon, U.* ... 8,574
S. C. Porter, *Lab.* 2,513
J. H. Bennett, *Lab.* ... 659
B. Campbell, *S.F.* 393
St. Anne's, 18,693; W. 7,882
608 *Thomas H. Burn, U.* 9,155
W. H. Alexander, *Ind.* 1,752
D. Barnes, *S.F.* 1,341
Shankill, 22,971; W. 9,175
609 *S. McGuffin, Lab. U.* ...11,840
Samuel Kyle, *Lab.*..... 3,674
M. Carolan 534
Victoria, 19,494; W. 7,514
610 *T. Donald, Lab. U.* ... 9,309
R. Waugh, *Lab.* 3,469
Miss W. Carney, *S.F.* 395
Woodvale, 19,802; W. 7,743
611 *R. J. Lynn, U.* 12,232
R. Haskins, *S.F.* 1,247
CORK, 45,017
612 *J. J. Walsh, S.F.* 20,801
613 *Liam de Roiste, S.F.*....20,506
Talbot Crosbie, *N.*..... 7,480
R. O'Sullivan, *N.* 7,162
D. Williams, *N.* 2,519
T. Farrington, *N.* 2,254
DUBLIN.
Clontarf, 14,588; W. 5,722
614 *R. Mulcahy, S.F.* 5,974
Sir P. Shortall, *N.* ... 3,228
College Green, 21,414; W. 8,433
615 *J. T. O'Kelly, S.F.* ... 9,662
J. C. Briscoe, *Ind. N.* 2,853
Dublin Harbour, 19,520; W. 7,757
616 *Philip Shanahan, S.F.* 7,708
*A. Byrne, *N.*..... 5,386
St. James's, 13,121; W. 5,156
617 *Joseph McGrath, S.F.* 6,256
J. Kelly, *N.* 1,556
St. Michan's, 17,642; W. 6,742
618 *Michael Staines, S.F.* 7,553
*J. D. Nugent, *N.* 3,996
St. Patrick's, 18,785; W. 7,595
619 *Constance Georgine de Markievicz, S.F.*..... 7,835
*W. Field, *N.* 3,752
J. J. Kelly, *Ind. N.* ... 312
St. Stephen's Green, 19,759; W. 7,946
620 *Thomas Kelly, S.F.* ... 8,461
*P. J. Brady, *N.* 2,902
H. Hanna, K.C., *U.* ... 2,755
LIMERICK.
621 *M. P. Colivet, S.F.* ... *unop.*
LONDONDERRY, 16,736; W. 6,267
622 *John MacNeill, S.F.*... 7,335
Sir R. N. Anderson, *U.* 7,020
Maj. W. H. Davey, *N.* 120
WATERFORD, 12,063
623 **Capt. W. A. Redmond*, D.S.O., *N.* 4,915
Dr. V. White, *S.F.* ... 4,431

IRISH COUNTIES.

ANTRIM.
North, 19,110
624 **Maj. P. Kerr-Smiley, U.* 9,621
P. McCorry, *S.F.* 2,673
Mid, 18,032
625 **Maj. Hon. H. O'Neill, U.* 10,711
D. J. Connolly, *S.F.* ... 2,791
East, 24,798
(Bye-election, May 27, 1919.)
626 *G. B. Hanna, Ind. U.* 8,714
Major W. A. Moore, D.S.O., *U.* 7,549
C. M. Legg, *L.*..... 1,778
South, 23,235
627 **Capt. C. C. Craig, U.* 13,270
Kevin O'Shiel, *S.F.* ... 2,318
ARMAGH.
North, 19,529; W. 7,897
628 **Lt.-Col. W. J. Allen*, D.S.O., *U.* 10,239
E. Blythe, *S.F.* 2,860
Mid, 17,339; W. 6,459
629 **J. R. Lonsdale, U.* 8,431
L. O'Brien, *S.F.* 5,688
South, 15,905; W. 5,865
630 **P. Donnelly, N.* 4,345
Dr. J. T. McKee, *S.F.* 79
CARLOW.
631 *J. Lennon, S.F.*.....*unop.*
CAVAN.
632 **East. *A. Griffith, S.F. unop*
633 **West. *P. Galligan, S.F. unop.*
CLARE.
634 **East. *E. de Valera, S.F. unop.*
635 **West. *B. O'Higgins, S.F. unop.*
CORK.
636 East. *D. Kent, S.F.* ...*unop.*
637 Mid. (vacant).
638 North. *P. O'Keefe, S.F. unop.*
639 N.-E. *T. Hunter, S.F. unop.*
640 South. *M. Collins, S.F. unop.*
641 S.-E. (vacant).
642 West. *J. Hayes, S.F. unop.*
DONEGAL.
North, 17,538; W. 5,977
643 *Joseph O'Doherty, S.F.* 7,003
*P. O'Doherty, *N.* 3,075
West, 19,296; W. 6,544
644 *Joseph Sweeney, S.F.*.. 6,712
D. McMenamin, *N.*.....4,116
East, 16,015; W. 5,314
645 **E. J. Kelly, N.*..... 7,596
R. Moore, *U.*.....4,797
S. O. Flaherty, *S.F.* 40
South, 16,894; W. 5,921
646 *P. J. Ward, S.F.*.....5,787
*J. T. Donovan, *N.* 4,752
DOWN. East, 17,846; W. 6,611
647 *D. D. Reid, U.* 6,007
M. J. Johnston, *N.* 4,312
Dr. H. R. McNabb, *S.F.* 3,876
Mid, 17,195; W. 6,580
648 **Col. Sir J. Craig, Bt., U.* 10,639
J. Robinson, *S.F.* 707
North, 18,399; W. 7,927
649 *T. W. Brown, K.C., *U.*....9,200
J. A. Davison, *Ind.*.....2,153
South 18,708; W. 7,310
650 **Jeremiah McVeagh, N.* 8,756
Capt. J. A. W. Johnston, *U.* 5,573
A. Fisher, *Ind.* 436
*E. de Valera, *S.F.* 33
West, 17,997; W. 7,158
651 *D. M. Wilson, K.C., *U.* 10,559
B. Campbell, *S.F.* 1,725
DUBLIN. North, 19,799
652 *Frank Lawless, S.F.* ...9,138
*J. J. Clancy, K.C., *N.* ...4,428
South, 17,829
653 *G. Gavan Duffy, S.F.* 5,133
Sir T. Robinson, *U.* ...4,354
T. Clarke, *N.*..... 3,819
Pembroke, 17,698
654 *D. Fitzgerald, S.F.*.....6,114
J. P. Good, *U.* 4,138
C. P. O'Neill, *N.* 2,629
Rathmines, 18,841
655 *Sir M. Dockrell, U.* 7,400
P. J. Little, *S.F.* 5,566
G. A. Moonan, *N.* 1,780
FERMANAGH.
North, 14,496; W. 4,936
656 **E. M. Archdale, U.* 6,768
Kevin O'Shiel, *S.F.*.....6,236
South, 13,962; W. 4,695
657 *J. O'Mahony, S.F.* 6,673
J. Cooper, *U.* 4,524
*P. Crumley, *N.* 132
GALWAY.
Connemara, 24,956; W. 8,375
658 *Padraic O'Maille, S.F.*11,754
*W. O'Malley, *N.* 3,482
659 East. *L. Mellowes, S.F. unop.*
North, 21,036; W. 7,483
660 *Dr. B. Cusack, S.F.* ...8,896
T. Sloyan, *N.*..... 3,999
South, 18,507; W. 5,968
661 *Francis Fahy, S.F.* ...10,621
W. J. Duffy, *N.* 1,744

KERRY. **North.**
662z *N. J. Crowley, S.F.... unop.*
663 **West.** *A. Stack, S.F. unop.*
664 **South.** *F. Lynch, S.F. unop.*
665 **East.** *P. Beasley, S.F. unop.*

KILDARE. **North,** 13,274; W. 4,387
666 *D. Buckley, S.F.* 5,979
*J. O'Connor, *N.* 2,722
South, 13,923; W. 4,374
667 *A. O'Connor, S.F.* 7,104
*Denis Kilbride, *N.*..... 1,545

KILKENNY. **North.**
668*W. T. Cosgrave, S.F....unop.
South, 16,610
669 *J. O'Mara, S.F.* 8,685
*M. Keating, *N.* 1,855

KING'S COUNTY.
670*Dr. P. McCartan, S.F.unop.

LEITRIM, 30,079
671 *J. N. Dolan, S.F.* 17,711
G. Farrell, *N.* 3,096

LIMERICK.
672 **West.** *C. Collins, S.F. unop.*
East, 21,095; W. 6,230
673 *Dr. R. Hayes, S.F.* ...12,750
*T. Lundon, *N.*..... 3,608

LONDONDERRY.
North, 21,306; W. 7,886
(Bye-election Mar. 4, 1919.)
674 *Rt. Hon. H. T. Barrie, U.* 9,933
P. McGilligan, *S.F.* ... 4,333
South, 21,199; W. 7,474
675*Rt. Hon. Denis S. Henry, K.C., *U.* 8,942
Prof. A. W. Conway, *N.* 3 981
L. J. Walsh, *S.F.* 3,425

LONGFORD, 20,449; W. 7153.
676*J. McGuinness, S.F.... 11,122
*J. P. Farrell, *N.* 4,173

LOUTH, 29,176; W. 10,495
677 *J. J. O'Kelly, S.F.... ...10,770
*R. Hazleton, *N.* 10,515

MAYO. **North,** 20,212; W. 6,744
678 *Dr. J. Crowley, S.F.... 7,429
*D. Boyle, *N.*..... 1,761
West, 21,667; W. 7,997
679 *J. McBride, S.F.* 10,195
*W. Doris, *N.* 1,568
East, 21,635; W. 8,237
680*E. de Valera, S.F. 8,975
*John Dillon, *N.* 4,514
681 **South.** *W. Seares, S.F. unop.*

MEATH.
North, 14,716; W. 4,841
682 *L. Mellowes, S.F.* 6,982
Dr. B. Cusack, *N.* 3,758
South, 14,716; W. 4,890
683 *E. J. Duggan, S.F.* ... 6,371
T. P. O'Donoghue, *N.* 2,680

MONAGHAN.
North, 16,175; W. 11,152
684 *E. Blythe, S.F.* 6,842
M. E. Knight, *U.* 4,497
J. J. Turley, *N.* 2,709
South, 16,164
685 *J. MacIntee, S.F.* 7,524
T. J. Campbell, K.C., *N.* 4,413

QUEEN'S COUNTY,
26,063; W. 8,869
686 *K. Higgins, S.F.* 13,452
*P. J. Meehan, *N.* 6,480

ROSCOMMON. **North.**
687*Count Plunkett, S.F. unop.
South, 22,093; W. 7,274
688 *H. Boland, S.F.*.....10,685
*J. P. Hayden, *N.* 4,232

SLIGO. **North,** 18,488; W. 6,582
689 *J. J. Clancy, S.F.*..... 9,030
*T. Scanlan, *N.*..... 4,242
South, 18,013; W 6,553
690 *A. McCabe, S.F.*..... 9,113
*J. O'Dowd, *N.*..... 1,988

TIPPERARY.
East, 16,232; W. 5,759
691 (Seat vacant)

692 **Mid.** *J. A. Burke, S.F. unop.*
North.
693 *J. McDonagh, S.F. ...unop.*
South, 14,716; W. 5,119
694 *P. J. Maloney, S.F.*... 8,744
*J. Cullinan, *N.* 2,701

TYRONE.
North-East, 23,023; W. 8,162
695*T. J. S. Harbison, *N.* 11,605
K. Houston, *U.* 6,681
J. Milroy, *S.F.* 56
North-West, 22,182; W. 7,617
696 *Arthur Griffith, S.F...* 10.442
T. Miller, *U.* 7,696
South, 22,465; W. 7,873
697*W. Coote, *U.* 10,616
D. M'Cullagh, *S.F.* ... 5,437
J. Skeffington, *N.* 2,602

WATERFORD, 24,439; W. 2,375
698 *C. Brugha, S.F.* 12,890
*J. J. O'Shee *N.* 4,217

WESTMEATH, 24,014; W. 7,659
699*Laurence Ginnell, S.F.12,435
P. J. Weymes, *N.* 3,458
*Sir W. Nugent, Bt., *N.* 603

WEXFORD.
North, 23,022; W. 7,331
700 *R. Sweetman, S.F.* ...10,162
*Sir T. G. Esmonde, Bt., *N.* 7,189
South, 23,168; W. 8,100
701 *Dr. J. Ryan, S.F.*.....8,729
*P. Ffrench, *N.*... 8,211

WICKLOW.
East, 15,241; W. 5,586
702 *J. R. Etchingham, S.F.* 5,916
H. Parker Keene, *U.*... 2,600
D. J. Cogan, *N.* 2,466
West, 11,673; W. 3,775
703 *R. C. Barton, S.F.* ... 6,239
The O'Mahony, *N.*..... 1,370

IRISH UNIVERSITIES.

DUBLIN.
704 *Sir Robert Woods, Ind.* 793
(Bye-election July 28, 1919.)
705 *W. M. Jellett, K.C., U. unop.*

NATIONAL.
706 *John MacNeill, S.F....* 1,644
Prof. A. W. Conway, *N.* 813

QUEEN'S, BELFAST.
707 *Sir William Whitla, U.* 1,487
S. Dolan, *S.F.*..... .. 118

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES SINCE 1837.

Parliament met.	Liberal.	Nationalist.	Labour.	Conservative or Unionists.	Liberal Unionist.	Majority.
Nov. 25, 1837	352	...	...	301	...	51 *Lib.*
Aug. 19, 1841	286	...	...	367	...	81 *Cons.*
Nov. 11, 1847	327	...	...	326	...	1 *Lib.*
Nov. 4, 1852	333	...	...	320	...	13 *Lib.*
Apr. 30, 1857	366	...	...	287	...	79 *Lib.*
May 31, 1859	348	...	...	305	...	43 *Lib.*
Feb. 1, 1866	361	...	...	294	...	67 *Lib.*
Dec. 10, 1868	293	...	...	265	...	128 *Lib.*
Mar. 4, 1874	247	56	...	349	...	46 *Cons.*
Apr. 29, 1880	357	62	...	233	...	124 *Lib.*
Jan. 12, 1886	331	82	...	247	...	166 *Lib.*
Aug. 5, 1886	188	84	...	314	81	123 *Cons.*
Aug. 4, 1892	273	81	...	268	47	39 *Lib.*
Aug. 12, 1895	177	82	...	340	71	152 *Cons.*
Dec. 3, 1900	186	82	...	334	68	134 *Cons.*
Feb. 13, 1906	387	84	41	158	...	354 *Lib.*
Feb. 15, 1910	275	82	40	273	...	124 *Lib.*
Jan. 31, 1911	272	84	42	272	...	126 *Lib.*
Feb. 4, 1919	133 *Co.* 28 *Ind.*	—	11 *Co.* 63 *Ind.*	334 *Co.* 48 *Ind.*	...	249 *Coalit.*

SESSION 1919.

THE ALIENS BILL.—The first measure considered after the recess was the Aliens Restriction Bill, which had been extended in scope against the desire of the Government during its passage through the Standing Committee. On *Oct.* 23 the Home Secretary sought to qualify the provision that "no alien shall hold a pilotage certificate for any port in the United Kingdom" by excepting a handful of French pilots whose certificates had been guaranteed some years earlier by an agreement with France. The amendment was defeated by 185 to 113, and Mr. Bonar Law at once moved the adjournment to enable the Government to decide on their action. After a consultation during the succeeding week-end with the anti-alien leaders, Mr. Bonar Law asked the House on *Oct.* 27 to accept an amendment safeguarding the existing French interests, but excluding all other foreign pilots from British ports. This settlement was accepted. On *Nov.* 4, on a free vote, an amendment to Clause 9 was carried by 226 to 116, providing that every former enemy alien in the United Kingdom should be deported forthwith unless the Home Secretary granted a licence to remain, those given exemption from internment or repatriation by the Advisory Committee during the war being excepted. A new clause, added on *Nov.* 13, made it unlawful for three years from the passing of the Bill for a former enemy alien to acquire any land or interest in land or industry in the United Kingdom. The Bill was read a third time on *Nov.* 18. The Lords made several amendments in Committee on *Dec.* 9. On the motion of Lord Newton, the Upper Chamber agreed that former enemy aliens need not be deported if the Advisory Committee recommended the Home Secretary to grant a licence to remain. Another amendment added permitted a former enemy alien to land if he were provided with a passport issued by a competent authority of his own country and bearing the visa of a British Consul. On the report stage, on *Dec.* 15, an amendment was adopted that the permission to land should be given only on special grounds. The Commons, by 128 to 66, disagreed with the Lords' amendment to Clause 9 on *Dec.* 17, but the Peers insisted, and the other House eventually decided to accept rather than lose the whole Bill, which received the Royal Assent on *Dec.* 23, when Parliament was prorogued.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.—Just before the Session ended, the Prime Minister, on *Dec.* 22, outlined the Cabinet's proposals for Irish self-government. Mr. Lloyd George referred to the outburst of crime in Ireland, and remarked that three-fourths of the population were hostile to British government. He declared that North-East Ulster had as rightful a claim to autonomy as the rest of Ireland, and as emphatically repudiated the Sinn Fein demand for separation. Under the Bill which would be introduced two self-governing Parliaments would be established —one for Protestant North-East Ulster at Belfast, and the other for the rest of Ireland at Dublin. A Federal Council of forty members, elected in equal parts by the two Legislatures, would form a connecting link, and would have full responsibility for private bill legislation for the whole of Ireland at the outset, and any other powers delegated to it by the two provincial Parliaments. The latter would have full legislative powers over all subjects not expressly reserved to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, where 42 Irish representatives would sit. They would also possess full constituent powers for the creation of a single Irish Legislature, but action to this end must rest with them and not with the Imperial Parliament. Until there was a single Parliament, the postal services would not be transferred, while Customs, excise, income-tax, and excess profits would also be reserved, though each Parliament would have the same powers over taxation as were possessed by State Legislatures in the United States. A free grant of £1,000,000 would be made to each Parliament to cover initial expenditure, as well as a permanent free grant of the existing annuities. Ireland's actual contribution to Imperial services would, after two years, be settled by a Joint Exchequer Board. The Prime Minister said the proposals would be embodied in a Bill and submitted at the earliest available opportunity. The world would know, he declared in conclusion, that Britain entered upon the task prompted only by that deep sense of justice and right which had sustained the nation during years of suffering.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS.—A serious attempt to prevent and settle trade disputes was made by the Industrial Courts Bill, which was presented by Sir Robert Horne on *Nov.* 3. The measure provided that existing or apprehended disputes reported to the Minister of Labour should be referred for settlement to a standing Industrial Court or a Court of Enquiry appointed by the Minister, and consisting of representatives of employers and workmen and independent persons. The provision of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, were also extended until *Sept.* 30, 1920. During the third reading debate on *Nov.* 17, Mr. Henderson said the Bill, however useful it might be, provided no remedy for the more permanent aspects of industrial unrest. Both the Government and the employers, he said, must realise the pressing need for a comprehensive economic and industrial programme, which the Labour Party considered absolutely essential if they were to secure the permanent removal of widespread industrial unrest. The House of Lords passed the Bill on *Nov.* 20.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. — After being considered by a Joint Committe of the two Houses, the Government of India Bill, designed to carry out the proposals of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for the realisation of responsible government in India, was returned to the House of Commons on *Dec.* 3, and two days later received its third reading. Mr. Montagu, who was congratulated by Sir Donald Maclean and Mr. Adamson, said although there were great dangers and anxieties, he was certain that there was no better way of consolidating the British Empire than by initiating a measure of this kind and steps in this direction. Lord Sinha had charge of the Bill in the Upper Chamber, and the Royal Assent was accorded on *Dec.* 23.

HIGHER OLD AGE PENSIONS.—On the eve of the adjournment, the Government agreed to the obvious desire of the House of Commons to increase the old age pensions, and on *Dec.* 19, after the necessary money resolution had been dealt with, the House passed through all its stages a

Bill to raise the pension to 10*s.* a week, the increased expenditure being estimated at £10,000,000. The Upper Chamber followed suit on *Dec.* 22, and on the following day the measure received the Royal Assent. The increase came into force on New Year's Day, though it was a few weeks later before it was possible to make the extra payments, which varied according to the income of the pensioners.

THE FIRST WOMAN M.P.—As a result of the Plymouth bye-election, Viscountess Astor, the wife of the former member who necessarily resigned on succeeding to a peerage, became the first woman M.P. to sit in the House of Commons. She took her seat on *Dec.* 1, the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour acting as her sponsors in a crowded Chamber. Lady Astor postponed her maiden speech until the following Session, but was in constant attendance. A Bill to remove disqualifications of sex in regard to the Bench and Bar, the magistracy and juries, was passed during the sitting. The Commons on *Oct.* 27, by 171 to 84, inserted an amendment to enable a peeress in her own right to sit in the House of Lords; but the Upper Chamber deleted this proposal on *Nov.* 11, and the Commons accepted the correction.

THE HOUSING SCHEME.—Although Dr. Addison admitted on *Nov.* 21 that the actual building under the Housing Act was trivial, he said that real progress had been made. The Ministry of Health had approved 24,000 acres of land properly laid out and planned for housing, and a further 24,000 acres had been surveyed and would mostly be accepted. To assist the situation, he explained, the Government had decided to offer a subsidy towards the cost of building houses at once. Any person who built within a specified time a house of an approved type would receive a maximum subsidy of £150, based on the cubic feet of space. Steps would be taken, Dr. Addison added, to prohibit non-essential "luxury" building, such as cinemas. The Prime Minister appealed to workmen to put their backs into the work, and asked local authorities to organise local loans for housing. A Bill was later passed to provide for the subsidy, Dr. Addison, in moving the second reading on *Dec.* 8, stating that the grants in aid would be from £130 to £150, according to the size of the house concerned. Local authorities were authorised by the measure to issue bonds to help them in financing their schemes.

THE CHURCH'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—The Bill introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords to set up a National Assembly of the Church of England, with powers to legislate on matters affecting the Church, was given a second reading in the Commons on *Nov.* 7 by 304 to 16. In moving the second reading, Sir E. Beauchamp said that out of 217 Church Bills that had entered the House in the past thirty years, 183 had been lost and had never been heard of again. The third reading was secured on *Dec.* 5, after the insertion of an amendment that the Lord Chancellor and not the Lord Chief Justice should nominate the members of the Upper House to serve on the Ecclesiastical Committee. To this the House of Lords agreed on the suggestion of the Primate, and the Royal Assent was given on *Dec.* 23, when Parliament was prorogued.

SESSION 1920.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—The new Session was opened with full State, for the first time since 1914, on *Feb.* 10, the Prince of Wales being present when the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, read his Speech from the Throne. Among the legislation promised were the Bills for the better government of Ireland, for the adjustment of the financial arrangements of the Colonies, and the acquisition of coal royalties by the State. Other measures mentioned related to licensing, insurance against unemployment, and minimum wages, while proposals were announced to reform the Second Chamber. His Majesty alluded with pleasure to the coming visit of the Prince of Wales to Australasia. Satisfaction was expressed at the conclusion of the war with Germany, and the King declared that, to assure the full blessings of peace to Europe, it was essential that normal conditions of economic life should be restored in Russia. In the Upper Chamber the Address in reply, moved by the Marquis of Dufferin and seconded by Lord Charnwood, was agreed to on the same day. The Address in the Commons was moved by Lieut.-Col. S. Peel, D.S.O., and seconded by Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the House would apply itself to the great programme of legislation before it with the same industry, courage, and breadth as it had shown in the previous year. The Government were, he said, effecting the strictest and most relentless economy in every department of State. Referring to Russia, he said it was perfectly clear that Bolshevism could not be crushed by force of arms. There were objections to making peace with the Bolshevists until the Government in control of Russia had dropped its methods of barbarism and adopted civilised means. They had failed to restore Russian sanity by force, but believed they could do it and save her by trade. "There is but one way," he declared; "we must fight anarchy with abundance." On the following day a Labour amendment demanding nationalisation of the coal mines was rejected by 329 to 64, and the Address was agreed to on *Feb.* 13, after the defeat of an amendment criticising the Peace conditions by 254 to 60, and another expressing regret at the high Government expenditure by 188 to 44.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.—The Bill outlined by the Prime Minister for dealing with the Irish situation was presented by Mr. Macpherson on *Feb.* 25, and received a second reading by 348 to 94 on *March* 31, after a three days' debate. The Irish Secretary said the proposed Council might become a real stepping-stone in the direction of union; its powers might be increased until it became a complete Parliament for Ireland. It was intended to apply proportional representation to all elections to the two Irish Parliaments, which would consist of 128 members for the Southern Parliament and 52 members for the Northern Parliament. The office of Lord Lieutenant would continue to exist, but there would be no religious disability attaching to the office, and there was no provision for the continuance of the post of Chief Secretary. The rejection was moved by Mr. Clynes. Mr. Asquith opposed the proposals, and said that no section of the Irish nation asked for them. He described the Bill as cumbrous, costly and unworkable, and urged that Ireland should be given the status of a dominion. Mr. Bonar Law said he was not

very sanguine that they were going to obtain a settlement in Ireland, and Sir Edward Carson said that although Ulster did not want the Bill, she would do her best. Mr. Lloyd George, winding up the debate, said he believed that they would get union in time from the Bill. The Committee stage opened on *May* 10, when Mr. Asquith moved an amendment, designed to set up a single Parliament, but giving counties the opportunity of withdrawing for a time from its jurisdiction. This was defeated by 259 to 55. On an amendment moved by Lord Robert Cecil on *May* 18, Mr. Walter Long accepted the principle of a second Chamber for each of the Irish Parliaments, and on *June* 3 the Government accepted an amendment preventing the transfer of the police forces from the control of the Imperial Government for three years after the Bill came into operation. Another amendment agreed to (on *June* 22) increased the number of Irish M.P.'s at Westminster from 42 to 46, by retaining the four University representatives. The further consideration was delayed until after the recess, but before the adjournment steps were taken to deal with the outbreak of lawlessness in Ireland, an emergency Bill, setting up special tribunals to supersede civil courts which had broken down, and empowering the Government to stop grants to local authorities which refused to discharge their duties, being passed.

THE BUDGET. — Enormous totals and many changes in taxation were revealed in the Budget presented by Mr. Austen Chamberlain on *April* 19. The Chancellor estimated the deadweight debt on *March* 31 at £7,835,000,000, and the floating debt at £1,312,205,000. For the year just commencing he put the total revenue, on the existing basis of taxation, at £1,341,650,000, and the expenditure at £1,177,452,000, leaving some £154,000,000 for the reduction of debt. This surplus he did not consider sufficient, and Mr. Chamberlain intimated that he intended to call upon the nation for further generous efforts to improve our position, to lighten our future burden, and to establish securely our national credit. Coming to his proposals, the Chancellor first dealt with the loss on the Post Office, and announced increases in the letter postage to 2*d.* for three ounces, and a halfpenny for each additional ounce, in the newspaper postage to 1*d.* for six ounces, in telegram rates to a minimum of 1*s.*, and in the parcels post corresponding to the rail rates. These changes, he estimated, would produce £6,500,000 this year. The existing motor-car tax and motor spirit duty would be continued until the end of the year, when they would be superseded by a new licence duty on motor vehicles estimated to produce £9,000,000 in a full year. After intimating that the Cabinet had decided to repeal the land values duty, which, he said, had produced hardly any revenue, Mr. Chamberlain said the duty on spirits would be increased by 22*s.* 6*d.* to 72*s.* 6*d.* a proof gallon (yielding £24,500,000 in a full year), and that on beer by 30*s.* a standard barrel, or one penny a pint (producing £30,000,000 in a full year), the wine duties would be doubled, and there would be imposed a special 50 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on imported sparkling wines (producing £4,800,000 in a full year), and a 50 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on cigars (£530,000 in a full year). Dealing with income-tax and super-tax, he said he proposed to adopt, with some trifling modifications, the recommendations of the Royal Commission in regard to graduation. These gave relief to families with marital responsibilities. In a full year the net cost to the Revenue from these changes would be £18,200,000, and a further charge to the Exchequer would result from relief in cases of double income-tax within the Empire. The Excess Profits Duty was increased to 60 per cent. until cancelled by a levy on increases in war wealth, and he proposed a new tax in the form of a Corporation Tax of 1*s.* in the £ on the profits and income of concerns with limited liability engaged in trade. The Chancellor estimated the changes to produce in a full year £198,230,000, while in the current year they would give an additional revenue of £76,650,000, making a total of £1,418,300,000. Approximately that would give £234,000,000 for the redemption of debt. On the following day Mr. Asquith appealed for the cessation of borrowing by the State, and for a reduction of debt in order to secure economy, while Mr. Clynes urged the imposition of a capital levy and greater production. Mr. Chamberlain justified the Excess Profits Duty, though not as a permanent part of the financial system. On the resolution for this tax, Sir Frederick Banbury moved its reduction from 60 per cent. to 40 per cent., but the Chancellor said it was impossible for the Government to accept the amendment, which was defeated by 287 to 75, and the Finance Bill was read a first time on *April* 28. The second reading was agreed to without a division on *May* 12. A resolution moved by Mr. Clynes, expressing regret at the Government's decision not to impose special taxation on war fortunes, was defeated by 244 to 81 on *June* 8. During the Committee stage, on *July* 6, Mr. Chamberlain agreed to reduce the additional duty on sparkling wines to 33⅓ per cent. On *July* 12 the House by 289 to 117, rejected an amendment the effect of which would have been to reduce the Excess Profits Duty from 60 per cent. to 40 per cent., and on the following day a similar fate met an attempt to omit co-operative societies from the operation of the Corporation Profits Tax. A new clause, designed to alleviate the pressure of the Excess Profits Duty in respect of new businesses and small businesses, was added by the Chancellor, as was another giving power to the Treasury to borrow on National Savings Certificates for purposes of investment in housing and other loans. The Committee stage was concluded on *July* 16, and the third reading was secured on *July* 28. The House of Lords quickly passed the measure, and separate legislation was agreed to providing for the Post Office changes.

POST-WAR LEGISLATION.—Moving the second reading of the Indemnity Bill on *May* 3, Sir Ernest Pollock said it dealt with the indemnity granted to persons who had carried out duties for the purpose of maintaining order and discipline during the War, and validated certain acts of grace and regulations made in different parts of the world. The measure provided that no proceedings should be instituted if the acts in question had been done in good faith. Another clause made valid sentences passed and judgments given by military courts in connection with the War or the occupation of territory by British forces. The Solicitor-General remarked that if a legal decision were allowed to stand, the Government might become liable for extra sums amounting to £850,000,000. The second reading was carried by 210 to 28. In Committee,

Sir Ernest said it was not intended to deprive the subject of compensation, of going to a court, or of the right of appeal, but it was to ensure that the same measure of compensation would be meted out to those whose claims had not been decided. The Royal Assent was given on the day of the adjournment. Another Bill, passed earlier in the Session, concerned the Peace Treaties with Austria and Bulgaria, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, in moving the second reading on *April* 14, stating that it simply invested the King with the powers necessary for carrying out the business that followed the ratification of peace.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.—A measure making temporary provision for the control of colliery undertakings and the wages of miners until a more important scheme for the regulation of the industry could be set up was passed early in the Session. Later a Bill to establish a Ministry of Mines as a department of the Board of Trade was introduced. In moving the second reading on *June* 30, Sir Robert Horne said that the Government had come to the conclusion that nationalisation was not wanted, justifiable, expedient, or in the interests of the industry. As to the Bill, he said there was overlapping among the departments which dealt with various phases of the coal industry. The Minister of Mines would be an Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade, and only responsible to the President in matters that really involved large policy. For the regulation of the industry it was proposed to set up a series of pit and district committees or boards and a national board, the country being divided into 26 districts and six areas for this purpose. The area boards would have power to formulate schemes for adjusting the remuneration of the workmen on the basis of the profits of the industry in each area, the national board laying down general principles. The second reading was carried by 217 to 91. The House of Lords, in Committee on *Aug.* 4, made the Minister of Mines only an Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade, and the Commons accepted this amendment, the Bill receiving the Royal Assent on *Aug.* 16, when both Houses adjourned until *Oct.* 19.

THE NEW RENTS ACT.—Further legislation on the subject of rents was contained in a Bill based upon the recommendations of a committee appointed to consider the question. In moving the second reading on *June* 4, Dr. Addison said that it extended for three years the security of tenure of tenants of dwelling-houses obtained under previous statutes, and raised the limits of the rents to which the restrictions applied from £70 to £105 in the metropolitan area, from £60 to £90 in Scotland, and from £52 to £78 elsewhere. It made provision for an increase of rent to meet the increase of mortgage interest. In the case of houses up to £75, the Bill allowed an increase in rent up to 30 per cent—5 per cent. in respect of increased mortgage interest and 25 per cent. in respect of increased cost of repairs; while an increased rent of 40 per cent. was permitted in the case of houses of a rental from £75 to £105, made up of 25 per cent. and 15 per cent. The operation of the increase of rent might be suspended where the house was not reasonably fit for human habitation, or was not in a reasonable state of repair. A fine was imposed for extorting key money. The Standing Committee, by 15 to 12, applied the Bill to business premises on *June* 15 against the Government's wishes, and the measure received the Royal Assent, with this addition, on *July* 2.

HEALTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—By a Bill which received the Royal Assent on *May* 20, the State health insurance scheme was amended to meet the after-war conditions. Moving the second reading on *March* 22, Dr. Addison said the sickness benefits would be increased for men from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a week, and for women from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.*, and the disablement benefit from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* for both men and women. Apart from the increased Treasury contribution, this involved an extra payment of 3*d.* per insured person, of which 2*d.* was to come from the employer and 1*d.* from the employee. Maternity benefit was advanced from 30*s.* to 40*s.* Sanatorium benefit was taken out of the Insurance Act altogether, as the first stage in a comprehensive policy of dealing with the whole problem of tuberculosis in respect of all sections of the population The unemployment insurance scheme was also amended by a Bill which raised the number of insured persons to some fifteen millions. Sir Robert Horne, on the second reading on *Feb.* 25, said the workman's contribution would be 3*d.* per week, that of the woman would remain 2½*d.*, and boys and girls would pay 2*d.* and 1½*d.* each. The benefits would be 15*s.* for men, 12*s.* for women, 7*s.* 6*d.* for boys and 6*s.* for girls. The employer would pay 3*d.* a week for each insured person, and the State's contribution would be 2*d.* Several attempts by the Labour Party to prevent friendly societies from participating in the administration of the scheme were defeated.

OTHER SOCIAL LEGISLATION.—Among the other measures which were passed before the recess were Bills to keep the Ministry of Food in existence for a further period, and a Bill to continue in operation for another year and to make more efficacious the Profiteering Act. Another new Bill compelled local authorities to make provision for the training and maintenance of all blind persons, and entitled all blind persons who were unable to work to the Old Age Pension at the age of 50. The Franchise Act of 1918 was amended to the extent of abolishing the delay in the counting of votes at Parliamentary elections, and in its place extending the right of voting by proxy to all absent voters. By the Silver Coinage Act the fineness of the Imperial silver coinage was reduced owing to the greatly increased price of silver bullion. The House of Lords passed a Bill embodying the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Divorce, among them the equality of the sexes in regard to the right to divorce; but the other Chamber did not proceed with it before the adjournment, though it carried on *April* 14 a motion declaring that any change in the law that would impair the permanence of the marriage contract would be harmful to the best interests of the community. Separate measures providing for the taking of the Census in Great Britain and Ireland were also passed, the former being in the nature of a permanent measure, empowering the Minister of Health, by Order in Council, to direct that a census should be taken for Great Britain or any part thereof, and enabling a census every five years instead of every ten years. The Labour Party secured a second reading for a Bill to extend the franchise to women on exactly the same terms as men, the age limit of 30 years being reduced to 21 years, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a quorum in the Standing Committee, further progress was abandoned.

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
(*See* "Royal Navy," pp. 275–9.)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, 4–7 Whitehall Place, S.W. 1; 3 St. James's Square, S.W. 1; 43 and 54 Parliament Street, S.W. 1; 72 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V. Ch. 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Ministry, so far as it relates to agriculture, is transacted in three Departments, and the heads of Departments, together with the Minister and the Parliamentary Secretary, form the Administrative Council of the Ministry.

The Agricultural Wages Board (80 Pall Mall, S.W. 1) administers the minimum wage provisions of Part II. of the Corn Production Act.

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Board.

Estimates, 1920–1, £5,294,862.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Rt. Hon. Lord Lee of Fareham G.B.E., K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secs., A. W. Street, M.C.; A. Balfour.
Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, M.P. £1,200
Private Secs., Capt. A. R. Whyte; Miss P. Dereham.
Parliamentary do., Maj. H. Barnston, M.P. .....*unp.*
Chief Scientific Adviser., Sir A. Daniel Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S. £2,200
Private Sec., D. B. Toye, O.B.E.
Secretary, F. L. C. Floud, C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., C. T. Houghton.
Second Secretary and Director-General of Land and Supplies, Sir L. Weaver, K.B.E. £2,200
Private Sec., A. W. Keeble.

The above form the Administrative Council.

Secretariat, Finance and Economic Department.

Permanent Secretary, F. L. C. Floud, C.B.
Assistant Secretary, R. J. Thompson, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Establishment Officer, G. F. Middleton, M.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
First Class Clerks, R. H. Hooker; H. H. Judson; A. G. L. Rogers ..... £600 to £800
Establishment Clerk, W. R. Gilbert..... £500 to £700
Principal Finance Officer, G. Macey £850
Deputy Finance Officer, F. J. Langley, M.B.E. £550 to £650
Woman Adviser, Dame Meriel Talbot, D.B.E. £750
Director of Rural Industries, Sir John L. Green, O.B.E. £800

Intelligence Department.

Director General, Sir A. D. Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Assistant Secretaries, H. E. Dale, C.B.; F. B. Shine £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerk, A. W. Monro, C.B. £850
First Class Clerks, Major A. S. Gaye; Major Wynn Thomas; C. R. T. Williams, O.B.E. .....£600 to £800
Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research, Sir S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Veterinary Inspectors, J. R. Jackson; A. H. Berry .....£500 to £700
Controller of Horticulture, W. G. Lobjoit, O.B.E. ....*unp.*
Deputy Controller of Horticulture, H. V. Taylor, M.B.E. £500 to £700
Chief Education Inspector, P. G. Dallinger, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J. G. Stewart £600 to £800
Director of Plant Diseases, J. C. F. Fryer, M.A. £700 to £900
Dairy Commissioner, J. F. Blackshaw, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Live Stock Commissioner, F. N. Webb £850
Superintending Live Stock Officers, G. S. Dixon; R. N. Jones. .....£500 to £700
Superintending Inspectors, F. A. Fulford; F. S. Lawrie £800; F. W. Carter; W. S. Douglas; C. T. A. Robertson .....£500 to £700
Senior Inspectors, A. B. Bruce, M.A.; F. A. Francis; T. Close; A. V. Campbell; E. T. Halnan; G. P. Berry .....£500 to £700

Land and Supplies Department.

Director General, Sir L. Weaver, K.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, H. L. French, C.B., O.B.E.; A. T. A. Dobson ..... £1,000 to £1,200
First Class Clerks, E. L. Mitchell; P. W. Millard; C. W. Sabin; H. D. Vigor, M.B.E.; H. G. Richardson; H. R. Ward; R. R. Enfield ..... £600 to £800
Director of Land Acquisition S. Mager, C.B.E. £1,100
Principal Valuer, W. T. Howes £800
Inspecting Commissioner, F. E. N. Rogers £800
District Commissioners, J. H. Diggle; E. O. Fordham; D. C. Barnard; A. Allsebrook; F. Horne, O.B.E. £800
District Commissioners (temporary), T. Balfour; E. L. Banham; C. J. Cawood; B. Clayhills; T. Griffith; R. W. Hawke; R. Jackson; D. Quirk; F. J. Richards; C. M. Roberts; J. Roberts; A. G. Smith; D. Turner .....
Headquarters Commissioner, H. V. Raffety (*lent from Inland Revenue Department*).
Estates Management Commissioner, T. J. Young £900
Chief Drainage Engineer, C. H. J. Clayton, M.B.E. £600 to £800
Superintending Inspectors, E. G. Haygarth Brown, £500 to £700; Major A. T. Moore (*tempy.*)..... £700

Fisheries Department.

Fisheries Secretary, H. G. Maurice, C.B.
First Class Clerks, Maj. E. Garnsey; C. Natham £600 to £800
Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations, Prof. Stanley Gardiner (*tempy.*) £1,200
Technical Adviser on Inshore Fisheries, H. Lyster Jameson, D.SC. £1,000
Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H. S. Moss Blundel (*tempy.*) £1,000
Chief Bacteriologist, R. W. Dodgson, M.D. (*tempy.*) £825
Superintending Naturalist Inspector, J. O. Borley, O.B.E., M.A. .....£500 to £700
Chief Insurance Officer, J. Thomson .....£550 to £600
Hydrographer, E. C. Jee, D.SC. .....£400 to 500

Welsh Office.

Welsh Secretary, C. Bryner Jones, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
First Class Clerk, G. W. Sneyd-Lloyd, L.S.O., O.B.E. £600 to £800
Supervising Commissioner for Wales, J. Owen, O.B.E. £1,000

Legal Branch.

Legal Adviser, F. A. Jones, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Adviser, A. D. Stocks, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. (£38,939.)

Head Office.

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Director, A. W. Hill, SC.D., F.R.S. £500 to £700
1st Class Assistant, J. Aikman .....£300 to £500

Executive Office.

Curator of Gardens, W. Watson, A.L.S. ...£300 to £500
Assist. do., W. J. Bean .....£300 to £500
1st Class Assistant, W. N. Winn .....£300 to £500

Herbarium and Library.

Keeper, Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S. .....£500 to £600
1st Class Assistants, R. A. Rolfe, A.L.S.; C. H. Wright, A.L.S.; S. A. Skan; T. A. Sprague, F.L.S. £300 to £500

Museums.

Keeper, J. M. Hillier .....£300 to £500
1st Class Assistant, J. H. Holland, F.L.S. £300 to £500

Jodrell Laboratory.

Assistant Keeper, L. A. Boodle, F.L.S. ...£300 to £500

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. Sir Charles F. Close, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.

AIR MINISTRY (*see* pp. 285-6).

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

(*See also* Scottish and Irish Sections.)

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt. Hon. Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, Charles Harold Athill, M.V.O., F.S.A.
Norroy, William Alexander Lindsay, K.C., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.

Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.
York, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, C.B.
Somerset, Everard Green, F.S.A.
Chester, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O.
Richmond, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Windsor, Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M.C.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Portcullis, Keith William Murray, F.S.A.
Rouge Croix, Archibald George Blomefield Russell.
Bluemantle, Hon. Philip Plantagenet Cary.
Rouge Dragon, Alexander W. Dury Mitton.
Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee, C.B.
Registrar, Arthur W. S. Cochrane, M.V.O.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Private Sec., A. J. Sylvester, O.B.E.
Principal Assistant Secretary, T. Jones, O.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, Cyril Longhurst, C.B.; R. B. Howorth (*Treasury Liason Officer*).
Principals, T. St. Q. Hill; Pembroke Wilks (*temp.*).
Assistant Principal, A. J. Sylvester, C.B.E.
Confidential Head Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.
Asst. do., P. W. Sandwell, M.B.E.

Committee of Imperial Defence.

2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Principal Assistant Sec., Brig.-Gen. S. H. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G.
Assistant Secs., C. Longhurst, C.B.; Lt.-Col. L. Storr, C.B.; Comm. R. L. Hamer, R.N.
Principal, Capt. L. F. Burgis (*temp.*).
Confidential and Chief Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.
Asst. Chief Clerk, F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E.

Historical Section.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, C.B.E.

CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD.

(Liquor Traffic.) (£316,350.)

Latymer House, 134 Piccadilly, W. 1.

Board, W. Waters Butler; Rev. Henry Carter; H. H. Dale, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Col. J. M. Denny, C.B.; Hon. Hugh Godley; Rt. Hon. Lord Leverhulme; R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B.; S. O. Nevile; Sir John Pedder, K.B.E., C.B.; Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, P.C., M.P.; Sir W. Towle; W. Thorne, M.P.
Secretary, Sir J. C. G. Sykes, K.C.B.
Private Sec., S. W. Grose.
Assist. do., J. B. Lincoln, O.B.E.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, A. E. Mitchell, O.B.E.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899. The salaries, &c., amounted in 1919-20 to £36,619.

Chief Commissioner, Herbert Picton Morris, LL.B. £1,500
Private Sec., F. B. Jackson.
Second Commissioner, J. F. Mills ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, G. C. Bower.
Parliamentary Commissioner (vacant).
Assist. Commissioners and Principal Clerks, G. W. Wallace; A. C. Kay, O.B.E.; J. E. C. Adams; C. F. Ritchie; E. Macpherson; H. D. S. Leake; W. F. Fox..... £650 to £900
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., J. J. B. Petherbridge £550 to £700
Assist. do., C. T. Radcliffe ..... £300 to £450
1st Class Clerks, G. B. Rooke; A. E. McLaren, O.B.E.; R. E. Ford; C. N. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson ..... £450 to £600
Clerk of Registration and Muniments, A. L. Guest.
Senior Staff Clerk in Official Trustee's Department, F. H. Lewis.
Assistant Draughtsman, S. E. Turner.
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., H. B. Denham.
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, (vacant).
Staff Clerks, S. Hart; A. S. Hanbury; J. R. Smith £300 to £400

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION BOARD,

Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

Appointed by H.M. Government at the beginning of 1917 as a standing tribunal "to deal by way of conciliation or arbitration with questions arising with regard to claims for increased remuneration made by classes of employees of Government Departments."

Members, C. A. Russell, K.C.; Sir W. Guy Granet; Harry Gosling, C.H.
Secretary, M. Heseltine, C.B. £1,200

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age, health, and character, subject to certain restrictions. No person is eligible who is not a natural-born British subject and the child of a father also a natural-born British subject. Establishment Expenses, 1919-1920, £56,059.

1st Commissioner, Sir Stanley M. Leathes, K.C.B. £1,500
Assist. Commr. and Dir. of Exams., D. B. Mair £1,000
Assist. Commr. and Sec., L. C. H. Weekes £1,000
Assist. Sec., G. G. Mennell ..... £700 to £750
Senior Clerks, J. H. Brackenberry; T. L. Hedley £500 to £700

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Dominions, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £108,598 for 1920-1921.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £5,000
Private Sec., A. C. C. Parkinson, O.B.E.
Assist. Priv. Secs., Maj. R. D. Furse, D.S.O. (Appointments); J. E. Stephenson.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir George V. Fiddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, L. B. Freeston.
Parliamentary, Lt.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, A. J. Dawe.
Asst. Under-Secs., Sir H. J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B., £2,200 ; Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B. ; G. E. A. Grindle, C.B., C.M.G. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Legal Adviser, John Shuckburgh Risley, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, C. Strachey, C.B. ; A. E. Collins, C.M.G. ; W. D. Ellis, C.M.G. ; J. F. N. Green; C. T. Davis, C.M.G. ; T. C. Macnaughten, C.B.E. ; A. Fiddian ; W. C. Bottomley, O.B.E. ; E. R. Darnley ; A. J. Harding, O.B.E. ; H. R. Cowell ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Assistant, H. G. Bushe..... £900 to £1,000
Principals, E. H. Marsh, C.M.G. ; E. J. Harding, C.M.G. ; H. F. Batterbee, C.M.G., C.V.O. ; A. C. C. Parkinson, O.B.E. ; J. E. W. Flood ; O. G. R. Williams ; R. A. Wiseman ; C. W. Dixon, M.B.E. ; H. N. Tait ; E. G. S. Machtig, M.B.E. ; J. A. Calder ; H. F. Downie ; H. Becket ; H. T. Allen ; G. L. M. Clauson, O.B.E. ; G. A. Jones ; C. J. Jeffries ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. J. Dawe ; L. B. Freeston ; J. E. Stephenson ; S. M. Campbell ; E. B. Boyd ; W. C. Hankinson ; A. B. Acheson ; P. Liesching ; E. A. Simson ; G. E. J. Gent ; G. H. Creasy ..... £200 to £500
Accountant, W. H. Eggett, I.S.O. ..... £500 to £600
Librarian, C. H. Niblett, I.S.O. ..... £500 to £600
Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook ..... £300 to £500
Supt. of Printing, T. Wilson ..... £300 to £450
Clerk for Legal Instruments, W. Scott ... £300 to £450
Staff Clerks (*First Grade*), W. E. Hobson, M.B.E. ; J. A. Smith, M.B.E. ; C. M. Hatcher ; S. R. Pughe ; E. H. Howell ..... £300 to £400
Medical Advisers: London—Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S. ; Lt.-Col. W. T. Prout, C.M.G., M.B., *late* R.A.M.C.
Liverpool—R. H. Kennan, M.D., M.ch., F.R.C.S.I.
Edinburgh—Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Col. J. Arnott, M.D., I.M.S. (retd.).
Dublin—Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Colonial Audit Department,
58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, A. E. Stephenson, C.M.G. £1,200
Senior Clerks, H. D. Fisher ; J. C. Fisher, O.B.E. ..... £450 to £600
Junior Clerks, W. H. Smith ; J. B. Hewlett ; C. E. Dale, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*temp.*) ..... £200 to £400

Oversea Settlement Committee
(late Government Emigration Committee),
59 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

H.M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past. In order to assist them in carrying out their policy they appointed a Committee at first known as "The Government Emigration Committee," now renamed "The Oversea Settlement Committee."

President, Committee of Management, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Chairman, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Vice-Chairman, do., T. C. Macnaghten, C.B.E.
Secretary, G. F. Plant.

Imperial Institute,
South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (*see* page 489), and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-imperial trade in raw materials, by investigations with a view to utilisation, by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire.

Executive Council, Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Chairman*) ; Rt. Hon. Viscount Burnham, C.H. ; Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. ; Pro f. Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., F.R.S. ; A. Fiddian ; Sir Algernon Firth, Bt. ; G. E. A. Grindle, C.B., C.M.G. ; Sir Robert Kindersley, C.B.E. ; D. O. Malcolm ; Sir Owen Philipps, G.C.M.G., M.P. ; Sir William Taylor, K.C.M.G. ; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S. ; P. W. L. Ashley, C.B. ; R. W. Matthew ; Sir J. P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. ; L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Sir A. D. Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S. ; Sir R. W. Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. ; Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher ; Sir Reginald Blankenberg, K.B.E. ; Hon Sir James Allen, K.C.B. ; Hon. Sir Edgar Bowring ; Sir Edward W. Davson.

The following are the principal Committees of the Institute :—

Committee for Canada.

Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*) ; J. G. Colmer, C.M.G. ; Sir Robert Kindersley, G.B.E. ; J. H. Plummer ; Sir Keith Price.

Committee for Australia.

Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher (*Chairman*) ; Sir Gordon Campbell, K.B.E. ; Capt. Sir R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G. ; E. V. Reid.

Committee for New Zealand.

W. Acton Adams ; J. Coates ; R. D. D. McLean ; Alexander Michie ; Sir James Mills, K.B.E. ; R. H. Nolan, C.B.E.

Committee for South Africa (*including Rhodesia*).

Sir Reginald Blankenberg, K.B.E. (*Chairman*) ; A. Canham ; D. O. Malcolm ; C. W. S. Maude ; W. Mosenthal ; W. Soper.

Committee for India.

Sir Charles McLeod (*Chairman*) ; Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I. ; A. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E. ; Sir Charles Armstrong ; Sir Ernest Cable ; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Rt. Hon. Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. ; D. T. Chadwick ; Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. ; L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Sir Marshall Reid, C.I.E. ; Sir James Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E. ; Sir George Sutherland.

In addition there are numerous Advisory Technical Committees, including Mineral Resources, Timbers, Silk, Rubber, &c., and a Committee on Raw Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

Director, Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, H. M. Lidderdale, B.A.
Assistant Secretary, Comm. Hon. Sereld Hay, O.B.E., R.N.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

Supts., H. Brown ; E. Goulding, D.SC. ; S. E. Chandler, D.SC. ; R. Allen, M.A.
Asst. Supts., S. J. Johnstone, B.SC. ; J. R. Furlong, PH.D.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.
Colonial and Indian Collections.

Senior Technical Superintendent, H. Spooner (*acting*).

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. 2 ; *Shipping Office*, 13 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C. 3.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 114).

Crown Agents, Maj. Sir M. A. Cameron, K.C.M.G., late R.E., £2,000 ; Sir W. H. Mercer, K.C.M.G., £1,800 ; H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O. £1,500
Secretary, P. H. Ezechiel £1,000
Chief Clerk, E. G. Antrobus, C.M.G. £1,000
Finance, C. F. R. H. Urquhart ..... £750 to £900
Do., and Depy. Chief Clerk, N. E. O. Willis ..... £550 to £700
Head of Pay Dept., H. Warde ..... £550 to £700
Head of General Stores Dept., H. F. Smith, O.B.E., £750 to £900 ; H. W. Letts-Naylor, O.B.E. ... £550 to £700
Head of Insurance & Checking Dept., J. A. Blackwood ..... £550 to £700
Head of Appointments Dept., H. Martin, O.B.E. £750 to £900
Head of Shipping Dept., T. H. Holt, O.B.E. £1,000

Head of Miscellaneous Dept., H. C. Ransom, M.B.E. £550 to £700

Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. F. H. Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., R.E. £1,000

Deputy do., W. Erant, M.I.C.E.; J. W. Spiller, M.I.C.E. £650 to £850

Chief Inspecting Engineer, A. M. Heath, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. £1,000

Deputy do., C. E. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.M.E. £650 to £850

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,
Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. In 1830 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909. Salaries and expenses of the Department amounted to £4,091,664 in 1919-20.

Chairman, Horace P. Hamilton, C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., H. S. Gregory.

Dep. Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B. £2,200

Commissioners, Noel E. Behrens; Sir William Gallagher, C.B., I.S.O. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, W. E. H. Rhydderch.

Secretaries' Office.

Secretary, A. J. Dyke, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Director of Establishments, W. Young £1,200 to £1,500

Assist. Secs., W. H. Pascoe; C. J. T. B. Grylls, C.B.E.; E. A. Lidbury; H. W. Trotter, C.B.E.; John L. Mackie; A. S. Lupton and E. H. Hodgson, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, W. Christian (*Acting Assistant Sec.*); J. Cook; J. Johnson, O.B.E.; H. H. Ryder; E. M. Craven; J. E. Newell; J. Train; E. S. Birt; J. S. Sutton; C. E. L. Fletcher; E. S. Bertenshaw; C. J. Flynn; J. A. Short; A. E. Greene; O. Mundy; T. J. D. Large and A. J. Dedman ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Committee Clerks, H. E. Cotsell; A. Turk; John H. Higginson; A. Redman..... £550 to £650

Assistant Principals, J. Byrne; R. Davis; W. S. Douglas; E. H. Kenney; H. S. Marshall; T. Randall; W. E. H. Rhydderch; A. E. H. Tucker; E. H. Hart; H. S. Gregory; A. J. Simons; F. N. Roberts; G. A. Pilgrim; C. W. Hardisty; C. A. Marsden; M. C. Callis; S. Robinson ..... £200 to £500

Staff Clerks, E. J. E. Craven; P. M. Duddy; J. B. Hardie, £420 to £500; S. M. Capon; A. W. Hume; E. J. Denney; A. E. Walker; C. M. Woodford £400 to £500

Librarian, B. R. Leftwich ..... £400 to £500

Medical Department.

Medical Officer, Surg.-Commdr. W. K. Hopkins, R.N. £700 to £800

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, Benjamin Hawkins ..... £1,500 to £1,800

Assistant Solicitors, C. E. Fitzroy; J. C. Robertson £1,000

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, J. Browning, I.S.O., C.B.E. £1,400

Dep. Ch. Insps., J. T. Samuel, I.S.O.; P. O'Brien, I.S.O. £1,100

Superintending Inspectors, T. B. Caswell; J. J. Foley; P. Miller; T. Pearce, O.B.E.; J. McM. Riordan, O.B.E.; H. M. Tosh; J. Kyle ..... £800 to £850

Inspectors, 1st Class, W. G. Adams; J. J. Boag; P. Meehan; J. Murphy; A. W. Stubbs; A. E. Travers; E. Ambrose; J. O'Callaghan; C. E. Tankard; J. Russell; J. F. Anscomb; H. Genochio; F. P. Reynolds; A. J. McEldowney; E. T. Marriott; J. Forbes; J. M. Adams; G. H. Bater ..... £700 to £800

Inspectors, 2nd Class, F. Bowden; W. J. Cowper; G. E. Hall; M. Kenny; W. J. B. Leonard; C. W. Parsons; C. H. Pearne; F. H. Putnam; M. Ryan; R. G. Byerly; J. P. Wimpress; T. McLeod; J. W. Crook; E. J. Holdsworth; J. Shrives; G. Ormerod; C. Sunter; G. Derrick; E. J. Searles; G. B. Murray; F. A. Mansbridge; J. D. Ryall; C. J. Mills; J. P. Cross; J. Smith; T. B. Smith; J. W. Kerr; F. P. Lee; P. V. Dillon; J. Dawson; A. F. Hall; W. J. L'Amie; J. Fairs; P. Dalton; P. J. Mills; E. White; E. W. Thew; E. A. Richardson; B. G. Churchill-Lemon; J. S. Jackson; G. E. Tomlins; J. P. Kelly; D. J. Roberts; C. Nicholls; L. W. Jennings; H. Hughes; J. E. Pyne..... £500 to £650

Surveyor, W. G. Andrews ..... £320 to £450

Staff Clerk, E. O. Swift ..... £320 to £400

Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard.

Inspector-General, Capt. John I. Graham, C.B.E., R.N. £850 to £1,000

Inspr., N. Thompson (*& allowance*, £50) £600 to £650

Asst. do., T. W. Pounder (*unattached*); R. Yeal (*unattached*) ..... £450 to £550

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, Sir Frederick W. A. Clarke £1,300

Assistant do., J. A. Hewson, O.B.E. ..... £725 to £800

Accountants, W. H. Clark (*Chief Accountant, with allowance*, £40); E. Adams; H. R. Poole; R. Elrick; J. H. Avison ..... £550 to £700

Asst. Accountants, E. C. Bray; J. W. Dobie; W. Henderson; P. McIntyre; A. H. Mathews; A. R. Potts; T. Pound; G. S. Shepherd-Jones; J. I. Lambert; T. A. Bourne; P. S. Brandon; J. P. C. Letchford; A. E. Miles; J. W. Taylor; A. C. Wood £420 to £500

Staff Clerks, W. J. T. Bartlett; E. T. Lant; H. Walden; F. W. Tompkins; H. J. Wickens; J. Crozier; G. F. Eperon; S. H. Strong; W. G. Rose; A. P. Easton; F. Godfrey; F. H. Meade; F. W. Loveless; H. G. Diarmid ..... £320 to £400

Statistical Office.

Controller, J. E. Hagger ..... £750 to £850

Senior Clerks, E. G. Dampier; C. L. Jones (*with allowance of £50*); T. G. F. Clancy; W. Le Vack, M.B.E.; R. Robinson; L. W. Andrew; C. H. Spicer; C. Curran ..... £420 to £500

Junior Clerks (Upper Section), G. D. Olding; P. H. Pring; A. H. Chandler; J. G. Walker; G. S. Bratchell; J. Newson; W. W. Watson; T. Kelly; C. Clarke ..... £320 to £400

Long Room.

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, E. A. Harris, C.B.E. £1,000

Asst. Collector, A. H. Le Chêne ..... £700 to £800

Surveyors, L. H. Snow (£470 to £600); F. Franklin (£420 to £550); W. Browett; J. Graham; S. W. F. Hart; H. McClare; J. Parker; J. H. Profit; T. Reynolds; S. Tully; G. E. Wade..... £320 to £450

London Port.

Collector, 1st Class, C. J. Hassell, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £800

Controlling Grade, and Class, L. Lewis; J. B. O'Sullivan; T. P. McClare; G. F. H. Alcock..... £500 to £650

Surveyor (Indoor), W. Parkinson.

Surveyors (Outdoor), J. M. Ennis; H. E. Bramwell; W. Medcalf; H. J. Moore; J.T. Moore; H. Richards; A. Smith; F. K. Booth; E. H. Flecker; Samuel Jeffers; H. F. Knight; W. Nugent; H. W. Sobey; J. P. Tonkin; E. Conway; A. Garrard; J. Goggin; R. G. Hayman; A. G. Higdon; J. R. Keeley; R. Ockenden; P. O'Longan; E. Quirke; J. King; T. Rogers; W. Sidney; T. Othwick; G. Goodman; J. H. Hornsby; P. Drake; J. J. Hamilton; P. T. A. Livingstone; J. J. Coghlan; J. Williams; J. McCaw; A. Murchie; M. Jones; T. O'Brien..... £400 to £550

Superintendent of Waterguard, 1st Class, W. Donaldson, £600 to £650; *2nd Class*, W. M. Brabyn £450 to £550

Chief Preventive Officers (Upper Section), H. Acteson, W. Newby, W. J. Blake ..... £320 to £400

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,
6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Fund Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made for the Development of *Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries.*

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., C.M.G. (*unpaid*).

Vice-Chairman, Vaughan Nash, C.B., C.V.O..... £1,500

Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500

Unpaid Commissioners, H. Jones-Davies; Sir William Haldane; Sidney Webb; Sir Walter Wheeler Berry, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman, S. Stagg.
Secretary, R. T. Warner.....£1,000
Assistant and Actuary, E. H. E. Havelock.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,
Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1917, 1918 and 1919.
(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Forward	£362,600	£514,900	£496,000
Estates	1,558,400	1,392,900	1,529,000
Dividend and Interest..	662,000	736,800	767,000
	£2,583,000	£2,644,600	£2,792,000
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c.	£1,537,200	£1,561,500	£1,858,000
Appropriation for future Augmentations..	403,900	506,900	326,000
Min. Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Securities written down	47,000	—	—
Balance forward	514,900	496,200	528,000
	£2,583,000	£2,644,600	£2,792,000

Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The 2 Archbishops, the 38 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for Home Affairs; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; 2 Judges of the Admiralty Division; Earl Brownlow; Earl Beauchamp; Viscount Halifax; Lord Burghclere; Lord Stuart of Wortley; Rt. Hon. Hy. Hobhouse; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Rt. Hon. Lawrence Hardy; W. A. Mount, C.B.E., M.P.
Church Estates Commissrs. and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; W. A. Mount, C.B.E., M.P.; Lord Stuart of Wortley.
Auditor, Francis Phillips, C.B.
Secretary and Steward of the Manors, S. E. Downing.
Private Sec., D. P. Dixon.
Financial Adviser and Actuary, J. A. Archer.
Assistant Secretary, C. Hogg.
Accountant, S. S. Brister.
Principal Clerks, G. H. Wheeler; H. A. Gregg; R. W. Fowell.
Assistant Accountant, G. A. Andrews.
1st Class Clerks, Senior Div., J. Kershaw; A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer; E. J. Davies; A. N. Allan; S. Mills; W. H. Mouncey; E. V. Oliver.
Head of Registry and Establishment Clerk, W. H. Webb.
1st Class Clerks, Junior Div., J. W. Lintott; E. H. B. Phillips; S. J. Gunningham; F. C. Marillier; W. Green; C. M. T. Irving; J. J. Dwyer; J. S. Collins.
Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
Architects, Messrs. Carõe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster.

Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, H. De Bock Porter.
Asst. Solicitors, H. T. H. Bond; E. A. Mears.
Legal Assistants, W. T. T. Channell; F. Walmsley; A. F. G. Ruston; C. E. M. Broadley; J. M. Wilkinson.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £376,148 in 1920-21, with £301,450 for Inspection and Examination.

THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. Herbert A. L. Fisher, M.P., *President*, The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Private Secs. to President, A. H. Kidd (*Principal*), £700 to £900 and £200 additional; L. G. Duke (*Asst. Principal*)
£200 to £500 and £100 additional
Parliamentary Private Sec. to President, Lieut.-Commdr. E. Hilton Young, D.S.C., M.P.....*unpd.*
Permanent Secretary, Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge, Bart., K.C.B.....£3,000
Private Sec., A. R. Ainsworth (*Principal*)
£700 to £900 and £150 additional.
Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P.
£1,200
Private Sec., S. S. G. Leeson
£200 to £500 and £150 additional.
2nd Secretary, Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B.....£2,200
Welch Dept., Perm. Sec., Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B.....£1,500
Welch Dept., Chief Inspector.....£1,200
Accountant-General's Department.
Account.-Gen., Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E.
£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., R. V. Vernon.....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Finance Officer, H. N. E. West
£800 to £1,000
Finance Officers, H. W. Buckley; J. G. Rhodes
£750 to £850
Establishment Branch.
Director of Establishments, F. H. Oates, C.B. ...£1,200
Principal, M. G. Holmes, D.S.E. (*Chief Clerk*)
£700 to £900
Assistant Principal, C. W. Woodward, M.B.E.
£200 to £500

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.*
Medical Staff :—
Chief Medical Inspector, A. Eichholz, C.B.E., M.D.
£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Woman Medical Advisor, Miss J. M. Campbell, M.D., M.S.†
Medical Staff Officer, R. H. Crowley, M.D. £850 to £1,000
Medical Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D.; H. T. Langdon, O.B.E., M.B.; R. P. Williams, M.D.; Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D. .....£600 to £800
Administrative Staff :—
Assist. Sec., A. H. Wood .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, N. D. Bosworth-Smith; W. H. Fawkes; J. R. Warburton .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, G. A. N. Lowndes, M.C.; E. D. Marris; W. S. Vines .....£200 to £500
Inspectors of Physical Exercises :—
Staff Inspector, Capt. F. H. Grenfell, D.S.O., R.N.
£850 to £1,000
Inspectors, Capt. J. S. Parkin, O.B.E.; Maj. R. E. Syson, £400 to £800; Miss A. B. Ash; Miss E. R. Clarke; Miss R. H. Greenall; Miss A. E. E. Koetter; Miss N. M. Palmer; Miss E. M. Perry £300 to £500

Architect's Department.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay .....£600 to £900
Assist. Architect, G. E. Kendall .....£250 to £350

Legal Department.

Legal Adviser, W. R. Barker, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant do., W. G. B. Ritchie; H. J. Simmonds, C.B., C.B.E., £1,000 to £1,200; T. E. Wells £750 to £900
Legal Assistants, E. L. Hopkins; S. W. Sykes, O.B.E., M.C. (*temps.*) .....£550 to £700

* Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health and Medical Assessor to the Universities Branch.
† A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Asst. Sec., Sir Edmund B. Phipps, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, R. E. S. Hart; A. P. Oppé (*actg.*); G. N. Richardson ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, W. C. Cleary; E. L. Heath; G. H. V. Sutherland; E. L. Turnbull; D. Vesey, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Senior Examiner, Sir W. T. Lawrence, Bart. £650 to £800

Assist. Principals, G. R. B. Loch, £250 to £600; B. L. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C.; G. G. Williams; P. Wilson £200 to £500

INSPECTORS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, H. M. Richards, C.B. £1,200

Divisional Inspectors, F. W. Cape; H. J. Dean; G. H. B. Grindrod*; W. J. Hands, C.B.E.; J. F. Leaf; H. J. R. Murray; C. J. Phillips; G. R. R. Routh; A. L. Thornton ..... £850 to £1,000

Staff Inspector, F. T. Howard ..... £850 to £1,000

Inspectors, A. B. Adams, O.B.E.; H. Allsopp; H. R. V. Ball; S. Biddle; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boutflower; J. L. Brockbank; J. H. Brown; G. W. Buckle; A. F. Butler, O.B.E.; E. H. Carter, O.B.E.; W. J. Carter; R. H. Charles; A. H. Cherrill; P. B. Coles; B. S. Cornish; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bart.; E. F. Davidson; J. J. Draper; A. H. Dunn; T. S. Dymond; E. D. Fear; H. Firth; K. B. D. Forbes, J. H. Ford; E. Glasgow; H. Gordon; P. L. Gray; Capt. W. E. Grimshaw, O.B.E.; J. E. Hales; J. Hall; H. Hartley; J. F. M. Haslam; H. A. Hinton; C. B. Hunt; C. E. Jackson; H. A. Jenkin, O.B.E.; E. Joad; T. Johnson; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; A. T. Kerslake, O.B.E.; P. Lavendar; J. Leicester; J. McInnes; C. F. Markham; J. Maudsley; A. M. Moore; T. J. M. More, O.B.E.; A. M. Morley; A. F. Page; W. M. Page, C.B.E.; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; C. D. Pawle; G. R. Purdie; H. H. Quilter; J. B. Reynish; C. A. Richardson; E. E. Roberts; J. R. F. Robinson; J. B. Russell; J. S. Scott; W. Scutt†; J. A. Shawyer; W. K. Spencer; J. J. Steele; J. C. Stobart; E. C. Streatfeild; G. K. Sutherland; G. R. Theobald; J. Thomas; F. W. Thompson; H. M. Thurston; H. W. Turnbull; G. A. Turner; W. B. Urwin; J. W. Veysey; J. H. Whiteley; W. J. G. Winn; L. S. Wood; E. Wynn-Williams; W. H. Young £400 to £800

Sub.-Inspectors, E. G. Baker; C. W. S. Hudson; E. Ridout, £320 to £520; G. H. Acton; E. Barraclough; A. Bartlett; A. G. Bate; J. Bould, L.S.O.; J. L. Brown; W. W. Burley; W. Burton; R. P. Butler; W. Butler; E. Catherall; E. H. Chadwick; Lt.-Col. J. H. Cooke; F. Cornes; Lt.-Col. C. H. Cowling; W. H. Crompton; J. J. Cunningham; R. J. Daniell; C. H. Dennis; W. H. Dolman; S. Ellicock, O.B.E.; W. C. England; F. C. R. Frost; T. G. Germain; H. Grime; E. Gumersall; T. C. Hartley; F. Harvey; E. H. Hicks; G. Horsfall; T. Hunt, O.B.E.; A. Key; J. McL. McGregor; G. W. Matthews; W. Millard; F. Northrop; J. Payne, O.B.E.; W. Reep; J. Reeves; W. H. J. Salt; J. E. Singleton, O.B.E.; J. Siukings; G. F. Smith; W. F. Spikes; C. H. Stevens; R. E. Thomas; T. H. Venables; G. H. Wadsworth; F. J. Webb; B. Webster; G. H. Wheeler; F. Whiteley; H. Wilkinson; H. G. Wilson; W. Winter ..... £195 to £440

Secondary Schools Branch.

Principal Assist. Sec., E. H. Pelham £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, W. C. Eaton; J. E. Talbot £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, E. E. Freehill; A. R. Guest; C. W. Maudsley; A. Maxwell-Lyte ..... £700 to £900

Asst. Principals, R. Heath; S. S. G. Leeson; W. R. Richardson; A. F. Sharam ..... £200 to £500

INSPECTORS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher £1,200

Divisional Inspectors, D. A. Macnaughton; T. W. Phillips; F. B. Stead; J. Strachan; W. E. Urwick £850 to £1,000

Staff Inspectors, S. F. Dufton; F. S. Marvin; F. Spencer; T. A. Stephens; H. W. T. Wager £850 to £1,000

* Also Inspector of Training Colleges.
† Also Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges.
‡ Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges.

Inspectors, E. M. Batticombe; Lt.-Col. F. W. D. Bendall, C.M.G.; J. J. R. Bridge, C.B.E.; J. E. Burton; G. E. St. L. Carson; H. H. Champion; C. Cookson; G. H. F. Cookson; F. R. G. Duckworth, M.B.E.; A. Dufton; E. R. Edwards; H. L. Firkins; G. T. Hankin; E. W. E. Kempson, M.C.; E. T. Kittson; J. A. McMichael; W. Newbold; C. W. Parkes; J. T. Pritchard; A. E. Roberts; E. G. Savage; A. J. Smith; F. E. A. Trayes; F. W. Westaway £400 to £800

Technological Branch.

Principal Asst. Secretary, W. R. Davies, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, F. E. Douglas; W. B. Hards £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, R. R. Campbell; P. H. B. Ingles £700 to £900

Senior Examiner, H. Graves £650

Asst. Principals, T. H. H. Walrond, £250 to £600; H. D. Bentliff ..... £200 to £500

INSPECTORS OF TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, F. Pullinger, C.B. £1,200

Divisional Inspectors, G. A. Baxandall; W. J. Gannon; H. T. Holmes, O.B.E.; J. P. Laws; F. H. Spencer £800 to £1,000

Staff Inspectors, A. S. Barnes; H. Davies; A. Kahn; A. Morley; J. Owen ..... £850 to £1,000

Inspectors, H. E. Boothroyd; J. Brill; F. T. Chapman; A. Coulson; C. H. Creasey; J. E. Dalton, W. S. Dann, M.B.E.; W. T. David; W. B. D. Edwards; A. Harris; G. W. Hefford; J. E. W. E. Hennesey; E. L. Hummel; E. J. W. Jackson; G. McFarlane; J. L. Manson; J. O. Peet; F. F. Potter; W. W. F. Pullen; A. R. Sage; C. F. Smith; S. H. Stelfox; A. E. H. Tutton; A. J. Walker; J. Wilson; J. D. Wilson; G. H. Winstanley ..... £400 to £800

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS OF ART.

Chief Inspector, S. J. Carthdge. ..... £850 to £1,100

Inspectors, J. W. Allison; H. Allport; A. Kidd; J. Lattimer; F. Suddards ..... £400 to £800

Assistant Inspector, F. W. Burrows ..... £200 to £500

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS BRANCH.

Principal Assistant Secretary, E. K. Chambers, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, W. F. Sheppard; C. E. Sykes £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, G. R. Rokeling (*actg.*); H. B. Wallis; R. S. Wood ..... £700 to £900

Asst. Principals, J. L. Andrews; J. H. Burrows; C. O. G. Douie ..... £200 to £500

Organising Sec., Juvenile Organizations Committee, C. E. Clift ..... £400 to £600

Universities Branch.

(*With Training of Teachers.*)

Principal Asst. Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Medical Assessor, Sir G. Newman, K.C.B., M.D.

Asst. Secs., Miss I. A. Dickson, O.B.E. (*acting*), £700 to £850; J. G. Milne ..... £1000 to £1,200

Principals, A. T. Baines; A. Cohen; A. R. Guest; E. G. Howarth; H. E. Mann; H. St. J. Thackeray £700 to £900

Assist. do., A. W. C. Mitchell; J. Rhodes. £200 to £600

INSPECTORS OF TRAINING COLLEGES.

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, H. Ward, £1,200

Inspectors, F. W. Cape; Miss C. E. Carpenter; H. J. Dean; Miss R. H. Greenall; Capt. F. H. Grenfell; D.S.O.; G. H. B. Grindrod*; F. T. Howard*; Miss A. E. E. Koetter*; J. F. Leaf*; Miss E. P McCall; Miss R. L. Monkhouse; H. J. R. Murray; Miss N. M. Palmer; W. Scutt; G. T. Shaw; Miss H. Silltoe; K. Spencer ..... £400 to £800

EX-SERVICE STUDENTS' BRANCH.

Principal, S. H. Wood, M.C. ..... £700 to £900

Asst. Principals, A. F. Birch Jones, M.C.; D. O. Cochrane ..... £200 to £500

PENSIONS BRANCH.

Assistant Secretary, L. J. Morison ... £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, H. A. S. Ferris; J. C. Gravestock (*acting*) £700 to £900

* Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.

Assistant Principals, A. McL. Currie; E. N. Strong £200 to £500

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Director, A. E. Twentyman ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, R. F. Young ..... £700 to £900

Welch Department.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, J. L. Casson ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. J. Finney; T. G. Roberts £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. E. Thomas; H. E. Weston £200 to £600
Chief Inspector, ... £1,200
Inspectors, R. E. Hughes; D. E. Jones; H. Price; L. J. Roberts; B. B. Skirrow; G. P. Williams; W. Williams ..... £400 to £800

Woman Inspectors.

Chief Inspector, Miss A. E. Wark..... £850 to £1,000
Woman Staff Inspectors, Misses B. M. Cunnington; K. Manley O.B.E.; H. Sillitoe ..... £500 to £650
Inspectors, Misses E. J. Ahrons, J. D. Archibald, A. B. Ash, K. M. Baines, E. E. Barton, K. P. Baster, G. H. Borthwick, E. F. Boulton, C. L. Callis, C. E. Carpenter, L. N. A. Carson, E. Castell, E. R. Clarke, V. M. E. Collins, B. F. Cooke, E. L. Cuming, S. E. Davies, M. Dawson, M. E. Ellis, A. M. Fergusson, F. G. Gauntlett, M. Goodall, R. H. Greenall,‖ A. F. Harrington, K. M. Heale, R. E. Hewetson, A. M. Heygate, M. Hill, A. K. Hutchinson, H. M. Johnston, F. A. Jones, E. E. Kemble, M. Kennedy, A. E. E. Koetter,** E. Loveday, E. P. McCall, E. F. G. McCutchan, A. F. Marks, R. L. Monkhouse§, E. Moore, M. M. Morris, R. A. Munday, M. Nicholson, J. H. Noble, N. M. Palmer,** N. Peel, E. M. Perry, A. G. Philip, M. J. Rowlands, E. Russell, M. S. Ryan, C. F. Shearson, L. E. Walter, M.B.E., D. S. Whitaker, C. I. J. Wollaston £300 to £500

Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W.

Director and Secretary, Col. R. G. Lyons, D.SC., F.R.S. £1,200
Secretary to the Advisory Council and Assistant to the Director, H. W. Dickinson, A.M.I.MECH.E. £520 to £650
Keepers, L. W. Fulcher, B.SC.; Lt.-Col. T. F. Parkinson, A.R.C.S. ..... £700 to £800
Assist. Keepers, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S.; G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S. ..... £520 to £650
Assistants (first-class), S. C. Bradford, B.SC.; E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S.; A. J. Spencer ..... £300 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Principal, Professor W. Rothenstein, M.A. £1,000
Registrar, H. A. Kennedy (*acting*).
Professors, R. Anning Bell, R.A., A.R.A.; G. E. Moira; A. B. Pite, F.R.I.B.A.; Sir Frank Short, R.A., F.R.E.; F. Derwent Wood, A.R.A.
Lecturer, B. A. Spencer, M.A., F.S.A. £200

Accountant-General's Department.

Officer in Charge of Accounts, J. B. Poore £750 to £850
Assistant do., E. Kirk ..... £650 to £750
Heads of Divisions, G. A. Burling, M.B.E.; A. R. Cordingley; F. J. Gardner; J. W. Hughes; S. Stephens £550 to £650
Deputy do., F. Dark; T. Faint; C. E. Hain; W. C. H. Hutchins; R. V. Sturt ..... £350 to £500

General Clerical Staff.

Heads of Sections, W. C. Barber, M.B.E.; F. H. Bate; W. J. Kemp; W. C. Maynard; J. W. Minister; W. J. Moulton (£650 to £750); W. Binks; E. G. Westell (£550 to £650); F. Barber; H. A. Josland ..£500
Assistant do., L. J. Bayley; A. Burch; H. E. Down; W. J. Fisher; A. V. Fullerton; P. V. Haynes; J. H. Hubert; W. G. Lambert; W. H. R. Light; B. G. Mason; P. Nixon; A. T. Shorey; J. H. Smith; S. W. Steele; H. J. Stone; G. B. Stubbs; C. A. West; W. Wright ..... £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. Brown (*acty.*); J. S. Jackman; W. P. Millard; W. R. Mills; R. R. Nichol; H. C. Tasker; W. R. Tompkins; W. B. Trethowan ..£360 to £450

* Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.
§ Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.
‖ Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.
** Inspector of Physical Exercises.

Women Clerks.

Chief of Section, Miss H. F. Morle, M.B.E. £300 to £400
Deputy do., Miss I. Strevens ..... £200 to £300
Clerk in Charge of Duties, Miss L. N. C. Mullett £200 to £250

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir John Snell, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.
Commissioners, Sir Harry Haward; W. W. Lackie, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.; A. Page, M.I.E.E.; H. Booth, O.B.E.
Secretary, R. T. G. French, O.B.E.
Chief Engineering Inspector, Col. T. C. Ekin, M.I.C.E.
Asst. do., A. N. East; J. A. Lee.
Staff Officers (Grade I.), M. J. Collins; W. Cook.

EMIGRANTS INFORMATION OFFICE

(*see* Colonial Office, p. 237).

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed by Letters Patent under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 § 3 (1866), in place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose duties were handed over to him. The main functions of the office are: (1) Exchequer:—To authorise Issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament; to authorise borrowings in case of deficiency; to examine the daily Exchequer accounts of the Banks of England and Ireland, and the accounts of the Consolidated Fund. (2) Audit of Public Accounts:—To ascertain that money expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended to provide; that the expenditure is supported by proof of payment, and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon. The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £137,400 in 1920-21.

Compt. and Aud.-Gen., Sir Hy. Jas. Gibson, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, T. H. Jones.
Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, Roland F. Wilkins, C.B. £1,500
Directors of Audit, F. N. Dixon; T. B. Pearson; P. A. N. Nicholls, I.S.O.; A. C. Hayward; B. H. Cox, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Deputy do., A. Diggins, O.B.E.; W. Johnson, O.B.E.; S. Hopping, O.B.E.; C. H. Balmain; H. Roger, M.B.E.; A. J. Knowlden ..... £750 to £850
Registrar, Librarian and Editor, A. C. R. Carter £550 to £700
Senior Auditors, T. C. Evans; R. J. Watson; C. F. Davis; J. Putnam; J. Bell; A. Hogan, M.B.E.; A. J. Evans; W. Ll. Davies, M.B.E.; T. E. Jenner; R. J. Redfern; J. Brand; C. L. de Wolff; A. W. Couzens, M.B.E.; A. W. Hargreaves; G. T. O. Steer; J. E. Luxford; E. H. Weaver; J. W. A. Hayden; H. J. Gage; J. A. Aslin; C. M. Knowles, LL.D.; G. R. Thomas; H. R. Cornfield; F. C. Cooke, B.SC.; J. W. Balmford, M.B.E.; E. G. Hislop; R. G. Wall; E. J. Elias; A. Towell; N. W. Lindsay; W. McCann; F. N. Harby; D. F. C. Blunt ..... £550 to £700
There are also 145 *Auditors* ..... £250 to £500

MINISTRY OF FOOD,

Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.

The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £2,752,700 in 1919-20.

Food Controller, Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., M.P.
Private Secs., S. F. Wilkinson; Miss Dora West, O.B.E.
Secretary, F. H. Coller, C.B.
Private Sec., J. McCallum.
Parliamentary Sec., Sir W. Mitchell Thomson, Bart., K.B.E., M.P.
Private Sec., E. W. Pickering.
Second Secretary, E. F. Wise, C.B.
Private Sec., Miss J. Scott.
Assistant Secs., J. W. Peck, C.B.; Lt.-Col. E. F. Strange, C.B.E.; Hon. H. M. Woodhouse, C.B.E.; C. E. Penney; R. E. Thornley C.B.E.
Delegate to Supreme Economic Council, E. F. Wise, C.B.
Economic Adviser, Prof. E. G. Gonner, C.B.E.
Legal Adviser, G. H. Allen
Commercial Advisers, Sir Alfred Mansfield, K.B.E.; Sir William H. Wells*; E. H. Blake, C.B.E.

* Sir Wm. H. Wells held the post of Chief Live Stock Commissioner from 1918-1920 *without* salary.

Controller of Trade Finance, A. Hastings.
Chief Accountant, S. Aldridge, O.B.E.

Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, Trafalgar House, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Earl of Crawford and Balcarres
Vice-Chairman, Sir George Saltmarsh
Secretary, A. Dunbar.

Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B.
Secretary, J. J. Runge.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Officer had been called since 1668). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), two Assistant Under-Secretaries, eight Assistant Secretaries, a Legal Adviser, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £201,052 in 1920-21.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.....£5,000
Private Sec., R. H. Campbell, C.M.G.
Diplomatic Sec., Hon. A. Akers Douglas, C.M.G.
Asst. Private Secs., Hon. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O.; R. G. Leigh, O.B.E.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Eyre A. Crowe, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.....£3,000
Private Sec., G. N. M. Bland.
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Cecil Harmsworth, M.P.; Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, M.P. £1,500
Private Secs., C. Howard Smith; A. Mullins, C.B.E.
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Sir W. G. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.....£1,500
Assistant Secretaries, Sir J. A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.; G. S. Spicer, C.B.; V. A. A. H. Wellesley, C.B.; E. C. E. Phipps, C.M.G.; R. A. C. Sperling; C. H. Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O. (*Chief Clerk*); Hon. C. H. Tufton, C.M.G.; J. D. Gregory, C.M.G.; R. G. Vansittart, M.V.O.....£1,000 to £1,200
Legal Adviser, Sir C. J. B. Hurst, K.C.B., K.C. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant do., H. W. Malkin, C.M.G., £900 to £1,000; Montagu Shearman .....£700 to £900
Historical Adviser, J. W. Headlam Morley, C.B.E. £1,200
Senior Clerks, E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G.; G. H. Villiers; M. W. Lampson, M.V.O.; W. A. Stewart; L. Oliphant, C.M.G.; E. F. Gye; R. H. Campbell, C.M.G.; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan; C. W. Orde; F. E. F. Adam; O. St. C. O'Malley; D. J. M. D. Scott; S. P. Waterlow, C.B.E.; P. A. Koppel, C.B.E.; G. P. Churchill each £700 to £900
Junior Clerks, G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Newton; C. H. Smith; E. G. F. Adam; A. D. Cooper; V. C. W. Forbes; G. E. Hubbard; A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.; W. A. R. Leeper, C.B.E.; R. F. Wigram; E. N. B. Ingram; P. Leigh-Smith; W. M. Codrington; H. F. C. Crookshank; O. A. Scott; C. M. Patrick; O. C. Harvey; V. H. St. C. Roberts; J. Balfour; G. F. Carnegie; P. B. Nichols; E. A. Walker; N. M. Butler; C. H. Bateman.....each £200 to £500
Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J. B. Monck £400

Chief Clerk's Department.

Assistant, William H. Robinson, C.B.E.....£600 to £800
Chief Accountant, O. V. Blake, O.B.E.....£550
Establishment and Accounts Officers (*1st Class*), H. H. Quarmby, O.B.E.; L. R. Sherwood; R. C. Calder, O.B.E.; T. J. W. Wilson; H. G. Kelsey, £350 to £500; (*2nd Class*), E. H. Rance; S. K. Millar; H. W. Minshull; C. H. Haines; J. C. Thomson; G. J. White; W. C. Scott; J. G. Baillie; D. V. Staines; J. E. Harris; E. A. Netting; E. Williams; A. H. Keighley £100 to £350

Librarian, S. Gaselee, C.B.E.....£800 to £1,000
Assistants, E. Parkes, O.B.E.; R. C. Dickie, O.B.E.; W. L. Berrow, O.B.E., I.S.O.; W. L. M. Dunlop, O.B.E. (*Registrar*).....£500 to £600
Technical Asst. (*Treaty Dept.*), H. Ritchie, O.B.E. £500 to £600
Assistant Registrar, W. Weighell, M.B.E. £400 to £500
Staff Officers, John Gritton, M.B.E.; C. S. Nicoll; H. A. Slade; J. H. Mears; F. Gritton; J. W. Field, M.B.E.; O. Monk, M.B.E.; R. Bloore; E. W. Light, M.B.E.; J. F. French, M.B.E.; O. J. Hubbert, M.B.E.; R. C. Thomson, M.B.E.; W. T. Harrower .....£300 to £450
Minor Staff Officers, A. E. Airey; J. S. Grant; A. F. Orchard; H. S. Blank; S. H. Gellatly; R. C. Cox; W. J. Twins; F. T. Campion.....£200 to £300
2nd Division Clerks, E. G. Adams; F. H. Cleobury; W. W. Pate; P. J. Hornby; F. G. Thompson; H. W. Gunningham; H. Mayo; H. Jones; H. Ward; E. H. Oldham; D. F. H. Brickell, W. J. Lanham; H. K. Grey; J. K. O'Donoghue; G. R. Ranken; T. Waugh; T. J. F. Kenny .....£70 to £300
King's Messengers, F. E. Raikes, M.V.O., O.B.E., £475; Col. P. W. North; Maj. A. F. Custance; Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Porter, each £220 to £400; A. Hay; G. P. Antrobus, O.B.E.; Maj. G. B. Daubeny; R. W. Cotesworth; H. E. Eastwood; Commdr. A. C. Ackland; Maj. O. H. d'A. Steward; A. V. Wheeler-Holohan; D. W. Wilton (*acting*.).
Home Service Messengers, A. E. Morbey; J. C. Veasey; Jervis Wright; M. E. Ling; C. E. Johnson; R. D. Rust; E. J. Berry.....each £130 to £200
Examining Physician to King's Home Service Messengers, Dr. Donald Hood, C.V.O.
Supt. of Printing and Stores, Joseph Kennell, M.B.E. £450 to £500

Passport Office.

1, Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, S.W. 1.

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, C.B.E.
Asst. do., James W. Stafford, M.B.E.
Establishment Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown.

FORESTRY COMMISSION.

22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the Forestry Act (1919), and were created a Body Corporate in April 1920. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in the United Kingdom. The act transferred to the Commissioners the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland in relation to forestry, and also the powers of those Departments under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907, so far as those powers relate to insects or pests destructive only to forest trees and timber.

The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations, &c., for the year 1920-21 is £379,000.
Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Commissioners, Right Hon. F. Dyke Acland, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton; L. Forestier-Walker, M.P.; T. B. Ponsonby, D.L.; R. L. Robinson, O.B.E.; Col. W. Steuart-Fothringham; Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart.
Assistant Commissioners, Hugh Murray, C.I.E., C.B.E. (*England and Wales*); John Sutherland, C.B.E. (*Scotland*); A. C. Forbes, O.B.E. (*Ireland*).
Secretary, A. G. Herbert.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY,

17, North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop

Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. Establishment expenses, 1920 21, £41,810.
Chief Registrar, G. Stuart Robertson, K.C. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.
Assist. Registrars, G. D. Barlow; John Fox, O.B.E.; D. L. F. Koe ..... £850 to £1,000
Head of Legal Branch, H. P. Harker ..... £500 to £700
Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, H. C. Souter £550 to £700
Head of Rules, &c. Branch, G. T. Knecht £500 to £600
Head of Registers, &c., Branch, T. F. Dunning £500 to £600

FUEL RESEARCH STATION,
East Greenwich, S.E. 10.

In February, 1917, the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research appointed the Fuel Research Board to investigate the nature, preparation, and utilisation of fuel of all kinds, both in the laboratory and, where necessary, on an industrial scale. The Research Station at East Greenwich (erected in 1918–19) is designed and equipped to give effect to the Board's scheme of research.

Director, Sir George Beilby, F.R.S., 16-18 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Comm. J. Fraser Shaw, R.N.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN and Museum of Practical Survey,
Jermyn Street, S.W. 1.

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1832; it was under the Science and Art Department from 1853 till 1900, when that Department became merged in the Board of Education. On Nov. 1, 1919, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country, and with various economic aspects of that survey. The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey. It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world.

Director of Survey and Museum, J. S. Flett, D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistants to Director, J. A. Howe, O.B.E., B.SC.; W. Gibson, D.SC. ..... £700 to £800
Dist. Geologists, E. B. Bailey; T. C. Cantrill, B.SC.; R. G. Carruthers; F. L. Kitchin, PH.D.; M. Macgregor; H. Dewey; B. Smith ..... £520 to £650
Petrographer, H. H. Thomas, SC.D. ..... £520 to £650
Geologists, E. M. Anderson, B.SC.; C. E. N. Bromehead; G. A. Burnett; C. Hawker Dinham; E. E. L. Dixon; T. Eastwood; D. Haldane; G. W. Lee, D.SC.; R. W. Pocock; H. H. Read, B.SC.; J. E. Richey; T. Robertson; R. L. Sherlock, D.SC.; C. B. Wedd; T. H. Whitehead; G. V. Wilson, B.SC.; D. A. Wray £150 to £500
Assistant Palæontologists, C. P. Chatwin; J. Pringle £150 to £500

Museum.

Curator and Librarian, (vacant) ..... £520 to £650
Asst. Curator, A. F. Hallimond ..... £150 to £500
Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook ..... £150 to £500

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisos (a) all the powers and duties of the *Local Government Board*, the *Insurance Commission* and the *Welsh Insurance Commission*; (b) the powers of the *Board of Education* relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (c) all the powers of the *Privy Council* and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1908. There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.

Minister, Rt. Hon. C. Addison, M.D., M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, P. Barter £150
Parliamentary do., Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P. *(unpaid)*
Asst. Private Secretaries, Miss M. White, O.B.E., £235; C. R. Kerwood £100
Parliamentary Secretary, Viscount Astor £1,500
Private Secretary, A. P. Hughes-Gibbs, O.B.E. ... £150
First Secretary, Sir W. A. Robinson, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000
Private Secretary, Douglas Veale £150
Second Secretary, Sir A. V. Symonds, K.C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, H. H. George, M.C. £150
Chief Medical Officer, Sir G. Newman, K.C.B., M.D. £2,000
Solicitor & Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, Barrister-at-Law ..... £1,500 to £1,800
Accountant-General, E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Establishments, A. Woodgate, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir F. J. Willis, K.B.E., C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, L. G. Brock, C.B.; R. B. Cross, O.B.E.; E. R. Forber, C.B.E.; H. W. S. Francis, O.B.E.; I. G. Gibbon, C.B.E.; R. W. Harris; C. Knight, C.B.; A. B. Maclachan; H. O. Stutchbury; F. L. Turner, O.B.; S. P. Vivian (*Deputy Registrar-General*) £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary to the Consultative Councils, M. Heseltine, C.B. £1,000
Principals, A. J. A. Ball; P. Barter; J. N. Beckett; E. A. Browne; R. H. Crooke; J. N. Dark; C. B. R. Ellis; W. R. Frazer, O.B.E.; L. Infield; R. H. H. Keenlyside, O.B.E.; T. Lindsay; F. R. Lovett, M.B.E.; E. D. Macgregor; F. F. Marchbank (*acting*); H. A. de Montmorency, O.B.E.; E. F. C. Mosse; E. Tudor Owen; E. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; E. H. Rhodes, O.B.E.; W. A. Ross; A. N. C. Shelley; R. J. Simpson; F. Slator; H. H. Turner; J. C. Wrigley £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, I. F. Armer; P. N. R. Butcher; A. H. Garrett; H. H. George; C. W. O. Gibson (*acting*); A. E. H. Goddard; S. F. S. Hearder; E. S. Hill; A. E. Joll; C. R. Kerwood; A. M. Legge; J. I. K. Lloyd; W. J. Peete; G. N. Pell; A. N. Rucker; E. C. H. Salmon, M.C.; F. H. Sheepshanks; E. L. Shoetensack; R. Stanton; E. J. G. Titterington; D. Veale; D. C. L. Ward £200 to £500
Child Welfare Assist., Miss Z. L. Puxley £250 to £350
Statistical Officer, G. W. B. McLeod ..... £650 to £750

Insurance Department.

Controller of Health Insurance, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., E. Hackforth ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Heads of Branches, J. G. Bell; A. Gray; J. H. Hendrie £850 to £1,000
Superintending Clerks, C. E. Brackenbury; R. Clark-Turner; C. E. Coward; R. K. Cowperthwaite; W. H. Dawson; J. C. Dixon; G. S. Mackay; A. W. Neville; R. A. Nursey; J. Poyser, O.B.E.; P. N. Russell, M.C.; R. J. Smith; J. T. Watt £550 to £700

Old Age Pensions Branch.

Superintending Clerk, F. J. Welch ..... £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, F. Boadella; R. J. Harrison; W. Smith ..... £350 to £500

Accountant-General's Division.

Accountant-General, E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., W. G. Hunter ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., J. Chown; S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.; C. J. Maslin, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, S. C. Alford; R. P. James, O.B.E. £700 to £800
Accountants, F. N. Bath; D. F. Belchamber, O.B.E.; A. H. Carter; J. W. Colton, I.S.O.; I. P. Crowther; R. T. Hogg; G. W. Jeffery; W. C. Stewart £550 to £700
Regional Finance Officers, G. J. Allen, M.B.E.; W. Bartholomew, M.B.E.; E. C. Blight; B. J. S. Brown, H. C. Chatfield; A. Gray; F. Hughes; A. J. Jones; J. L. Watson; E. Wilmer ..... £550 to £700
Deputy Contracts Officer, G. C. Smallwood £550 to £700

Establishment Division.

Director of Establishments, A. Woodgate, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., H. A. Leggett, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, L. N. Ure ..... £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, S. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; W. T. Fitzgerald ..... £550 to £700

Intelligence Division.

Head of Foreign Branch, G. M. Harris, O.B.E. £600 to £800

Head of Publicity Branch, Basil Clarke...£600 to £800

Woman Intelligence Officer, Miss E. A. Charlesworth £250 to £350

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir G. Newman, K.C.B., M.D. £2,000

Senior Medical Officers, G. S. Buchanan, C.B., M.D.; Miss J. M. Campbell, M.D.; F. I. H. Coutts, M.D.; A. W. J. Macfadden, C.B., M.B.; R. J. Reece, C.B., M.D.; J. Smith-Whitaker, M.R.C.S. ...£1,200 to £1,400

Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, O.B.E., M.D.; M. B. Arnold, M.D.; R. Brace-Low; Miss I. D. Cameron, M.D.; J. P. Candler, M.D.; T. Carnwarth, D.S.O., M.B.; J. E. Chapman; S. A. M. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S.; Miss B. M. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.D.; A. Eastwood, M.D.; J. Fairley, M.D.; R. A. Farrar, M.D.; A. Fuller; J. A. Glover, O.B.E., M.D.; M. Greenwood; F. Griffith, M.B.; J. M. Hamill, O.B.E., D.SC.; G. C. Hancock; F. W. Higgs, C.B.E., M.D.; J. R. Hutchinson, M.D.; S. P. James, M.D.; A. A. Jubb, M.D.; Miss F. B. Lambert, C.B.E., M.B.; J. S. Low, M.B.; H. A. Macewen, O.B.E., M.B.; G. L. MacLeary, M.D.; A. S. MacNalty, M.D.; A. McPhail, M.B.; E. P. Manby, M.D.; A. C. Parsons; J. Pearse, M.D.; G. Raffan, M.D.; H. M. Richards, M.D.; W. M. Scott, M.D.; F. R. Seymour, M.D.; W. V. Shaw, O.B.E., M.D.; A. B. Smallman, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.D.; P. G. Stock, C.B., C.B.E., M.B.; E. L. Sturdee, O.B.E.; Miss J. H. Turnbull, C.B.E., M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D.; F. N. White, C.I.E., M.D.; E. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S.; G. W. Monler Williams, O.B.E., M.C., PH.D.; D. J. Williamson, M.D.; W. P. Yetts, O.B.E. £600 to £1,100

Divisional Medical Officers (Outdoor), R. E. Crosse; A. Fulton, M.B.; C. H. Milburn, M.B.; M. J. Nelson, C.B.E., M.D. £1,600

Medical Officers (Outdoor), G. Ashton, M.D.; S. A. Bontor, M.D.; T. M. Carter, M.D.; W. Duncan, M.B.; J. G. Duncanson, M.B.; R. A. J. Harper, M.D.; A. Heath, M.D.; B. A. Richmond, M.D.; B. M. H. Rogers, M.B.; H. A. Whitcomb, M.B.; C. R. Wood, M.D. ..... £1,000 to £1,400

Government Lymph Establishment, Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9.

Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. ..... £500 to £800

Asst. Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin ..... £300 to £450

Legal Division.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer £1,500 to £1,800

Asst. Solicitors, H. J. Comyns; E. J. Maude £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, E. McGowan ..... £700 to £900

Asst. Principals, P. A. Currie; L. G. Dawson; J. F. Hall; H. C. Talbot; W. R. Woolven...£200 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief General Inspector, A. B. Lowry, C.B. £1,100

General Inspectors, W. D. Bushell; E. D. Court; R. H. A. G. Duff; W. P. Elias; G. A. F. Hervey, O.B.E.; H. K. Nisbet, O.B.E.; J. S. Oxley, C.B.E.; C. F. Roundell, C.B.E.; G. R. Snowden; J. W. Thompson; W. T. J. Turton, C.B.E.; Hon. G. Walsh; H. R. Williams..... £600 to £900

Asst. Gen. Inspectors, N. B. Batterbury; A. P. Hughes Gibb, O.B.E.; A. G. Hayward, M.C., £500; Miss L. W. Walmsley..... £400 to £450

Women Inspectors, Mrs. M. Andrews; Miss B. W. Evans; Mrs. M. O. Gordon; Miss M. Hobbs; Miss E. M. Jones; Miss M. K. Lea ..... £250 to £350

Chief Engineering Inspr, H. H. Law, C.B., M.I.C.E. £1,450

Deputy do, E. A. S. Fawcett, C.B., M.I.C.E. £1,300

Engineering Inspectors, A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.SC.; H. E. Byrne, M.I.C.E.; R. C. Cox; W. M. Cross, M.I.C.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E.; E. Dudley, F.S.I.; A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E.; W. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E.; R. G. Hetherington, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.; M. K. North, M.I.C.E.; Lt.-Col. C. E. Norton, C.M.G., R.E.; C. H. Roberts, M.I.C.E.; F. O. Stanford, A.M.I.C.E.; Major J. Stewart, R.E.; M. G. Weekes, M.I.C.E.

Chemical Inspector, H. T. Calvert, M.B.E., D.SC. £600 to £1,000

Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector, J. C. Dawes, O.B.E. ..... £400 to £600

Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, T. L. Bailey, PH.D. £1,000

Inspectors Alkali, etc., Works, A. C. Carter; E. M. Fletcher; R. D. Littlefield; H. Porter; F. N. Sutton ..... £500 to £800

Chief Inspector, Insurance, E. G. Bearn..... £1,000

Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss M. M. A. Ward..... £400 to £550

Deputy Chief Inspector, Insurance, H. W. Bromby (and £100 allowance) £550 to £700

Divisional Inspectors, Insurance, W. F. Shinn; P. R. T. Ashton; J. J. Moynihan; T. W. Ivimey; F. N. Curtis-Bennett; F. J. Matheson; A. Macfarlane, O.B.E.; G. W. Brake; F. C. Wheeler £550 to £700

Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, &c., R. C. Maxwell, O.B.E., LL.D. ..... £600 to £800

Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn £600

Water Examiner, C. Perrin, M.I.C.E.

Geological Adviser, J. B. Hill, F.G.S. .....£400 to £600

Inspectors of Welfare of the Blind, M. Priestley; W. H. Thurman ..... £500 to £700

The Architect.

Architect, B. T. Kitchin, F.R.I.B.A. .....£800 to £1,000

Assistant Architects, H. J. Pearson; E. Hardwick-Terry; A. H. Worsley, A.R.I.B.A. .....£500 to £600

Audit Staff.

Inspector of Audits, W. S. Wilkinson...£900 to £1,000

District Auditors (Metropolis), A. C. Roberts (*Technical Adviser on Audit matters*), £1,200; H. Lyon; A. Q. Twiss..... £700 to £850

Senior Auditors, J. W. Crowe; W. D. Easterby; E. G. Easton; S. D. Jerrold; H. Locke; H. W. Oliver; J. Orchard; R. T. L. Parr; M. D. Propert; H. D. Roberts; N. C. Simner; F. M. Wheatley; H. D. Wraith..... £700 to £850

Auditors, F. M. Adams; W. A. Ayton; W. L. Brett; J. A. B. B. Bruce; H. F. Buckland; E. R. M. Castle; A. W. Chamberlin; W. W. Dolby; J. H. Easton; A. E. Ellis; G. L. Gibson; H. R. S. Godfrey; H. W. W. Grain; N. M. Griffiths, O.B.E.; F. B. Hardinge; G. St. J. Hibbert; E. W. Hicks; C. A. Howell; J. E. Hughes; W. M. Hunt; J. A. Lander; C. V. W. Lucas; H. S. Millett; E. S. Mills; B. O'Gorman, D.S.O.; C. W. Paddon; W. F. M. Provis; J. E. Pughe-Jones; W. Robbs; H. V. C. Roe; B. Snow; P. T. Turner; H. H. Walrond; E. H. V. Weigall; H. C. M. White; R. G. Woodyatt; W. Young ..... £500 to £675

The Housing Department.

Director of Housing, J. Walker Smith..... £1,200

Town Planning Inspector, G. L. Pepler...£600 to £800

Director of Production, S. Easten.

Chief Administrative Officer (London), Lt.-Col. C. E. Norton, C.M.G., R.E.

Deputy Commissioner (Hdqrs.), W. H. Collin..... £850

Housing Commissioners, F. M. Elgood, F.R.I.B.A.; J. Evans; C. H. Eyles, F.S.I.; H. E. Farmer, F.R.I.B.A.; E. Leonard; T. R. Marr; Lt.-Col. E. N. Mozley, D.S.O., R.E.; Brig.-Gen. G. Kyffin Taylor, C.B.E., V.D.; A. Li. Thomas, F.S.I.; Maj. D. Wood F.S.I.

Deputy Commissioners, W. D. H. Caple; E. H. Crump; E. P. Everest; G. H. Garland; G. McL. Gibson, O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. E. H. Hemming; J. A. Jones; J. C. Jones; J. B. Lawson; A. Legge; A. Peters, C.B.E. £750

Housing Inspectors, H. A. Chapman, F.R.I.B.A.; C. T. Clifton, M.I.C.E.; W. H. Collin; C. N. Eyles, F.S.I.; H. S. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £400 to £600

Chief Architect (Site Planning), R. Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. £1,000

Deputy do., M. Bunney..... £900

Chief Architect (House Planning), S. B. Russell £1,200

Deputy do., M. Robertson £800

Chief Surveyor, T. A. Chidgey..... £1,200

Deputy do., H. C. W. Dod £700

Chief Production Officer, R. Brown £800

Housing Propaganda, B. S. Townroe £1 000

General Clerical Staff.

Senior Staff Clerks, J. W. Davidson; W. G. Gillings; H. Hall, M.B.E.; F. H. O. Jerram, M.B.E.; T. R. Johnson; E. Laws, M.B.E.; R. Magowan; A. W. Mason; F. Mayes; F. J. Ogden; A. T. Page £550 to £650

Supt. of Index Clearance, C. M. Watts, O.B.E. ...£600

Supt. of Registry, J. W. Coles..... £550

Supt. of Index and Deposit Branch, R. W. Dingle £550

Supt. of Women Staff, J. Borthwick, O.B.E. £350 to £450

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Hughes £1,500
Members, J. Rowland, C.B.E., M.V.O.; P. E. Watkins; D. Llewellyn Williams ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, P. E. Watkins ..... £850 to £1,000
Senior Assistant Secretary, H. E. James £700 to £850

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Members, Rt. Hon. C. Addison, M.D., M.P. (*Chairman*); Rt. Hon. R. Munro, K.C., M.P.; Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpherson, K.C., M.P.; Sir E. Rees Jones, K.B.E., M.P.
Deputies, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E.; Sir J. Leishman; Sir J. Glynn; Sir T. Hughes.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND AND WALES), Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office for 1919-20 were estimated at £66,459 (Registry of Business Names, £1,815).
Registrar-General, Sir Bernard Mallet, K.C.B. ...£1,200
Private Sec., G. H. Tregear, B.SC.
Deputy Registrar-General, S. P. Vivian ..... *unp.*
Secretary and Supt. of Records, A. R. Bellingham £900
Supt. of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D., C.B.E. £800 to £900
Principal Clerks, T. T. S. de Jastrzebski; W. L. Rind £700

Registry of Business Names, 39 Russell Square, W.C. 1.

Registrar, Sir Bernard Mallet, K.C.B.
Asst. do., T. T. S. de Jastrzebski.

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. The administrative expenses of the Home Office were estimated at £352,058 in 1919-20.
Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Edward Shortt, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., A. Maxwell.
Parliamentary do., J. Leng Sturrock, M.P.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £3,000
Private Sec., G. R. A. Buckland.
Parliamentary, Sir John Baird, Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., P. T. Shorey, M.B.E.
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Ernley Blackwell, K.C.B. (*Legal*), £1,200 to £1,500; Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Simpson, C.B.; Sir J. Pedder, K.B.E., C.B.; A. J. Eagleston; R. R. Bannatyne, C.B.; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; A. L. Dixon, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. Maxwell; C. G. Markbreiter, C.B.E.; A. Locke, C.B.E.; H. R. Scott; G. G. Whiskard; C. D. C. Robinson; M. H. Whitelegge; A. Crapper £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, Robert F. Reynard, I.S.O. (*Asst. Registrar of the Baronetage*), £700; A. L. R. Parsons*; E. W. E. Holderness; F. C. Johnson; G. R. A. Buckland; E. G. Fudge; H. H. C. Prestige; L. N. B. Odgers; J. H. Burrell; J. C. MacIver; F. A. Newsam; A. S. Hinshelwood; C. B. McAlpine; L. W. Fox; A. S. Hutchinson; T. Hutson; R. L. Bicknell; S. Hoare; G. D. Kirwan; D. E. Carley; G. F. Porter £200 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, W. C. Platt, O.B.E. .....£600 to £700
Assistant do., A. Whitley ..... £350 to £500
Clerk for Statis. Returns, W. J. Farrant, I.S.O. £550
Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Beamer, O.B.E. £500
Asst. Supt. of Registry, C. A. Bradford £400
Second do., A. H. May ..... £300 to £350
Library & Warrants Clerk, A. H. Eggett £450
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas £450
Clerk of Mining Statistics and Secretary to Board for Mining Examinations, W. W. Ware..... £450
Chief Clerk, Reformatory and Industrial Schools Dept., E. J. Metters..... £400 to £500
Princial Staff Officer, do., W. A. Hermon £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, do., T. I. Clancy ..... £300 to £400
Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W. Peacock..... £350
Clerk to Chief Inspector, Aliens Branch, W. W. J. Burton, M.B.E. ..... £250 to £350
Official Analysts, J. Webster, F.I.C., and G. Roche Lynch, M.B., M.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital, W. 2.

Factory Department, Home Office.

H.M. Chief Inspector, R. E. Graves, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Dep. Chief Inspector, Home Office, G. Bellhouse, C.B.E. £1,000
H.M. Superintending Inspectors, J. H. Walmsley, *Birmingham*; W. Williams, *Home Office*; J. H. Rogers, *Bristol*; J. Jackson, O.B.E., *Manchester*; C. F. Wright, O.B.E., *Leeds*; H. J. Wilson, O.B.E., *Glasgow*..... £750 to £850
Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, C.B.E., M.D., £1,000; J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., *Home Office*; S. A. Henry, M.D., *Manchester* ..... £500 to £800
Electrical Inspector, G. S. Ram, M.I.E.E. £900
Inspector for Dangerous Trades, (vacant).
H.M. Inspectors (*Class Ia*), J. T. Birtwistle (*Inspector of Textile Particulars*), *Blackburn* (to £600); O. A. Shinner,† *Bristol*; W. H. Seal,† *Manchester*; J. E. Harston,† O.B.E., *Birmingham*; G. A. Taylor, *Bradford*; S. Shuter,† *Leeds*; E. F. May,† *Glasgow*; S. Eraut, *Belfast*; T. O. Edwards, *Cardiff*; Joseph Law, *Blackburn*; F. J. Parkes, *North London*; J. Hilditch, *Swansea*; John Law, *Sheffield*; W. Buchan, *Liverpool*; J. H. Crabtree, *Burnley*; T. C. Butler, *East London*; H. Verney, *North-West London*; E. V. Clark, *West London*; A. Wolfe, *Wolverhampton*; W. B. Lauder, O.B.E. *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; H. J. Peacock, *Huddersfield*; (*Class Ib*), J. H. Nicholl, *Northampton*; W. J. B. Davis, *Kent*; W. J. Neely, *Dublin*; T. C. Taylor, *Norwich*; A. F. J. Dunolly, *Southampton*; W. D. Kirkwood, O.B.E., *Lanarkshire*; T. Brown, *Edinburgh*; W. H. Beverley, *South-West London*; J. Owner, *Plymouth*; H. E. Brothers, *Warrington*; D. F. Young, *Dundee*; R. Eatock, *Nottingham*; J. H. Warren, *Lincoln*; J. L. Edwards, *Wrexham*; C. F. R. Johnston, *N.E. London*; E. A. R. Werner, O.B.E., *Stoke-on-Trent*; E. L. Allhusen, *Cork*; H. W. Younger, *Halifax*; W. F. E. Seymour, *Exeter*; L. Ward, O.B.E., *Derby*; W. F. Ireland, *Stockport*; S. R. Bennett, *Stockton-on-Tees*; G. E. Duckering, *Rochdale*; F. G. Mudford, *Worcester*; G. L. Crampton, *Stirling*; H. H. C. Thomas, *Preston*; R. U. Shaxby, *Yeovil*; A. B. Franklin, *Aberdeen*; W. J. McCaghey, *Keighley*; T. Porteus, *Reading*; D. R. Wilson,° *Home Office*; W. K. Beard, *Ipswich*; W. E. Harding, *Bristol*; S. Hird, *Bolton*; H. R. Rogers, *Midland Division*; L. C. McNair, *Inverness*; C. W. Price, *Home Office*; G. G. Sumner, *Wigan*; A. W. Garrett, *Stoke-on-Trent*; P. A. Heath, *Walsall*; H. A. Scott, *Belfast*; C. E. Whitelaw, *South London*; H. Topham, M.B.E., *N.W. Division*; E. I. Macklin, O.B.E., *N.E. London*; J. Burns, *Glasgow*; F. W. Hunt, *Hull*..... £350 to £550; 30 to £650
40 *Inspectors* (*Class II.*) ..... £200 to £350
H.M. Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, C.B.E., *Home Office* £700
H.M. Senior Lady Inspectors, Miss R. E. Squire, O.B.E., £550, *Home Office*; Miss E. Sadler, *Bristol*; Miss H. Martindale, O.B.E., *Home Office*; Miss E. J. Slocock, *Leeds*; Miss C. I. S. Smith, O.B.E., *Manchester*; Miss H. C. Escreet, *Birmingham* ..... £300 to £400
H.M. Lady Inspectors, Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn,

° Lent to another Department.

† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

Edinburgh; Mrs. A. J. Shaw, *Glasgow;* Miss L. M. H. Pearson, *Home Office;* Miss F. I. Taylor, *Home Office;* Miss A. M. Ahrons, *Leeds;* Miss A. E. Smith, *Birmingham;* Miss I. M. S. Keely, *Home Office:* Miss M. C. Anderson, *Bristol;* Miss E. Sanderson, *Manchester*, Hon. M. B. Pease, *Birmingham;* Miss A. W. Hastings, *Manchester;* Miss K. H. Mellor, *Birmingham;* Miss A. R. Ewart, *Leeds;* Miss A. D. E. Dunch, *Leeds*.....£200 to £350
35 *Inspectors' Assistants*.....£150 to £250

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, C.B. £1,000
Inspectors, Major T. H. Crozier; Maj. H. Coningham; Bt. Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, C.B.E., R.A. .....£500 to £800

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Chief Inspector, W. Walker, C.B.E., *Home Office* £1,200
Asst. to Chief Inspector, F. H. Wynne £750 to £1,000
Private Sec., G. B. Brown.
Electrical Insp., J. A. B. Horsley, *Home Office* .....£500 to £700
Divisional Inspectors, T. H. Mottram, C.B.E., *Doncaster;* J. R. R. Wilson, 4 *Park Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne;* A. D. Nicholson, *Astley, Manchester;* H. Walker, C.B.E., 2 *Kinnear Road, Edinburgh;* J. Dyer Lewis, *Penarth;* H. A. Abbott, *Wilmot House, Erdington, Birmingham* .....£750 to £1,000
Senior Inspectors, T. Boydell, *Stafford;* D. H. F. Mathews, *Hoole, Chester;* , *Swansea;* H. M. Hudspeth, *Glasgow;* T. G. Davies, *Newport, Mon.;* J. M. Carey, *Cardiff;* J. Masterton, M.B.E., *Edinburgh;* J. R. Felton, 298 *Pershore Road, Birmingham;* W. J. Charlton, 25 *Cardigan Road, Leeds;* A. H. Steele, *Manchester;* T. Ashley, *Durham;* W. E. T. Hartley, *Sheffield*...£500 to £700
Junior Inspectors, G. B. Harrison, *Swinton, Manchester;* E. H. Frazer, *Truro;* H. S. S. Scott, *Doncaster;* C. D. Mottram, *Stafford;* Douglas Hay, M.C., *Durham;* H. J. Humphrys, D.S.O., M.C., *Ayr;* J. A. S. Ritson, D.S.O., M.C., *Edinburgh;* H. T. Foster, *Newcastle-on-Tyne;* E. S. Rees, *Cardiff;* P. S. Lea, *Birmingham;* G. Cook, *Whitehaven;* A. L. Flint, *Leeds;* P. T. Jenkins, *Newport (Mon.);* Arthur Stoker, *Newcastle-on-Tyne;* T. L. McBride, *Newport (Mon.);* J. Hall, *Sheffield;* E. Rowley, *Brislington, Bristol;* P. McIlhenny, *Hamilton;* W. J. Owen, *Bridgend;* T. D. Davies, *Cheqerbent;* G. N. Scott, *Glasgow;* T. Green, *Edinburgh;* W. London, *Dunfermline;* and A. M. Bryan, *Durham* .....£300 to £450
Senior Inspectors for Metalliferous Mines, G. J. Williams, *Coed Menai, Bangor;* W. Leck, M.B.E., *Cleator Moor, Cumberland* .....£500 to £700
Junior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, O. R. Jones, *Carnarvon*.....£300 to £450
22 *Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries* £150 to £200
8 *Inspectors of Horses in Mines*.....£125 to £175

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, C.B., M.D., D.P.H.

Inspector under the Aliens Act.

W. Haldane Porter, C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspector, E. Davies, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Superintending Inspectors, E. N. Cooper, O.B.E.; F. H. Mugliston, O.B.E. .....£600 to £750
Inspectors, F. C. Cook, M.B.E.; R. C. Follett, M.B.E.; O. W. Kennedy; G. Marshall; J. W. Oldfield; H. Paaterson, O.B.E.; C. H. Stephens, O.B.E. .....£450 to £550

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Chief Inspector, Sir Geo. D. Thane, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S. £800
Inspectors, G. F. Rogers, M.D.; Major J. A. Giles, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Sir L. Dunning, £750 to £850; Maj.-Gen. L. W. Atcherley, C.M.G., C.V.O. .....£1,000 to £1,200

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chief Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. .....£800 to £1,000
Private Sec., W. H. C. Davey.
Inspector Cl. I., W. H. Bulley .....£450 to £700
Inspectors Cl. II., E. W. Taunton; F. S. Scruby, O.B.E.; R. Macdonald, M. A. Spielman (*temp.*) £350 to £450
Woman Inspectors, Mrs. J. I. Wall; Mrs. C. E. B. Russell (*temp.*) £250 .....£250 to £350
Med. Insp., G. H. Culverwell, M.B., B.Ch. £500 to £700
Woman Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. .....£400 to £500

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B.....£1,800
Private Secretary, W. T. Hall.
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, M. L. Waller, C.B.; Major E. W. Briscoe, R.A.; O. F. N. Treadwell £1,000
Director of Convict Prisons, Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D. *unp.*
Secretary, A. J. Wall, O.B.E. .....£700 to £800
Asst. do., W. H. T. Walker .....£500 to £600
Inspectors, J. R. Farewell; Lt.-Col. J. S. Knox, O.B.E.; Major M. H. M. Lamb, O.B.E., M.C., £700 to £800; S. R. Dyer, M.D. (*Medical*), £780 to £880; Miss Mary L. Gordon (*Lady Inspector*) .....£300 to £400
Chaplain Inspector, Rev. J. Haworth.....£600 to £700
Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, A. T. Turpin, O.B.E. .....£650 to £800
Assist. do., J. B. Scriven .....£500 to £600
Surveyor, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, R.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....£700 to £900
Assist. do., T. J. Welsh £400
1st Class Clerks, C. M. Overton; D. L. Dowsing; F. Knight; H. T. Cotton .....£350 to £500

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, S. K. Brown £300
Assistant do., Alan Parsons.
Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E. £800
Asst. to do., A. R. B. Veale.....£350 to £500

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Fredk. W. Duke, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. £3,000
Private Sec., W. D. Croft.
Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, P.C. ...£1,500
Private Secretary,
Assist. Under-Secs., Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B.; Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, K.C.B. .....each £1,500

COUNCIL.

Sir C. Arnold White; Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Charles S. Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; William D. Sheppard, C.I.E.; Gen. Sir Edmund George Barrow, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; Sir J. B. Brunyate, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan; Bhupendra Nath Basu; F. C. Goodenough; Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Sir M. M. Hogg .....each £1,200
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Deputy do., E. J. Turner, C.B.E.
Reading Clerk to Council, E. S. Hopkins
Deputy do., A. W. Thomson.
Resident Clerks, W. Gauld; J. A. Simpson.

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT SECRETARIES.

Financial, W. Robinson, C.B.E. £1,200
Deputy do. C. H. Kisch, C.B. .....£1,025 to £1,100
Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. V. Cox, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I.; S. F. Stewart, C.I.E. .....each £1,200
Assistant do., W. H. Swain, O.B.E.....£800 to £1,000
Staff Officer attached to Mil. Dept., Lt.-Col. G. L. Pepys, D.S.O. £800
Assistant to do. and to Mil. Sec., R. H. Headley, M.B.E. .....£500 to £650
Revenue & Statistics, L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E. £1,200
Assistant do., E. J. Turner, C.B.E.....£800 to £1,000
Political and Secret, J. E. Shuckburgh, C.B. £1,200
Assistant do., L. D. Wakely.....£800 to £1,000
Public Works, W. Stantiall £1,200
Assistant do., F. W. H. Smith .....£800 to £1,000
Judicial and Public, John E. Ferard, C.B.E.....£1,200
Assistant do., P. H. Dumbell £1,100
Senior Clerks, C. E. Baines; H. J. Tozer; J. C. Walton; S. K. Brown; *H. W. Garrett; R. H. A. Carter, M.C.; D. T. Monteath, O.B.E.; E. S. Hopkins £600 to £800

* Receives also an allowance of £50.

Junior Clerks, P. J. Patrick; J. A. Simpson; G. E. Shepherd; W. D. Croft; E. R. Montgomery; R. J. Peel; W. H. Turner; A. Dibdin; R. P. Peel, M.C.; G. G. Dixon; J. G. Laithwaite; G. H. Baxter ..... £200 to £600

Clerk for Examination of Army Non-Effective Accounts, G. Ashton £650

Staff Clerks, G. E. Young; J. Putnam; J. P. C. S. Northcott, £350 to £500; H. F. Mackay; W. Gauld; F. B. Grist; W. D. Tompkins; J. Roxburgh; G. W. P. Martin (*temp.*); H. G. Bull (*temp.*) £350 to £450

Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, R. C. Barker, C.I.E. £1,100

Assist. to ditto, M. G. Simpson.

Clerk for Special Duties, C. Slocombe ..... £460 to £600

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General and Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, R. G. Jaquet, C.I.E. £1,200

Deputy do., W. S. Durrant ..... £800 to £1,000

Assist. do., S. G. Smith £850

Senior Clerks, G. H. Stoker, O.B.E.; R. Mowbray; S. Turner, F.I.A.; W. Kelley; H. McD. Ellercamp; A. J. C. Edwards ..... £550 to £750

Junior Clerks, F. G. Hill, I.S.O.; H. J. Riley; J. W. Clough; W. Johnston ..... £200 to £500

Staff Clerks, P. Putnam; C. Biggs; A. Charlton; E. L. De Beaurepaire; W. Robertson ..... £350 to £500

Ditto, R. W. Reay; J. C. Stibbs; C. Chapman ..... £350 to £450

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Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster, C.I.E. £1,000

Assistant, H. Mitchell ..... £550 to £700

Staff Clerks, G. F. Tinney; E. W. Jolliffe, £350 to £500; W. T. Ottewill, £350 to £450.; E. W. Sutton (*Central Telegraph Section*) ..... £350 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, G. Deuchars £1,000

Deputy do., Col. E. W. Walton, R.E. £300

Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, PH.D. £600

Assist. do., C. A. Storey £400

Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Major-Gen. Sir John Steevens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £500

Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden ..... £250 to £450

President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Surg.-Gen. Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O., M.D., I.M.S. (retd.) £800

Members Medical Board, Lt.-Col. Anderson, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S. (retd.), £450; Lt.-Col. C. T. Hudson, C.M.G. £300

Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir E. M. des C. Chamier £1,200

Assist. Solicitor, F. R. Marten ..... £450 to £600

Clerk, C. A. K. Norman ..... £300 to £450

Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £300 to £400

Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. J. H. L. Archer, R.A. £1,000

Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

Editors, India Office List, H. F. Mackay; C. A. Forsythe ..... (*allowance*) £50

High Commissioner for India.

In accordance with Sec. 35 of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India, Sir William S. Meyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. £3,000

Secretary, J. W. Bhone, O.B.E.

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, George H. Collier, C.I.E. £1,200

Deputy do., R. R. Howlett ..... £800 to £1,000

Senior Clerks, J. P. Forsyth; A. C. McDowall; W. F. West; A. J. Petty ..... £550 to £750

Junior Clerks, W. G. Crockett, M.B.E.; M. Daniels; A. Phibbs; A. S. Clark ..... £200 to £500

Staff Clerks, C. T. Thompson; M. Alexander; A. W. Ward ..... £350 to £500

Shipping Director, Capt. T. G. Segrave, C.B.E., R.N.R. £1,000

BRANCH AT STORE DEPOT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

Superintendent, Lt.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon, C.I.E. ..... £800 to £1,000

Deputy do., F. E. Benest ..... £650 to £800

Assistant to Supt., B. H. G. Street, I.S.O. £600

Senior Supervisors, G. Cuttle; F. W. Sharp; S. A. Collins ..... £500 to £600

Supervisors, H. C. Card; H. J. Shurlock; T. W. Smith; W. Harrison; E. Price, M.B.E.; J. W. Cooper; J. S. Clathworthy ..... £325 to £500

Mechanical Engineer, J. Hitchcock ..... £450 to £600

Electrical Engineer, L. A. Lewis ..... £450 to £600

Insp. of Scientific Supplies, W. Shackleton £350 to £500

Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Col. J. J. Pratt £200

Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. J. L. Van Geyzel, M.B., I.M.S. (retd.) £300

ADVISER TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

Educational Adviser to Indian Students (22, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7), T. W. Arnold, C.I.E. £1,000

India Audit Office.

Auditor, H. A. Cooper £1,200

Assistant to Auditor, W. A. Sturdy ..... £800 to £1,000

Senior Clerks, E. L. Ball; A. Jackson ..... £550 to £750

Junior Clerks, †A. H. J. Neatham; C. S. Body; A. F. T. Campbell ..... £200 to £500

Staff Clerks, L. E. Ellis, £350 to £500; E. S. Evans, £350 to £450; J. A. Stringer ..... £300 to £400

Troop Service.

Director, Rear-Adm. W. Savory, M.V.O., R.N. (*Director of Transport, Admiralty*).

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE,

Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1729. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 22 and 23 Vict. c. 21 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII., c. 16 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps, Taxes, and Land Value Duties. Salaries and Expenses of the Board amounted in 1919–20 to £4,445,380.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, K.C.B., P.C. £3,000

Private Secretary, C. C. Gallagher.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200

Private Secretary, J. F. Huntington.

Commissioners, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.B.; F. A. Barrett (*unp.*).

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,

York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Presiding Special Commissioner, G. F. Howe, C.B. £1,500

Special Commrs., R. J. Martin; A. Graseman; M. B. R. Sturgis; W. J. Braithwaite; P. Williamson; Maj. N. Anderson; J. Jacob £1,200

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.B.; F. A. Barrett ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Director of Establishments, E. R. Harrison ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, G. B. Canny; C. G. Spry; H. M. Sanders; F. A. Slee; W. V. Bradford; P. M. Osmond; L. Browett, C.B.E.; H. G. Dunford; J. W. Mitchell ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Controller of Repayments, A. A. Oliver £850 to £1,000

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Committee Clerks, W. H. Williams-Treffgarne; E. V. Hall ..... £600 to £800

Assistant Principals, T. A. Mangan; T. E. Harvey; T. Cope; E. M. H. Lloyd; S. G. H. Bürger; W. E. Bickford; C. F. Haynes; H. F. Williams; C. C. Gallagher; E. L. Nettleton; A. Tapply; G. E. Thompson; J. B. Sidebotham; E. H. Ritson; J. F. Huntington; A. M. Tristram; H. H. Sellar; F. D. Steen; G. L. Watkinson; E. P. Ronaldson; F. E. D. Hodges ..... £200 to £500

Principal of Women Staff, Mrs. F. D. S. Anderson £565
Staff Officers, G. Wells; H. V. Osmond; J. T. Sargent; W. A. Jennery; F. N. Whittle; J. A. Thompson; A. Hall ..... each £550
Staff Clerks, M. J. Cahill; W. A. Collins; M. O'Connor; A. R. Reeves; B. A. Henderson; H. de P. Gauvain; C. W. J. Morgan; A. R. Clark; G. H. Whybrow; H. W. Crapp; W. H. Chick; E. C. Bircham; J. Dillon; W. T. Dickinson; A. Culley; W. Watson, £400 to £500; J. J. Clunan; A. Russen; W. S. Stroud; A. C. Jarvis; J. Lintott; F. C. Oldridge; J. F. Waight; H. B. Haynes; S. W. Fox; A. H. Willott; F. Lee; E. Denniford; E. W. Goodrich; W. P. Shepherd; C. Smith; J. N. Blackburn; E. E. Beare; J. R. Bowman; G. G. Greenfield; J. F. Park; E. H. Harrison; J. Ashford; C. M. May; W. W. Brougham; M. H. Axton; C. Lambert; A. H. Goldsmith; H. E. Lawrence; G. E. Howell; E. Weatherhead; T. E. Orchard; A. W. Caddy; G. W. Catchpole; W. B. Sheppard; T. N. Hooper; A. L. Fielding; G. J. Gilchrist; E. J. Norris; A. E. Duffett; J. McCallum; S. G. Richardson; F. Moore; P. Eke; R. M. Turnbull; J. Robertson; H. N. M. Feiling; J. Key; A. P. P. Chalke; W. E. H. Cotsell; A. F. Butler; V. E. Gatesman; J. W. Middleton; J. W. Barker; C. B. Cox; H. W. C. Cripps; W. A. Webb ..... £300 to £400
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Director, W. H. Coates £1,000
Assistant Director (acting), A. Nelson ... £700 to £900
Senior Clerk, A. L. Beck ..... £500 to £700

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Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., B. P. Moore ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Accountant, E. S. Chapman, O.B.E. £850
Accountants and Cashier, J. E. Howe; V. de M. Alexandre (*Cashier*); G. H. Bennell ... £550 to £700
Senior Clerks, A. Brown; W. P. Reynolds; *F. W. P. French; *W. Willby; *J. H. Gedge; *E. W. West; *H. R. Spiers..... £420 to £550
Staff Clerks, J. Somerville; A. J. Polley; H. Campkin; J. Harvey; G. Elliott; F. B. Short; W. J. Gibby; G. E. W. Herbert; A. B. Tucker; J. A. Matheson; W. C. Newbold ..... £300 to £400

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Deputy Chief Inspectors, A. Binns, C.B.E., £1,100; Sir E. Clark, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Chief Inspectors, J. W. Sowrey; W. Sharland; E. Elwood, O.B.E.; J. A. McQuade; J. C. Brice; P. O. Hillman; F. W. Langston; J. J. Farrell; A. S. Twort; A. Hook; M. C. Furtado; W. McIver; A. E. Goodwin; A. C. Alcock; C. Fry; H. A. Stevens; F. L. Mace; A. F. Pool, O.B.E.; J. G. Dixon; H. J. E. Garcia, O.B.E.; E. A. Eborall; A. H. Towle, M.B.E. ..... £925 to £1,000
Superintending Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), C. J. H. Revell; C. F. Rawson; J. A. Fowler; J. Mitchell; W. T. Edwards; G. R. Stenson, O.B.E.; F. Marriott; H. W. Burt; R. W. Osler; F. J. Cooksey; H. G. Butler, O.B.E.; J. G. Smyth; H. T. Bustard; W. H. Faulkner; T. F. Buchan; W. E. Mylam; F. Hole; P. T. Horton, O.B.E.; W. F. Atkins; C. H. Ross; C. E. Bennett; G. L. Williams; J. T. Young; H. P. Bennet; J. P. Hughes; S. J. Wood; S. A. Putnam; J. McGowan, O.B.E.; D. Dunham; H. B. Simpson; J. L. Farrand; G. R. Simpson; G. W. Gordin; W. E. Diggines; J. W. Phillips; J. A. Hill; A. Davidson; F. S. Towle; G. H. Hyett; R. Robinson; H. C. Surfleet; R. E. Brierly; A. E. Lacey; P. Barnes; G. S. Heaslip; J. W. Whitwell; W. Dey; P. C. Bellsham; J. H. Ellison; W. P. Thompson; E. E. Perry; H. J. Towle; P. Nichols; F. P. Harris; W. G. H. Chelmick; P. O. Nolder; F. E. Shaw ..... £750 to £900
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2nd Class Inspectors (attached to Head Office, W. E. Daw; J. Thompson; E. Atkinson; G. N. Wrightson; R. W. Smith; A. W. Baldwin; T. Dunsmore; H. G. L. Hussey; H. V. Boarland; C. T. Cheese; W. L. Hathaway; P. Palmer; F. E. Seldon; F. Smeed; W. L. Peto; A. W. A. Manson; S. W. Grand; M. B. Clayson; V. Y. Timbrell; E. V. K. Bryant; E. S. Davies; S. J. Kay; W. D. Scott; D. M. Laird ..... £250 to £500

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Controller of Death Duties, C. E. Fletcher..... £1,200
Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, G. D. Callender; J. H. Taylor; J. Webster-Brown ..... £850 to £1,000
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Assist. Principal Clerks, †J. Dales; T. W. G. Wratislaw; P. J. Roper; W. L. Gane; W. J. Todhunter; †A. E. Durrant; †J. F. Rhodes; †T. C. S. Smith; T. A. England; †W. E. Willan; †F. C. Lambert; C. Beatty; J. J. Wolfe; A. E. Sansom; C. J. H. Hutchins; A. J. Doyle; H. P. C. Skingley; F. E. Jeram; E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; H. F. Brown; L. H. C. Watson; F. H. Gorle; J. W. Lumb; H. G. Bell; L. Stack; A. H. Troughton; J. Buckley; A. H. Parez; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; H. L. White; H. McIlquham; W. Addison; G. L. Price; E. L. Cope; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; E. M. Miller; C. O. Vernède; C. H. Smith; A. J. H. Green; E. T. Hopkins; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; C. S. Thompson; J. E. Biss; P. H. G. O'Flynn; G. D. Florendine; H. J. Oliver; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth..... £550 to £700
Examiners, R. R. Ricketts; J. H. Eley; E. Whitaker; C. D. Knox; J. F. Tarrant; H. C. Sword; C. W. L. Tytheridge; J. W. Ruddy; M. H. T. Macturk; E. L. H. J. Harrison; A. P. Beet; H. B. D. Sword; E. V. Cole; W. C. Royle; J. B. Isherwood; W. G. Birt; J. Connery; E. L. Holland; J. A. G. Owen; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; E. G. Moir; W. J. Duggan; J. W. Fox; J. Canter; A. S. Jamouneau; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; W. Neylan; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; R. S. Kemp; H. J. B. Smythe; E. T. Dixie; F. T. Eve; E. L. Green; E. A. Graty; H. F. Studds; J. O'Connell; O. I. A. Thurston; F. Cruttenden; F. J. Phillips; E. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; P. J. Bennett; C. Jones; F. H. Peake; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliff; J. H. Burgess; R. E. Coleman, O.B.E.; I. Lawton; G. H. Richmond; E. Braddock; G. Peake; E. Genochio; W. T. Matthison; L. Green; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; T. M. Dale; E. F. Saxton; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter; E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees; J. O. Voysey; E. R. Pickett; G. H. Bumby; E. Coates; J. C. Harrison; R. N. Cook; R. Mead; J. S. Attwood; T. A. McKee; W. M. Brown; J. D. Geake; E. W. Hamilton; W. H. Lynes; K. McFarlane; A. Edmunds; G. C. Burston; J. P. Cleary; J. G. Ibbotson; H. J. Porter; R. F. Goodman; T. Eatough; L. C. Rae; N. M. Parker; M. J. P. Kelly; H. A. P. Stenning; E. A. Soward; M. H. Tucker; D. W. Gration; F. M. Townend; R. B. Bowden; J. A. McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C. Hayes; J. N. Harmer; G. H. Ingram; H. C. Scott; G. Tucker; D. Harrison; G. R. Blake; L. Johnson; H. H.

* On scale of salary £420 to £500.

Marked thus † are on the scale £600 to £800.

Livesey; W. Reader; H. W. Hobbs; P. J. Bacon; I. Hyman; E. G. Frankland; F. K. Morgan; J. A. Smith; A. T. Evans; E. L. Fairweather; W. A. Lucas; T. W. King; F. R. Parks; V. H. Cullingford; E. W. Handley; G. B. Mason; D. W. McAra; A. T. Law; E. L. Archer; H. G. Du Heaume; H. E. Smith; H. P. Peck; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll; W. K. D. Atkins; A. H. Folland; A. D. Barnes; E. Allen; C. S. Herridge; F. E. Price; C. J. Brown; W. A. J. Barnett; W. L. Jones; H. G. Cosgrove; A. H. L. Vigurs; L. F. Boden; E. G. Tucker

£250 to £400

Staff Clerk, G. A. Allin.....£400 to £500

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Dublin Branch Office.

See Irish Section.

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Assistant Controller, W. Brown, I.S.O.....£700 to £800
Assistant Registrar, A. E. Taylor, O.B.E. £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. F. Oakeshott; S. Johnson, M.B.E.; L. H. Clark.....£550 to £700
Senior Clerks, °E. B. Bishop; °J. D. Rowe; E. Chapman; T. Green; R. P. Jago; J. P. Howatson

£420 to £500

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Deputy Director, H. W. Longley..... .....£700 to £800
Staff Clerk, W. A. Stuart.....£300 to £400
Inspectors, J. Patient; A. S. Roberts...£400 to £500

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Solicitor, H. B. Cox, C.B.....£1,800
Assistant Solicitors, Frederick W. W. Kingdon, LL.D. P. M. Smyth; J. H. Shaw; T. J. Barnes

£1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, J. J. Howe, LL.B.; J. G. Hooper; W. B. Blatch, M.B.E.; C. J. S. Green; F. England

£750 to £900

Asst. Chief Clerks, E. D. Trimmer; W. A. W. Bartlett; F. W. B. Poste; W. E. Riddell; D. C. R. Stuart

£550 to £700

Professional Clerks, J. B. Prynne; H. F. Walker; W. Pain; W. J. C. Jones; E. G. Sergeant; J. B. Sparke; H. F. M. Warne; A. R. Whiteway; C. Cozens-Smith, C. W. D. Miller; A. K. H. Neale.....£200 to £500

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, Sir E. J. Harper, F.S.I. £1,200
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. J. H. Thomas, F.S.I.....£850 to £1,000
Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair, F.S.I. £850 to £1,000
Asst. do., J. Mather, F.S.I. .....£800 to £850
Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), J. Crawter, F.S.I.; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I.; R. A. Dash, F.S.I.; D. T. Davies, O.B.E., F.S.I.; H. Firth, F.S.I.; T. G. Fisher, F.S.I.; C. H. Gott, F.S.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; C. W. H. Mason, F.S.I.; F. W. Thompson, F.S.I.; J. E. Tory, F.S.I.; W. Townend, F.S.I. .....£800, after 3 years £850
Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, F.S.I.; A. E. Fleck; A. C. Spicer, F.S.I.; H. O. Foster, F.A.S.I.; R. E. A. Dash; R. J. Lake.

Medical Officer.

(Vacant.)

IRISH OFFICE.

See Irish Section.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The net amount for Salaries and Expenses was estimated at £3,435,053 in 1919–20.

Minister, Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. £2,000

Principal Private Sec., F. B. Sutherland.
Asst. do., F. W. Hadden, M.B.E.; H. B. Clark.
Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Montagu Barlow. £1,200
Private Sec., M. A. Bevan.

Joint Secretaries:

Sir David Shackleton, K.C.B. (*Chief Labour Adviser*) £1,500

Private Sec., G. H. Ince.
Sir J. E. Masterton-Smith, K.C.B. (*Secretary to the Ministry*) £1,500
Private Sec., R. C. G. Somervell.
Second Secretary, E. C. Cunningham, C.B. £1,350
Private Secretary, G. S. Owen.

Accountant-General's Department.

(*a*) Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Accountant-Genl., F. G. Bowers, O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,300
Deputy Accountant General, °F. Davey £1,100
Assistant Accountants-General, °H. L. M. Bebb; R. H. Bindloss; E. G. Marlow, O.B.E.; J. W. Todds, each .....£850 to £1,000
Deputy Assistant Accountants-General, J. Graham, O.B.E.; °J. Maher; °Maj. H. T. Pemberton; C. J. R. Peters; °C. A. A. Wolff .....£750 to £850
Accountants, A. J. Byrne; T. W. F. Dalton; C. H. Ford; °C. H. Lefebure; W. A. Marsh; °G. Moat; G. H. Paxon; °H. J. Purkis; °G. H. Rippon; W. F. Stone; H. R. Taylor .....£550 to £700

(*b*) Ruskin Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.

Assistant Accountant-General S. J. Tyack £1,000
Deputy do., °F. W. Gent; °P. W. Phillips; *A. R. Turtill .....£750 to £850
Accountants, °B. Barnes; °Miss M. L. Cale; °T. A. Collins; G. F. Couzens; °J. M. Denholm, M.B.E.; E. R. Levey; °Miss K. A. Popert .....£550 to £700

(*c*) Local Staff.

Local Accountants, A. C. Aitken; J. R. Alderson; F. J. Barton; A. Fullerton; A. W. J. Haigh; M. H. Jones; S. H. C. Kerr; W. R. McConkey; K. McDonald; L. G. Polden .....£500 to £700
Principal Officer, °W. F. Stone.

Appointments Department.

St. Ermin's, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Controller, °Capt. F. E. McClellan, O.B.E. £1,500
Principal Clerks, °F. J. Bullen; °F. J. Harvey Darton; °J. Gore .....£700 to £900
Senior Staff Clerks, C. Hackney; °C. E. Foster; °H. V. Rhodes .....£550 to £650

District Directors (£500 to £600).

(1) *Scotland*, *Lt.-Col. J. A. Watson.
(2) *Leeds*, *Lt.-Col. M. Wayman, O.B.E.
(3) *Manchester*, °Lt.-Col. Franklin Smith.
(4) *Wales*, *Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Downes-Powell.
(5) *Birmingham*, (vacant).
(6) *Cambridge*, °Lt.-Col. H. K. Umfreville.
(7) *London*, *Lt.-Col. F. Summers.
(8) *Bristol*, °Maj. G. C. Ritchie.

Employment and Insurance Department.

Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W. 1.

Principal Asst. Secretary, T. W. Phillips, C.B.E. £1,250

Employment Policy Branch.

Assistant Secretary, °J. Paterson.....£1,000
Deputy do., *Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E. £800
Principal Clerks, Miss S. E. Burnett, O.B.E.; R. C. Davison.....£700 to £900
Principal Staff Clerks, °E. C. P. Lascelles, O.B.E.; °A. H. Paterson, M.C.; *W. Windham, C.B.E. £700 to £800
Senior Clerks, H. Holloway; C. E. M. Joad £550 to £650
Senior Staff Clerks, *W. H. Gibson; F. Hoare; E. R. Parmiter .....£550 to £650

Unemployment Insurance Branch.

Assistant Secretary, J. F. G. Price,...£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., *A. W. Basham.....£850
Principal Clerks, J. M. Glen; C. B. Hawkins; G. W. Irons.....£700 to £900
Senior Staff Clerk, C. H. L. Rouse .....£650 to £750

° On old scale of pay for Senior Clerks, viz., £420 to £520

* Temporary or Acting Appointment.

Senior Clerks. *H. W. Anderson; *F. W. Charlton; R. E. Gomme; G. M. Hodgson; T. Howe; S. P. Mellor; *H. W. Monro ..... £550 to £650
Senior Staff Clerk, W. J. Mullins ..... £550 to £650
Chief of Section, Miss E. A. Ford ..... £400 to £600

Unemployment Insurance Branch at Kew.

Chief Insurance Officer, C. J. Wiley, D.S.O. £500 to £700

General Manager's Branch.

General Manager, Comm. J. W. Adams, D.S.O. £1,200
Deputy do., H. Smith £1,000
Assist. do., H. N. Grundy; S. Warrington £650 to £750
First Class Inspectors, E. W. B. Ulayton Smith; G. H. Edwards; T. H. Fielding; P. Hollinrake; J. L. Mather, O.B.E.; D. McMillan; J. Sankey; H. Stevens; F. G. A. Williams ..... £500 to £600
Chief of Section, Miss E Banday ..... £400 to £500

Divisional Controllers (£850 to £950).

London and S.-Eastern, C. J. Balam, O.B.E.
South Midlands and Eastern (*London*), S. W. Scott (*acting*); S. G. Tallents, C.B.
Scotland (*Edinburgh*), J. M. Cramond. O.B.E.
Northern (*Newcastle*), *Col. R. F. Williams, O.B.E.; W. R. L. Blakiston.
North-Western (*Manchester*), Capt. G. W. C. Venn, D.S.O.
Yorks and E.-Midlands (*Leeds*) J. R. J. Passmore.
West Midlands (*Birmingham*), J. T. Homer, O.B.E.
South-Western (*Bristol*). Maj. F. Wilson Fox.
Wales (*Cardiff*), O. W. Owen.

Establishments Department,
3, Richmond Terrace, S.W. 1.

Principal Assistant Secretary (*Director of Establishments*), A. W. Watson, C.B.E. £1,250
Assistant Secretary, W. W. Marsh £1,000
Principal Clerk, F. A. Norman, O.B.E. £700
Principal Staff Clerks, W. C. Osmond; D. A. Woozley £700
Senior Clerk, W. H. Lowe Watson, D.S.O., D.C.M. £550
Senior Staff Clerks, T. J. Dale; C. E. J. Mears; F. L. Miller, O.B.E.; W. Wilson ..... £550 to £650

General Department,
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Principal Assistant Secretary, *H. Wolfe, C.B.E. £1,250

Trade Board Division.

Assistant Secretary, F. W. Leggett ... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerk, S. L. Besso ..... £700 to £500
Senior Clerks, L. G. M. Glover, A. E. Kingham ..... £550 to £650
Senior Staff Clerks, E. R. Scovell, W. Goodchild ..... £550 to £650

Intelligence and Statistics Division.

Assistant Secretary, J. Hilton ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, C. W. K. MacMullan; A. A. Wotzel, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Principal Staff Clerk, E. C. Ramsbottom, M.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Senior Staff Clerks, R. B. Ainsworth, M.C.; H. H. Cook; *J. Munro; E. Stuart; A. E. Tyler ..... £550 to £650

Parliamentary and General Branch

Assistant Secretary, J. S. Nicholson £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, O. C. Allen, C.B.E.; P. Y. Blundun ..... £700 to £900
Senior Clerk, *W. G. Nott-Bower £550

Industrial Relations Department,
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. J. Wilson, C.B., C. B.E. £1,250
Assistant Secretary, *J. A. Dale £1,000
Principal Clerks, C. K. G. Eady, J. Keeling, T. McKerrell, I. H. Mitchell ..... £700 to £900
Principal Staff Clerk, S. R. Todd ..... £700 to £800

Irish Department,
Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

Secretary, G. H. Gordon Campbell £1,500
Private Sec, Miss B A. Stafford ..... £300 to £400
Chief Employment Officer, Maj. T. W. M. Fuge ..... £700 to £900
Chief Industrial Officer, F. O'Hanlon ..... £700 to £900

Appointments and Training Branch,
Merrion Square, Dublin.

Director, *Lt.-Col. F. R. M. Crozier £1,000
Chief Technical Officer, *Capt. Hewson Telford ... £750

* Temporary or Acting Appointment.

Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Department.
2, Savoy Chambers, Savoy Place, W.C. 2.

Controller, Capt. F. E. McClellan, O.B.E.
Asst. do., Capt. H. Hartley Russell, O.B.E. £700
Inspectors, Capt. W. L. T. Fisher; Capt. J. W. Perrier £500
Chief Examining Officers, Capt. T. E. Grout; Capt. A. H. Pickard; A. Quicke £500

Publicity Branch.
Montagu House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Officer in Charge, *J. McCulloch £750

Solicitor's Department,
8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Solicitor, A. Clive Lawrence, C.B.E. ... £1,500 to £1,800
Assistant do., L. A. J. Granville Ram, S. H. Ackroyd £1,000
Chief Clerks, B. O. Bircham; E. W. Fordham, O.B.E.; C. Wood Hill ..... £750 to £900
Asst. do., R. Fanthorpe; S. P. Low ... £550 to £700

Training Department,
St. Ermin's Westminster, S.W. 1.

Controller, Sir James Currie, K.B.E., C.M.G. ... *Volunteer Private Sec.*, *Capt. A. H. Parry £500
Assistant Secretary (*Acting Deputy Controller*), J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerk, F. O. Mann, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Principal Staff Clerks, R. A. Bray; Col. C. M. Macnaughten, C.M.G. ..... £700 to £800
Senior Staff Clerks, *Col. M. Coutts; *K. J. Ford; *W. J. Johnson; *Capt. C. B. Joyner, C.B.E.; *H. J. Malden; *F. B. Reece ..... £550 to £650
Chief of Section, D. T. John £500

Women's Branch.

Section Directors, Miss L. M. Clapham, £525; *Miss A. Esplin, M.B.E. £400
Sub-Section Directors, J. H. Irish; *Miss E. Macleod; *Miss G. L. Sanders ..... £300 to £400

Technical Inspector Branch.

Chief Technical Adviser, *G. H. Baillie, M.B.E. £1,500
Chief Deputy do., *Capt. A. R. Bell, O.B.E. £1,000
Chief Technical Officers, W. T. Barker; Capt. G. A. Wearham £500

Wages and Arbitration Department,
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Principal Asst. Sec., H. J. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E. ... £1,250
Asst. Secretary, *J. A. Dale.
Principal Officers, D. C. Cummings, C.B.E.; C. W. G. Eady ..... £700 to £900

Industrial Commissioner, I. H. Mitchell £1,000

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT,
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P. ..... *and fees* £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Ernest Pollock, K.B.E., K.C., M.P. ..... *and fees* £6,000
Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs £500
Second do., L. C. Bowker ..... £250 to £300

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD,
Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, O.B.E., M.A., D.L.
Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).
Engineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M.INST.C.E.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.C., G.C.M.G.
Secretary, Capt. Sir Thomas Butler, K.C.V.O. £200
Clerk, Capt. E. H. L. Elliott £100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead £300

* Temporary or Acting Appointment,

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, for ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease, hospital accommodation for certain classes of sick children, and institutions for mental defectives. Also to provide training ships, an ambulance service, land and river, sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients, accommodation for sane epileptics, and casual wards. Particulars of fever hospitals are given on p. 349, of mental hospitals and training colonies on p. 350.

The Board consists of 73 members, 55 being elected by the several metropolitan boards of guardians and 18 nominated by the Ministry of Health.

Chairman of Board, The Very Rev. Canon Sprankling.
Vice-Chairman, Thomas Cornell.
Clerk to the Board, Sir Duncombe Mann.
Deputy Clerk, G. A. Powell, C.B.E.
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A.C.A.
Deputy ditto, H. J. K. Wharrie.
Principal Medical Officer, H. E. Cuff, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Controller of Supplies, G. J. Cooke.
Engineer-in-Chief, T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C. 2.

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E. 1.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I. and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814–23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £216,410 for 1920–1921. Appropriations in aid, £216,400, leaving a net cost of £10.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Sir John Westerman Cawston, K.C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. L. D. Matthews ..... £500 to £700
Sen. Clerk & Reg., D. J. Scourfield ..... £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, S. A. Cole ..... £350 to £450
Do., C. F. Barrett ..... £300 to £400
Superintendent, Operative Department, W. J. Hocking, C.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Assistant do., W. J. Drown; D. G. Spittle; H. W. L. Evans, O.B.E. ..... £360 to £500
Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.Sc. £700 to £900
Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, D.Sc., £350 to £600; J. Phelps, M.A., £350 to £550; W. A. C. Newman, B.Sc. ..... £300 to £550
Curator and Librarian, W. J. Hocking, C.B.E. (*addl.*) £50

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim, I.S.O. ... £1,100
Superintendent, J. H. Campbell ..... £700 to £900

Melbourne, Victoria.

Deputy Master, M. L. Bagge £1,100
Superintendent, A. M. Le Souëf ..... £800 to £900

Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,100
Superintendent, F. E. Allum ..... £700 to £800

Ottawa, Canada.

Deputy Master, A. H. W. Cleave ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Superintendent, J. Roe ..... £750 to £1,000

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

Caxton House, West Westminster, S.W. 1.

Minister of Munitions, Rt. Hon. Lord Inverforth £5,000
Personal Assistant, Sir James Currie, K.C.B. (*unp.*)
Private Secretary, E. H. Davies, O.B.E.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, James F. Hope, M.P. £1,200
Private Secretary, F. R. Ley.
Parliamentary do., W. J. U. Woolcock, C.B.E., M.P. (*unp.*)
Additional Parliamentary Sec., Lord Rathcreedan.
Joint Secretaries, Sir Sigismund Dannreuther, C.B.; D. Neylan, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, T. W. Smith, C.B.E.

Surplus Government Property Disposal Board.

President, The Minister of Munitions.
Chairman, Sir Howard Frank, K.C.B.
Deputy Chairman, Sir William Ellis, C.B.E.
Members, C. C. Barrie, C.B.E., M.P.; Sir Robert Connell, K.B.E.; Lt.-Col. R. L. Corbett, C.B.E.; David Currie, C.B.; Sir Phillip Dawson; B. Ellinger; Major-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir L. B. Friend, K.B.E., C.B.; Sir Sydney Henn, K.B.E.; W. J. Larke, C.B.E.; Brig.-Gen. Sir H. P. Maybury, K.C.M.G., C.B.; D. Neylan, C.B.E.; Sir L. Byron Peters, K.B.E.
Secretary, H. Claughton, O.B.E.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1857, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £394,233 (including Natural History Museum) in 1920–21, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art." Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K.C.B., F.B.A., Litt.D. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, A. R. Dryhurst, I.S.O. £600 to £700
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. P. Cooke £400 to £500
Assistant, 1st Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. £300 to £500
Minor Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. F. Isaac £300 to £400
Keeper of Printed Books, Alfred William Pollard, M.A. £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers, Robert F. Sharp, B.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A. ..... £520 to £650
Superintendent of Reading Room, F. D. Sladen, B.A.
Assistants, 1st Class, J. A. J. de Villiers; L. H. E. Taylor; H. Symons, B.A.; P. Wilson, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; H. Thomas, Litt.D.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. F. Johnson, B.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A.; E. W. F. Lynam, B.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, M. R. Dobie, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A.; H. Sellers, M.A.; L. A. Sheppard, B.A.; C. B. Oldman, B.A.; N. O. M. Cameron, B.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, J. P. Gilson, M.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper of MSS., J. A. Herbert, B.A. £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; H. Idris Bell, M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A.; G. T. Hales, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, H. J. M. Milne, B.A.; E. G. Millar, B.A.; A. J. Collins, B.A.; R. A. Coates £150 to £300
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, Lionel Giles, M.A.; Edward Edwards, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Leveen £150 to £300
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A., C.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Assist. do. (in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, &c.), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, A. M. Hind, M.A., O.B.E. £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Sir Ernest A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A. ... £700 to £800

Assistant Keeper, H. R. H. Hall, D.Litt., M.B.E., F.S.A. ..... £520 to £650
Assistants, 2nd Class, Sidney Smith, B.A.; C. J. Gadd, B.A. ..... £350 to £300
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A., £300 to £500; *2nd Class*, F. N. Pryce, M.A. ..... £250 to £300
Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography, Sir Hercules Read, LL.D., F.S.A., F.B.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant do., O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.S.A. £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, R. L. Hobson, B.A.; R. A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A.; T. A. Joyce, M.A., O.B.E. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, H. J. Braunholtz, M.A.; A. B. Tonnochy, M.A. ..... £250 to £300
Keeper of Coins & Medals, G. F. Hill, F.B.A. £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, John Allan, M.A.; G. C. Brooke, B.A.; Harold Mattingly, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. ..... £250 to £300
Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 5 Bedford Square.

THE LONDON MUSEUM,

Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c., of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was re-opened in 1914 at Lancaster House. The cost of administration in 1919-20 was estimated at £4,400.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, F. A. Harman Oates, F.S.A.
Asst. Keeper and Librarian, Lt.-Col. Hon. Maurice Brett, M.V.O.
Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM,

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881-85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £88,554 in 1920-21.

Director, Sir Sidney F. Harmer, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Secretary, Charles E. Fagan, C.B.E., I.S.O. £1,000
Assistant, 1st Class (vacant) £500
Clerks, W. J. Anderson; Thomas Wooddisse ..... £250 to £350
Assistant, 1st Class (*Library*), Basil H. Soulsby, M.A. £500
Keeper of Zoology, Sir S. F. Harmer, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Assistant do., C. T. Regan, M.A., F.R.S. £520
Assistants, 1st Class, Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; Randolph Kirkpatrick; Dr. W. T. Calman; W. P. Pycraft; A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman, B.A.; Dr. Percy R. Lowe, O.B.E. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, G. C. Robson, B.A.; H. A. Bavlis, B.A.; A. K. Totton, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Entomology, Dr. C. J. Gahan, M.A. £800
Assistants, 1st Class, Maj. Ernest E. Austen, D.S.O.; J. Hartley Durrant; G. J. Arrow; James Waterston ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, F. W. Edwards, B.A.; K. G. Blair, B.Sc.; N. D. Riley; F. Laing, M.A., B.Sc.; W. H. T. Tams ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Geology, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S. £800
Assistant do., Dr. F. A. Bather, F.R.S. £650
Assistants, 1st Class, Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S.; Dr. W. D. Lang, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, W. N. Edwards, D.A. £150 to £300
Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. George T. Prior, M.A., F.R.S. £800
Assistants, 1st Class, L. J. Spencer, M.A.; Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, W. Campbell Smith, M.C., M.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Botany, Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S. £800
Assistants, 1st Class, A. Gepp, M.A.; E. G. Baker; J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, H. F. Wernham, B.A., B.Sc.; A. J. Wilmott, B.A. ..... £150 to £300

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM,

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £130,516 in 1920-21, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1920-21 £8,498) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, C.V.O., LL.D. £1,200 to £1,500

Secretariat.

Secretary to the Advisory Council, H.A. Kennedy ..... £400 to £650
Museum Superintendent, E. Hart (with allowance £100) ..... £400 to £500
Asst. Head of Sections, A. V. Fullerton ..... £400 to £500

Department of Architecture and Sculpture.

Assistant Keeper, E. R. D. Maclagan, C.B.E., B.A. ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 2nd Class, R. P. Bedford ..... £250 to £300

Department of Ceramics.

Assistant Keepers, *C. H. Wylde, M.B.E., F.S.; B. Rackham, M.A. ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 2nd Class, W. A. H. King ..... £250 to £300
Technical Assistant, F. G. M. Beaumont £214

Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design, and of Paintings.

Assistant Keeper, M. Hardie, B.A. ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, B. S. Long, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, F. W. Stokes, B.A.; A. K. Sabin ..... £150 to £300

Library.

Keeper, G. H. Palmer, B.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers, T. C. Grove; A. Van de Put ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, H. C. Andrews, M.A. £300 to £500

Department of Metalwork.

Keeper, W. W. Watts, F.S.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, H. P. Mitchell ..... £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, A. J. Koop, B.A.; C. T. P. Bailey ..... £300 to £500

Department of Textiles.

Keeper, A. F. Kendrick, B.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keeper, P. G. Trendell ..... £520 to £650
Technical Assistant, A. D. H. Smith, B.A. £120 to £300

Department of Woodwork.

Keeper, *E. F. Strange, C.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, O. Brackett; H. Clifford-Smith, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £300 to £500

Indian Section.

Assistant Keeper, C. S. Clarke ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, A. J. D. Campbell ....£300 to £500

Department of Circulation.

Secretary, J. Bailey £900
Assistant Keeper, R. F. Martin ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, E. W. Dennis ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, A. E. J. Torrons ..... £150 to £300

Bethnal Green Museum.

Assistant Keeper, T. A. Lehfeldt ..... £520 to £650

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES,

Aberystwyth.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welch and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Open daily 10 to 5, Sat. 10 to 1.

Librarian, John Ballinger, C.B.E., M.A.

* These Officers have been lent to other Departments.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. New building in course of erection. The collections consist of Welch porcelain, English pottery, De Winton Collection of Continental porcelain, Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and important collections of paintings in oil and engravings, collections illustrating bygone Welch domestic life and agriculture, Casts of pre-Norman Monuments of Wales, and Natural History collections.

The Museum, in Trinity Street, is open free daily and on Sunday afternoons. The Director's Office, City Hall, Cardiff.

President, Rt. Hon. Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.
Vice-President, Major David Davies, M.P.
Treasurer, Alderman Illtyd Thomas, J.P.
Director, Dr. Wm. Evans Hoyle, M.A.
Keepers (*Archaeology*), Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.A.; (*Art*) Isaac J. Williams; (*Botany*) Dr. E. N. Miles Thomas, F.L.S.; (*Geology*) Dr. F. J. North; (*Zoology*) Dr. J. J. Simpson, M.A.
Secretary, A. H. Lee.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38-39 Vic., c. 45), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £22,230 in 1920-21.

Comptroller-General, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S. £2,500
Private Secretary, E. W. Kitson £100
Assistant Comptroller, G. F. Ansell, C.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Actuary, H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A. £250
Principal Clerks, T. Gowland (*Chief Clerk*), £600 to £700; H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A.; W. F. Doust; E. S. Jones ..... £550 to £700
Assistant do., E. R. Kennedy; J. J. Bree; A. L. Jockel; C. B. Hobbins; G. Rackham (*actg.*) £350 to £450
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY,

Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887 and 1911. The cost of administration in 1919-20 was estimated at £34,167.

Director, Charles John Holmes £1,000
Assistant to Director, R. M. Gleadowe.
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker £600 to £750
Chief Clerk and Asst. Sec., G. E. Ambrose, I.S.O.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART

(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, Bart., was opened to the public in 1910.

Director, Charles Aitken ..... £500 to £700
Acting Asst. Keeper and Clerk, James B. Manson £150 to £300

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office, 3 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

By the National Insurance Act, 1911, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies, Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1912.

Chief Auditor, D. H. Boggis-Rolfe.
Secretary, W. A. Middleton, O.B.E. (*Actg. Ch. Auditor*).
Chief Inspector of Audit, M. W. Dixon (*Actg. Sec.*).
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, R. McCormack.
Inspectors of Audit, (7); *Auditors*, (47); *Assistant Auditors*, (233); *Audit Clerks*, (131).

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY,

Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1901 as a public Institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. Prior to the year 1918, the property of the Laboratory was vested in the President and the Council of the Royal Society, and the Laboratory was controlled by a General Board and an Executive Committee, appointed by the President and Council of the Royal Society, and comprising representatives of the Society and of the great Technical Institutions. As from April 1, 1918, the responsibility for the maintenance of the National Physical Laboratory was undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Laboratory comprises eight main sections:—(1) The *Physics Department* includes divisions for Heat and Thermometry, Optics, Sound, Radium and X-Ray work, and Tide Prediction. (2) The main divisions of the *Electricity Department* deal respectively with Electrical Standards, General Electrical and Magnetic Measurements, Alternating Current Tests and Research, Direct Current Measurements and Photometry. (3) The *Metrology Department* is responsible for the Laboratory Standards of length, area, volume, and mass, and among the various branches of work dealt with are the verification of standards of length, standard bars, surveying tapes, etc., the testing of engineers' gauges, including screw gauges, measurements of area, volume, and mass, the testing of barometers, hydrometers, taximeters, watches and chronometers, and the highest class of scientific glassware for volumetric measurements. The glassware testing has recently been reorganised on an increased scale owing to the growth in the manufacture of such ware in this country during the war. When the Ministry of Munitions was formed, the Laboratory was called upon to undertake the testing of the gauges; the work assumed very large dimensions, and a special building for its accommodation was provided. (4) The *Engineering Department* carries out research on engineering problems; it comprises a laboratory and experimental track for tests of road materials. (5) The *Aerodynamics Department* conducts researches on aircraft models and parts as required by the Aeronautical Research Committee of the Air Ministry; investigations on light alloys and other materials, engines and accessories, fabrics, etc., are carried out in other departments, especially the Engineering, Metallurgy, and Electrotechnics Departments, and the William Froude National Tank. (6) The *Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry*, in addition to researches on steels, and on aluminium and other alloys, is engaged on researches relating to Optical Glass. The equipment includes a rolling mill for the experimental working of alloys. The Metallurgical building was provided by Sir Julius Wernher in 1910. (7) The *William Froude National Tank*, the gift of Sir A. F. Yarrow for the service of the nation, carries out tests and researches on ship and propeller models for the information of designers and naval architects. (8) *Secretarial*.

[For staff *see* under RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL, page 260.]

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £1,035 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £7,211 in 1919-20.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D. Milner, F.S.A. £500 to £700

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
86 Lee Road, S.E. 3.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4,750 in 1920-21.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.SC., F.R.S. £650
Chief Assistant, B. F. Bawtree .....£400 to £500
Assistants, J. A. Sprigge; W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S.; T. C. Hudson, B.A., F.R.A.S. .....£300 to £400

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £1,600 annually.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F.W. Dyson, LL.D., F.R.S. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, M.A., B.SC., F.R.A.S.; H. S. Jones, M.A., B.SC., F.R.A.S. .....£400 to £700
Assistants, Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.SC., F.R.A.S.; C. Davidson, F.R.A.S.; W. Bowyer, F.R.A.S.; W. M. Witchell, B.SC., F.R.A.S. (*acting*); W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*)...£200 to £600
Junior do. (*Higher Grade*), H. Furner, F.R.A.S.; F. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S. .....£300 to £400
Clerical Assistant, D. J. R. Edney, F.R.A.S. .....£350 to £450

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

Astronomer, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. .....£867 to £967
Chief Assist., J. K. E. Halm, PH.D., F.R.A.S. .....£667 to £767
Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, D.SC.; R. Woodgate .....£325 to £575

Other British Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh, Rev. W. F. A. Ellison, M.A.
Cambridge, Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., F.R.S. (Plumian Prof.); (*Solar Physics*), Prof. H. F. Newall, D.SC., F.R.S.
Dunsink, Prof. H. C. Plummer, M.A. (Royal Astronomer of Ireland).
Durham, Col. E. H. Hills, R.E., C.M.G., D.SC., F.R.S.
Edinburgh (*Royal Observatory*), Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.SC., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland); (*Calton Hill*), Sir W. Peck.
Liverpool, W. E. Plummer, M.A.
Oxford (*University*), H. H. Turner, D.SC., F.R.S. (Savilian Prof. of Astronomy); (*Radcliffe*), Dr. A. A. Rambaut, D.SC., F.R.S.
Salcombe Regis (*Hill Observatory*), Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer, PH.D.
South Kensington (*Imperial College*), Prof. A. Fowler, F.R.S.
Stonyhurst College, Rev. A. L. Cortie, S.J.
Kodaikanal and Madras, John Evershed, F.R.S.
Helwan Observatory, Egypt, H. Knox-Shaw, M.A.
Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Dr. Otto Klotz.
Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., Dr. J. S. Plaskett.
Adelaide (*S.A.*), G. F. Dodwell.
Melbourne, Dr. J. M. Baldwin, M.A., D.SC. (*acting*).
Perth (*W.A.*), H. B. Curlewis.
Sydney (*N.S.W.*), Prof. W. E. Cooke, M.A.
Union Observatory, Johannesburg, R. T. A. Innes.
Hector Observatory, Wellington (*N.Z.*), C. E. Adams, D.SC.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND INTELLIGENCE),
(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade),
35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.

City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.
Foreign Samples Show Room and Foreign Catalogues Library, 7-11 Old Bailey, E.C. 4.

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and also of Additional Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of overseas trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions hitherto performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with commercial intelligence and with the Commercial Counsellor and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £384,899 in 1920-21.

Parliamentary Secretary, The Rt. Hon. F. G Kellaway, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretaries, A. Mullins, C.B.E., £900; Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., M.P. (*Parly.*) .....*unp.*
Comptroller-General, Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. £1,500
Private Secretary, L. A. de L. Meredith £350 to £500
Deputy Comptroller-General, Sir F. G. A. Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Directors, W. A. Stewart; R. W. Matthew, £1,000 to £1,200; W. J. Glenny, O.B.E. .....£700 to £900
Assistant Directors, J. A. P. Edgcumbe, C.B.E.; G. I. H. Lloyd; E. F. Gye; L. A. Paish, O.B.E.; N. S. Reyntiens .....£700 to £900
Senior Market Officers, R. E. R. C. Brinsley Richards; R. Henshall; N. Elmslie; W. Hough (*acting*). .....£500 to £600
Senior Trade Officers, C. E. G. House, M.B.E.; A. C. Cruttenden; L. N. Barker; E. H. Bliss; G. F. Braddock .....£500 to £600
Finance Officer, P. C. Rice, M.B.E. .....£450 to £550
Senior Staff Officer, H. W. Wiswould .....£500 to £600

Exhibitions and Fairs Division.
2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

Director, Lt.-Col. H. W. G. Cole, C.B.I., O.B.E. £900
Asst. do., C. Taylor .....£700 to £900
Senior Exhibitions Officers, A. G. Chuter; G. W. Betts (*acting*); H. Langridge (*acting*.) .....£500 to £600
Secretary Dominions Touring Exhibition, G. Neill £500

PATENT OFFICE
(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £353,273 in 1920-21.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, C.B. ...£1,500
Private Secretary, W. E. Stimpson.
Assistant Comptrollers, P. G. L. Webb, C.B., C.B.E.; W. H. D. Clark, O.B.E.; F. W. Hodges.£900 to £1,100
Supervising Examiners, A. R. Wright; H. J. Adams £900
Principals, R. P. Chope; A. J. Martin, O.B.E.; F. W. Neale .....£650 to £800
Librarian, A. A. Gomme .....£500 to £600
Senior Examiners, F. Ogden; W. Groves; J. E. Needham; F. M. Sexton; A. Sutton; A. F. Ravenshear; F. Gossling; H. F. Lowe; H. O. Minty; T. E. Lones; L. Bolton; T. H. Denning; W. A. Stiven; C. H. Powell; H. Newton; J. H. Tomlinson, M.C.; J. Layzell; H. C. Haycraft...£600 to £800
Examiners, A. Whitwell; W. Martin; J. Reeves; G. Gibbens; C. C. Starling; A. G. Page, £700; I. T. Wallsø; W. Sackfieldø; R. Adams; W. S. Jarratt; G. F. Hamblyt; R. W. Simmonds; F. W. Dunn, O.B.E.; W. A. Taylor; E. A. Gere; A. S. Cox; D. Robinson; J. W. Barker; M. F. Levey; A. J. Wilson; A. Wilson; F. G. Smith; A. E. Dodridge; T. T. Bedford; D. Walton; R. C. Wale; A. G. Bell; A. J. Carrier; W. A. Ogden; C. I. Sutton, M.C.; A. J. Cousin; T. Beacall; J. J. Foster; J. H. Binder; G. H. Green; V. G. Alexander; J. J. Lee; E. K. Maxwell; W. H. Stephens .....£500 to £600
Deputy Examiners, S. A. Willmott; D. Walton; F. Ackroyd £550
Assistant Examiners, H. J. Wickhamt; B. Mosst; H. W. Heatht; J. A. Parker; L. Pheaseyt; F. G. Woodfordt; F. E. Glovert; S. Andrewst; E. Littlet; C. Cookt; H. W. Monroet; F. Dewhurstt; G. H. Greent; S. A. S. Birdt; A. L. Gray; G. H. Childst; R. F. Whitehead; M. W. Stevens; R. T. Lavendert; W. J. Marlowt; T. Knowlest; W. J. A. Parish;

ø Rises to £675. † Rises to £650.
‡ Receives an allowance of £50.

E. A. Matzingert; F. E. Grantt; A. J. Cookt; H. Hardingt; A. Wardt; J. Powriet; H. Freakt; J. W. Birkbyt; H. F. C. Walsworth; A. Blokt; J. J. Honant; S. Readt, M.B.E., M.C.; R. W. Ainsworth; R. B. Fostert; W. Welcht; A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; J. H. Oatest; R. J. Trump; H. W. Chapman; D. W. H. Bell; E. B. P. Wood; C. Paice; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parkert; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; J. Hoggarth; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; C. W. Bird; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; G. H. Makey; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles, M.C.; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander, M.C.; W. R. Spencer; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter,† M.B.E.; P. C. Whiteridge, M.B.E.; H. W. Hilliart, O.B.E.; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford, O.B.E.; H. E. Hodgson; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; E. M. Vigers; C. Grant; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Burch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Dommett; W. W. Parfrey; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; H. Holmes; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; S. E. E. Starling; E. G. Chapman†; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; D. G. Robertson; A. E. Humber; G. James; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightmant, O.B.E.; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; S. H. Webb; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. Fielden; G. F. Hemens, M.C.; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; S. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; W. F. Frew; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume, M.C.; E. Jobling, M.C.; T. B. Bardo; R. W. Winn; L. J. Seeds; J. P. Lavery, M.C.; L. F. Coulman; A. C. Higgs; E. E. Towler; F. G. Clarke; C. L. McKenzie; S. P. Elliott; G. E. Edmundson; A. C. McGeorge; J. C. Greer; G. A. Sutcliffe; R. J. Berry; W. E. Wallis; J. Grant; A. E. Foreman; P. R. G. Silk; R. M. Bradbury; J. E. Pringle; W. A. Starbuck; F. Law; W. Parkin; A. G. Tapster; A. R. Deacon; E. M. Atkins; R. Hart; J. L. Blake; A. P. Oliver; A. C. Ruffhead; J. E. Taylor; A. R. Hill; C. Harvey; A. Domleo; J. W. Millington; H. C. Miller; H. W. O'Connell; E. C. L. Deacon; E. M. Bennett; B. Benson; F. A. Swann; H. S. Gilham; F. Douglas ..... £150 to £450

Higher Division Clerks, H. S. Freer; J. K. Grebby; F. Newbery ..... £150 to £500 (1 to £600)

Deputy Principal (vacant) £550

Staff Officers and Clerks, B. G. Crewe; H. F. Rogers, £350 to £500; A. Holmes; W. H. Davies, £350 to £450; J. Barratt, £300 to £450; H. Banbury, £300 to £400; W. E. F. Walker; W. J. Mitson; C. T. Browne; H. Pheasey ..... £250 to £400

Superintendent of Sale Branch, F. Usher £500

Deputy Librarian, A. E. Arthur ..... £350 to £450

Clerk of Designs Register, R. C. Winyard £400

and Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, W. H. Crossley; J. J. Kaye; A. H. Bennett; G. H. Norris; W. Crittenden; F. W. Stammers ..... £250 to £350

Index Clerk, Trade Marks, C. Lotan ..... £300 to £350

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), J. W. Madders £700

Assistant Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn £350

Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton £400

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £56,269 in 1920-21.

† Receives an allowance of £50.

Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir John Tudor Walters, M.P. ..... *unp.*

Assist. Paym.-Gen., C. L. Davies; C.B.E. £1,100

Principal Clerks, F.W. Bartlett; O.B.E.; C. E. Doubleday, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800

Senior Examiners, W. M. P. Smith; W. J. Phillips, M.B.E.; F. W. Luck; E. E. U. Davies; A. Carwithen; E. H. Eagar, M.B.E.; J. R. Cole ..... £400 to £550

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS,
Cromwell House, Millbank, S.W. 1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £72,855,000 in 1919-20.

Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpherson, K.C., M.P. £2,000

Private Secs., T. J. Arnold; C. A. Pearce.

Parliamentary do., Capt. D. Clifton Brown, M.P

Parliamentary Secretary, Maj. G. C. Tryon, M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., W. C. G. Moger

Parliamentary do., Maj. W. P. Colfox, M.C., M.P.

Permanent Secretary, George W. Chrystal, C.B. £2,200

Private Secretary, J. Leydon.

Secretariat.

Second Secretary and Director of Establishments, A. W. Cope, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Senior Asst. Sec., C. F. Adair Hore, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Financial Asst. Sec., R. J. Coles, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Sec., K. J. Milne, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Awards.

Director-Gen., W. Sanger, C.B. £1,200

Deputy do., A. Cunnison £1,000

Directors, C. M. Wynne; W. H. C. Plummer, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000; P. H. Maggs, O.B.E. (*acting*) ... £850

Local Administration.

Director-Gen., Maj. H. Evans, C.B.E. £1,000

Accounts.

Dir. of Accounts, R. A. Ledgard, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Dir. of Hospital Accounts, R. Tinniswood, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000

Pension Issue Office.

Controller (*acting*), C. J. G. Tate ..... £850 to £1,000

Deputy do., H. Rolfe.

Statistics.

Statistical Adviser to Ministry, Sir T. Duncan Rhind, K.B.E. £1,200

Special Grants Committee.

Chairman, Sir R. H. Brade, G.C.B.

Secretary, F. G. Hinks, O.B.E.

Medical Services.

Director-General, Col. Sir A. Lisle A. Webb, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. £1,800

Deputy do., Dr. R. Cunyngham Brown, C.B.E. ... £1,500

Principal Med. Officer, Dr. A. M. Gossage, C.B.E. £1,300

Directors, Dr. J. Wallace, O.B.E.; Dr. H. W. Kaye; Col. J. S. Bostock; Dr. A. Bradford; Sir C. H. Kenderdine, K.B.E. £1,200

Matron-in-Chief, Miss M. E. Davies, R.R.C. £425 to £470

Regional Directorate.

Regional Directors, Capt. H. G. Alston, C.B., R.N. (*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*); Lt.-Gen. Sir W. T. Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*London*); Maj.-Gen. F. A. Kelly, C.B. C.M.G. (*Nottingham*); Lt.-Col. O. L. Mathias, O.B.E. (*Leeds*); C. A. Pim (*Dublin*); Maj. R. C. Roberts (*Cardiff*); Maj. A. G. W. Skirrow, D.S.O. (*Bristol*); Lt.-Col. E. V. Sydenham, D.S.O. (*Birmingham*); Lt.-Col. C. H. Townsend (*Manchester*); Lt.-Col. H. L. Warden, D.S.O. (*Edinburgh*); R. E. Westaway, O.B.E. (*Belfast*) ..... £800 to £1,000

Clerical Staff.

Principal Clerks, W. E. G. Bloxham; D. G. Cannell, M.B.E.; E. L. V. Crocker; E. T. Gann, O.B.E.; F. G. Hinks, O.B.E.; C. R. Leak; P. Orr; T. Rees; H. Rolfe; A. W. Rowe, O.B.E.; J. A. Simes; J. D. Stewart; F. B. Tombleson ..... £550 to £700

Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt. J. C. Arnold; F. F. Atkin; Lt.-Col. J. Atkinson, O.B.E., D.S.O; H. S.

Barlow; W. S. Bell; F. D. Bickford; W. A. G. Christie; R. B. Cobb, M.B.E.; J. A. Cutforth; H. I. Davies, M.B.E.; A. C. Dodd; W. E. Flint; G. J. Gilbert, M.B.E.; G. H. Glover; P. G. Grimble; F. A. Halliday; E. W. H. Harbour; W. Henderson; J. W. Hodges; W. C. Letts; N. G. Loughnane; H. C. Potts; R. C. Roberts, M.B.E.; J. P. Sykes, M.B.E.; C. V. Tapp; W. A. Tutcher, M.B.E.; D. Walker-Arnott; F. Warburton; C. G. Ward; S. H. Wisdom; H. M. Young, M.B.E.; H. H. Rix (*acting*) £550

1st Class Clerks, E. C. Adams; T. W. Amos; T. J. Arnold; J. C. Brampton; T. L. Brett; T. A. Brown; T. Cairns; R. A. Campbell; C. C. Cobbe; Maj. B. S. R. Cunningham; W. S. E. Dailley; C. F. E. Doyle; Maj. H. Erwin, O.B.E.; J. D. Feely; S. Gibson; J. Gray; G. C. Grimsdale; C. W. Hall; E. Haythornwaite; J. H. Hennequin; H. W. Horridge, M.B.E.; G. W. Hutcheson; J. D. Jamieson; J. A. Jukes; H. G. Logan; W. C. Lucas; A. F. Macdonald; A. V. McCullough; A. W. Moss; A. K. Noakes; W. H. Norman; A. M. Olsen; J. R. Owen; J. E. Pepper; B. E. Pinder; A. T. Porter; W. G. Pratt; F. G. Price; A. G. Rayner; H. V. Rhodes; E. S. Roberts; Paym.-Lieut. A. Robertson, R.N.; G. J. N. Rogers; A. G. W. Sawyer; W. Sherriff; A. Smith; J. Stables; C. Stokes; E. A. Stokes; Maj. G. W. Turk; P. W. Turner, O.B.E.; W. H. Turvey; C. Watts; C. B. White; A. Wilson; A. J. Bateman (*acting*); H. L. Nicholls (*acting*); P. V. F. Raffaelli (*acting*) .....£350 to £500

Lady Superintendent (*Pension Issue Office*), Miss L. Withrington .....£350 to £450

Staff Accounts Officer, Miss M. F. Browne, M.B.E. £330 to £420

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, 109 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman elected by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Devonport.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Adm. Sir A. M. Field, K.C.B., F.R.S.; (*Ministry of Transport*) (a vacancy); H. Gosling, C.H.; *Corporation of London*) Lord Ritchie of Dundee, J. M. R. Francis; (*L.C.C.*) J. D. Gilbert, M.P.; Sir Cyril Jackson, K.B.E., M.A.; W. Devonay; Sir John Miller, K.C.S.I.; (*Trinity House*) Captain Sir Arthur W. Clarke, K.B.E.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

17 members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

F. C. Allen; Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bart., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.; Sir A. C. Cory-Wright, Bart.; J. H. Glover; C. S. S. Guthrie; C. F. Leach; Sir C. C. McLeod; L. A. Martin; H. T. Moore; Sir George Saltmarsh; O. H. Smith; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; W. Walker; W. Weddel; R. White; W. Varco Williams; Sir John Wimble, K.B.E.

Chief Engineer, C. R. S. Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.
Secretary, F. Ayliffe.
Dock and Warehouse Manager, G. S. Maskall, O.B.E.
Chief Police Officer, E. C. S. Baker, O.B.E.
Commercial Manager, J. H. Estill, O.B.E.
Comptroller, H. E. Upton.
Staff Manager, S. Bradgate.
Stores Manager, F. M. Thomas.
Land and Estate Manager, W. H. Elwell.
Chief Examiner, T. J. P. Hurst.
River Superintendent, F. J. Batty.
Harbour Masters, (*Upper District*) Capt. D. R. Buchan, Old Swan Pier, E.C. 4; (*Lower District*) Capt. F. W. Kershaw, O.B.E., Gravesend.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1855, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The administrative expenses of the Post Office were estimated at £27,609,076 in 1919-20.

Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. A. H. Illingworth, M.P. £2,500

Assistant P.M.G., Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec. to P.M.G. & Asst. P.M.G., Lt.-Col. W. B. Vince, D.S.O., M.C.
Secretary to the Post Office, Sir George E. P. Murray, K.C.B.
Private Sec., Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, D.S.O., M.C.
Second Sec., E. Raven, C.B.
Assist. Secs., W. G. Gates, C.B.; F. J. Brown, C.B.E.; Brig.-Gen. F. H. Williamson, C.B.E.; J. Y. Bell; A. R. Kidner; W. T. Leech; W. E. Parsons £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principals, °B. Hoskyns-Abrahall, C.B.E.; E. Hare; E. A. Francis; F. G. Milne; J. I. de Wardt, O.B.E.; L. Simon; H. D. Wakely; F. H. S. Grant; C. L. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; H. G. Hanrott; W. E. Weston; F. W. Phillips; A. C. Belgrave; Maj. H. F. Sambrook; W. H. Weightman; F. C. G. Twinn; L. A. Jones; Commander E. L. Ashley-Foakes, O.B.E., R.N. .....£700 to £900

Clerks (*1st Class*), V. H. Stephens; F. C. Hawker; G. E. G. Forbes; W. R. Birchall; Lt.-Col. D. J. Lidbury, D.S.O.; J. Scholes, O.B.E.....£550 to £650

Assistant Principals, F. R. Radice; A. Stark; G. H. G. Smith; Lt.-Col. W. B. Vince, D.S.O., M.C.; W. D. Waterfall; H. G. G. Welch; Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, D.S.O., M.C.; Maj. F. Hardwick; J. L. Benvenisti; H. Townshend; J. Crawford; T. Daish, M.C.; D. Mackenzie; L. F. Masters; W. D. Sharp; B. L. Barnett, M.C.; W. A. D. F. Smith; Capt. D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.; R. A. Little; J. L. Veitch; C. O. L. Leigh-Clare; Capt. P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C.; O. W. Baker .....£200 to £500

Supplementary Establishment.

Staff Officers, H. F. Smart; B. Masters; W. Hainworth; F. E. James; W. J. F. Apted; F. E. Waters, F.S.I.; H. Darby; G. S. Stow; R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.; J. W. Wissenden; H. E. King .....£500 to £600

Deputy Staff Officer, W. H. Sharland £450

Clerks (*1st Class*), †T. Beer; †C. J. Prout; †S. Grauville; J. D. Mackay; J. B. S. Engall; †H. J. Howard; D. A. Hogg; J. E. Pettiford; F. J. Barker; A. Overbury; J. Curran; E. P. Hewkin, M.B.E.; De G. Gavey; R. W. Hatswell; A. T. Taylor, O.B.E.; T. P. Sayer; E. L. Westell, M.B.E.; E. A. Codd; H. E. Gibbings; C. W. S. Braun; H. E. Higginbottom; A. E. Marillier; R. H. Squire; H. J. Elphick; S. A. Paterson; E. N. Eatherley; E. A. Tiver; J. Louden; A. Gordon; B. Y. Couch; D. T. Tonkin; H. Morrell; S. C. Foster; H. H. Settle (*acting*). £350 to £450

Investigation Branch.

Director, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall, C.B.E. ...£700 to £900
Staff Officers, T. E. Tutton; J. P. Leckenby £500 to £600

Clerks (*1st Class*), W. T. Edwards; J. H. Shinner; C. W. Whitehurst; F. J. W. A. Wint; A. J. Watts; C. F. Wavish; F. M. Hill; W. H. Smith .....£400 to £500

° See Investigation Branch.
† £310 to £400.

Clerks (2nd Class), W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford; E. H. Bourne; F. G. Kelsey; F. B. Booth; M. Brodie; J. B. Fetherston; Lt.-Col. J. E. Drennan; Maj. W. H. Coutts; E. E. Harper; Capt. A. J. Lord, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Goodrich; D. Scott; A. H. Nutt; A. H. Bishop; W. E. Bowler; R. H. Clay; R. E. Evans; R. S. Farquhar; A. M. Kay; J. A. Renwick. £150 to £380

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, ... £550 to £750

2nd Architectural Assistant, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. £200 to £450

Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner £360

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Insp. of Teleg. and Telephone Traffic, R. A. Dalzell, C.B.E. ..... £800 to £900

Deputy do., L. Harvey Lowe; T. Mackenzie £600 to £800

Inspectors, ‡A. E. Cotterell; ‡T. A. Prout; W. H. U. Napier; J. S. Jones, M.B.E.; H. G. Trayfoot; H. F. E. Deane ..... £500 to £600

Assistant Inspectors, Class 1, W. D. Stewart; R. P. Crum; P. G. Head; C. H. Toms; Maj. A. A. Jayne, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; G. T. Archibald ..... £350 to £450

Inspectors of Postal Traffic, W. Pugh; A. J. Ardern; W. B. Harris, M.B.E. ..... £500 to £700

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. ..... £650 to £850

Deputy Inspector, Lt.-Col. C. G. G. Crawley, R.M.A. £500 to £600

Asst. Inspectors, F. Addey, O. F. Brown £200 to £450

Inspector of Contract Departments, H. J. Maclure, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £400

Registry Branch.

Registrar, H. W. Hardcastle ..... £420 to £500

Deputy Registrar, J. G. Wilson ..... £340 to £415

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N. Bunbury, K.C.B., O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Depy. Accountant-General, E. J. Harrington, O.B.E. £900 to £1,000

Assistant Accountants-General, F. J. Pearson; G. Slater ..... £800 to £900

Chief Examiner, E. W. A. Clausonthue ..... £700 to £800

Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds, B. M. Wylie ..... £700 to £800

Cashier, A. J. Waldegrave, M.B.E. ..... £650 to £750

Accountants, J. W. Campion; T. Barratt; A. W. Cross; H. Kemp; A. L. Wilson; W. A. Mattinson; H. Townshend; C. G. Burn; W. A. Barton; A. Mathews; A. C. Bryant; G. Kay; T. H. Cochrane £550 to £650 (allowance of £50 to five).

Assistant Accountants, R. M. Rogers; A. G. Gapes; R. Hill; F. C. Cook; W. Barnett; F. G. A. Kiff; A. L. Tyler; C. D. Upham; J. P. Cackett; Capt. G. S. Manning; J. Treharne; W. H. Swindell; J. Potbury; W. J. Jeffery; G. E. Pitcairn; D. Renton; H. M. Darville; E. A. May; J. E. Bone; A. E. Umlauff; J. O'Connor, F. N. Smith ... £440 to £540

Examiners, J. Matthews; F. Cook; H. Lane; G. T. Plowman; W. F. Lawrance; F. R. Hudson; J. Best; C. H. Summers; F. E. Sims; A. Dearle; W. C. Cox; D. Freeman; W. A. Anthony; C. K. Thompson; H. Barnett; F. W. Sankey; C. H. Sims; J. Reaston-Brown; R. J. Barry; F. W. S. Gordon; W. W. Andrews; J. Brown; H. E. Sentance; A. Hartwell; J. F. Hawton; A. Woodman; T. R. Pate; A. Nixon; J. Russell; E. E. Were; J. A. Miles; A. Brain; E. A. Morgan; F. R. Kelly; E. C. Poulter; J. Mitchinson; A. W. Blackwell; W. Cole; W. R. Crawford; G. W. Durling; W. G. Gilbert; A. Kendall; F. Lambert; F. Strong; H. Buckland; J. Orbell; G. Cruickshank; W. Sharp; E. B. Luck; C. J. Cook; J. C. Magrath; N. M. Comber; C. R. Stampe; A. Snell ..... £360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler, O.B.E. ... £350 to £450

Acting Supt., Miss K. E. Barrett, M.B.E. £350

Deputy Supt., Miss L. M. W. Webster ... £270 to £330

Assist. Supts., Miss J. N. Nind; Miss A. B. Boorman; Miss M. C. Underwood; Miss A. E. Randall; Miss E. Lofting; Miss A. Keith ..... £210 to £260

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Lee ..... £800 to £1,000

Deputy Controller, A. W. Edwards ..... £700 to £800

Assist. Controllers, F. T. Wadley; W. J. Bond; W. Ferneyhough ..... £520 to £600 (one to rise to £650)

Principal Clerks, T. G. Donno; C. Harvey £400 to £500

Clerks (1st Class), A. Fuall; E. J. S. Ellis; W. H. Wight £320 to £400

Superintendents, D. M. Ford; J. W. Fisk, £460 to £520; J. G. Hopgood; C. J. Faunch, £415 to £450; F. W. Miles; F. J. Furby; R. W. Hill; H. C. Cook; P. Garrood; J. Kellett; W. H. Offord; A. C. Bloomfield; G. T. Hutchinson ..... £350 to £415

Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), H. J. Broughton; E. E. Bradley ..... £415-£15-£450

Chief Supervisor (Female Staff), Miss A. Moore £260 to £300

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Sir W. Noble ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Engineer-in-Chief, A. J. Stubbs, M.I.C.E., and Major T. F. Purves, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £900

Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton, M.B.E. £550 to £750

Superintending Engineer (London), A. Moir, O.B.E. £700 to £800

Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. McL. Robb, O.B.E.; R. McIlroy; J. F. Lamb; A. L. De Lattre; J. R. B. Gall; W. M. France; E. J. Eldridge; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; J. Sinnott, O.B.E.; S. A. Pollock, O.B.E.; J. M. G. Trezise; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; Lt.-Col. A. C. Booth; E. H. Shaughnessy, O.B.E.; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall, O.B.E.; F. L. Henley; R. Waring; E. Turner
London, £570 to £750; *Provinces*, £520 to £700

Principal Clerks (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. G. Dalladay; W. S. Mountain; W. H. Kerr £420 to £500

Clerks (1st Class) (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), H. G. Fisher; H. J. Hoggarth; M. F. G. Boddington; A. H. Shepperd; E. J. Whibley; H. A. Miles; A. S. Renshaw ..... £310 to £400

Submarine Superintendent, J. Bourdeaux, O.B.E. £570 to £750

Commanders, H.F. Bourdeaux (H.M.T.S. *Alert*); F. G. Ramsay, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. *Monarch*) ... £550 to £650

Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), *Assistant Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. E. Taylor; J. H. Fossett; W. H. Powell; C. Crompton; E. J. Ivison; Lt.-Col. W. M. Evans, O.B.E., M.C.; G. F. Greenham; A. T. Kinsey; H. Wilson; J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen; R. Aitken; E. Lack, M.B.E.; W. J. Bailey; Maj. W. M. Batchelor, D.S.O., M.C.; R. A. Weaver; R. G. Masaroon; J. H. Stanhope; P. Mulligan; H. V. Cornish; J. P. Price; T. Lewis; W. H. Winny, O.B.E.; J. R. Matthews; A. B. Hart; J. G. Hill; W. E. Twells; O. T. O'K. Webber; F. W. Shorrocks; F. W. Francis; D. Stuart; J. W. Atkinson; H. P. Brown, M.B.E.; Maj. A. G. Lee, M.C.; Maj. H. Brown, O.B.E.; E. H. Walters; J. Hardie, M.B.E.; F. S. Parkinson; Maj. G. H. Comport, M.C.; C. J. Youngs; A. E. Chapman; J. S. Terras; A. B. Gilbert; F. G. C. Baldwin; F. E. Gibbins; J. H. Thow; W. Allan; T. E. Herbert
London, £460 to £540; *Provinces* ..... £420 to £500

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, C. C. Sanderson ..... £1,000 to £1,200

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Vice-Controller, A. H. Reddrop ..... £800 to £900

Assist. Controllers, T. R. Gardiner; W. T. Wheeler; A. L. Couratin; D. E. Ayling; D. Scott £700 to £800

Chief Supts., A. R. Broad; F. L. Nicholson; J. Elder; H. L. Jones; H. A. Cockshott; H. Mould; A. Davey; A. E. Osler ..... £500 to £650

Principal Clerks, E. A. B. Browne; M. W. Peattie; T. A. Varley; J. H. Greenwood; W. A. Adams; W. G. Green; A. K. Chalk; F. C. Tansley; F. G. Gould; W. A. Soyer ..... £400 to £500

1st Class Clerks, J. R. Edsall; N. L. Hubert; F. Sykes;

‡ Personal maximum of £700.

J. Smith; J. D. Biggs; W. J. Pounds; F. A. Gill; C. E. G. Daly; A. Wallwork; W. S. Findlay; J. Ferrier; J. Bennetts; J. Welch; W. M. Frizell; H. Sandes; E. G. Narbeth; W. H. Cox; H. W. Hook; W. H. Cripps ..... £310 to £400
Supt. (Telegraphs), T. H. Broadbent ..... £340 to £420
Supt. (Postal), J. S. Brown ..... £340 to £420

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents (Higher Grade), W. Brewer; C. B. Brooks; W. J. Renshaw; T. Kidsley; G. Finter; W. S. Barham; W. H. J. Perry; C. F. Rose; W. D. P. Atkins; Lt.-Col. W. T. Brain ..... £450 to £550
Superintendents, S. J. Sandy; C. J. Plume; R. G. Gill; H. C. Seymour; J. Carney; A. Sellar; J. T. McCarthy; H. W. Russell; A. W. Smith; J. R. E. Seaman; E. A. Cumming; M. J. McLaughlin; J. Mayes; T. R. Barton; A. H. Bernard; G. Taylor; A. C. Auvache; E. G. Batt; A. Reynolds; J. D. Thompson ..... £340 to £420

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C. 1.
District Postmaster, A. G. Atterbury ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, W. G. Bishop £400 to £500
Superintendents, W. R. Bush; A. C. Walker ..... £340 to £420

Western, Wimpole Street, W.C. 1.
District Postmaster, C. J. Bumby ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, F. A. E. Williams ..... £400 to £500
Superintendents, A. May & E. Evans; J. H. Cosgrove ..... £340 to £420

Paddington, 19 London Street, W. 2.
District Postmaster, W. C. Waller ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, E. A. Rowe, £400 to £500
Superintendents, W. T. Reynolds; C. E. Clark; H. G. Hannaford ..... £340 to £420

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.
District Postmaster, ... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H. Turrell ... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, H. C. Black, O.B.E. ..... £310 to £400
Superintendent, G. C. Bignell ..... £340 to £420

South-Western, 9, Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
District Postmaster, W. T. B. Young* ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, F.W. D'Evelyn £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Martin ..... £310 to £400
Superintendents, E. J. Morton; T. E. Woollard; P. Ferguson; H. T. Addelsee; S. Watts ... £340 to £420
P.M. House of Commons, W. J. Webb ... £340 to £420
* Also allowance of £50.

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.
Assist. District Postmaster, P. Hale ..... £400 to £500
Superintendent, J. R. Wilby ..... £340 to £420

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E. 1.
District Postmaster, Col. C. A. Wheeler, O.B.E. *£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Hamer £400 to £500
Superintendents, L. V. Cox; E. P. Beuson; G. Jeffery; A. F. Penfold ..... £340 to £420
* Also allowance of £50.

Norwood, 35 Westow Street, S.E. 19.
Assist. District Postmaster, J. W. Aston £400 to £500

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N. 1.
District Postmaster, F. James ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, J. W. F. Relph £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. Pryer ..... £310 to £400
Superintendent, J. Turtle ..... £340 to £420

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W. 1.
District Postmaster, H. Norris ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H. G. Carter £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, W. E. Lock ..... £310 to £400
Superintendent (Lower Sect.), J. T. Wells £340 to £420

London Telephone Service.

Controller, G. F. Preston, C.B.E. ..... £900 to £1,100
Deputy Controller, W. A. Valentine ..... £650 to £800*
Assist. Controller, J. F. Stirling; J. F. Edmonds, M.B.E. ..... £520 to £600
Superintendents, W. R Bold; W. F. Taylor £400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, E. H. Barnes; R. Bryson; A. W. Kellond; M. Larkins; J. Leslie; C. W. Muirhead; G. E. Nicholls; J. G. S. Rutter ..... £310 to £400

* Maximum of £900 personal to present holder.

Superintendents of Traffic, W. B. Benham; M. C. Pink £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (1st Class), C. F. Arrowsmith; B. L. Beaumont; H. G. Corner; H. Dive, M.B.E.; W. F. Dobson, M.B.E.; P. J. Mantle; P. W. H. Maycock; E. A. Pounds; L. A. Prossor; W. J. White ..... £310 to £400
Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddiard, M.B.E. ..... £280 to £400
Assist. Superintendent, Miss A. I. Taffs £210 to £260
Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff), Miss A. A. Heap (personal to present holder) £350

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col. H. V. Prynne, C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, M.D., B.S., D.P.H. £450 to £650
Assistants to Medical Officers, H. H. Bashford, M.D., B.S.; Capt. B. G. H. Connolly, M.B., B.S. £200 to £400
Female Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. £350 to £500
Assist. do., Miss E. S. Cooke, M.B., B.S. ... £180 to £300

Money Order Department.

Controller, F. Wickham, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assist. do., W. J. Parker ..... £600 to £700
Principal Clerks, A. W. Cheffins; A. Bond; W. H. Codd ..... £500 to £550
Assist. Principal Clerks, E. J. McCormick; E. R. King; J. W. Jones; J. T. Smith ..... £410 to £490
1st Class Clerks, J. Anderson; A. B. Talbot; E. M. Walden; G. E. Ward; T. W. Carman; A. J. Robb; R. Webster; A. J. C. Watson; J. New £310 to £400

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss R. Loch, O.B.E. ..... £350 to £450
Personal allowance £50.
Deputy Supts., Miss S. A. M. Hawkins, M.B.E. (*Personal Allowance* £50); Miss A. Lacey, M.B.E. £270 to £330
Assistant Superintendents, Misses J. A. Duncan; C. M. Marwood (*Personal Allowance* £30); E. J. Cook; M. Smith; M. Munro; E. Tydeman; A. Hills; K. Gardner; C. C. Couper ..... £210 to £260

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, H. Joy, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers, T. S. Hutchings; A. Hemstock; A. W. Stoneham; and W. S. Bond (allowance of £100 to one) £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, H. Rand; C. F. Constant; J. M. Linsdell; D. H. McCabe; A. Horn; G. J. Huard; A. C. Edwards; C. R. Boyle; F. J. Brett; T. E. Olver; C. H. Foster; G. A. Willis; S. P. Mitchell; J. Booth; F. W. Lacey; W. S. Barrett; F.V. Turpin; F. K. Hirst; J. Boggon; A. Earland; R. J. Entwisle; J. Raynolds; E. Smith ..... £450 to £600
Superintendents, H. K. Bennett; C. E. Banks; F. Middleton; A. H. Taylor; T. M. Plucknett; H. F. Cornwell; J. Adderley; J. W. Tasker; C. James; J. Oakesmith; A. W. Blessley; G. H. West; J. N. Finch; F. W. Elliott; W. A. Tubb; C. J. Capponi; F. J. Hiorns; A. D. Bell; S. W. Hodge; A. Neave; F. E. Green; H. Pentreath; W.M. Kelly; B.Leggett; W. L. Shand; W. J. P. Dodgson; J. F. Geeson; J. A George; G. A. Felce; A. Wade; T. M. Wood; H. V. Geddes; W. C. Russell; E. Harris; W. J. Chrisp; R. P. Smithson; J. Henderson; W. T. Scott; V. P. Peacock; W. H. Willis; E. A. Wildish; E. W. Neales; L. J. Griffiths; A. J. Lawford Jones; F. H. Shearman; W. C. Witt; E. W. Stigger; T. W. Blake; W. Glover; L. Hopkin; H. Thomas; J. Thompson; G. J. White; R. Coman; A. H. G. Braun; E. W. Sterling; D. L. Hastie; A. W. Whippey; A. R. Exley; T. C. Armstrong; F. H. Hender; G. E. Goshawk; E. A. Carpenter; E. H. Jones; W. G. Marriage, B.W. Kimp; J. E. Garbutt; H. Brigden ..... £315 to £450

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan, O.B.E. £350 to £500
Deputy Supts., Misses A. E. Sharrock, M.B.E.; M. E. Haynes; A. R. Paterson; H. G. Young; K. A. Bumpus ..... £270 to £330 (allowance of £30 to one)
Assist. do., Misses F. S. MacRae; M. Phelan; E. A. Crowther; J. B. Lang; E. Mathews; E. E. Bowen; A. E. Hooke; A. M. Walker; F. S. M. West; B. J.

Carson; H. W. Whiteman; A. Matthews; L. F. Raybould; A. Gold; M. M. S. Macpherson.
£210 to £260

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Crompton Llewelyn Davies, M.A. £1,800
Assist. do., Robert Noyes ..... £800 to £1,000
Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop ... £600 to £900
Prof. Assists. (solicitors), H. Opie Smith; J. Okell; D. Aikenhead Stroud, LL.D.; H. E. Gallaher, LL.B.; S. Johnson, LL.D.; J. Forbes Smith, B.A., LL.B.; W. N. Raywood; C. T. Hallam; J. D. Bateman; B. C. Pride; I. S. Watts; B. Robson.
Other Assistants to Solicitor, E. J. Armstrong; E. Edwards; H. Beagley; J. Burch; L. Beagley; H. C. Pratt; H. L. Steele; G. W. Allan.

Stores Department.

Controller, W. H. Allen, O.B.E. ..... £900 to £1,100
Vice-Controller, H. Sparkes, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £900
Asst. Controllers, G. F. Mansbridge; F. W. Fugeman ..... £700 to £800
Staff Officers, A. A. Parsons, M.B.E.; C. E. Fenton, M.B.E.; H. A. Cheel; W. S. Austin; C. Ward; C. W. Wheeler; M. Dalton, O.B.E.; C. J. Gates; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; C. Wheeler, O.B.E.
London, £500 to £600; *Provincial*, £450 to £550
Deputy Staff Officers, T. E. Rowland; L. W. Wright; D. Macadie; E. Banwell; T. Wevell; F. Smith; H. A. Mann, O.B.E., M.C.; C. H. Crisp; A. G. Tydeman; H. J. S. Bennett (*acting*).
London, £400 to £475; *Provincial*, £365 to £440
1st Class Clerks, H. Phillips; J. H. G. Taylor; R. J. Fewings; A. Dell; H. J. Langton; J. H. Reeves; G. M. Hewson; W. G. Potter; F. G. Beak; J. M. Rusk; R. Fanshawe; G. T. Hensel; T. L. Adamson; C. S. Gulliver; H. E. Willmott; A. S. Rouse; B. D. Hurst; T. H. Henderson; F. Farries; P. G. Bennell; M. Dixon; W. Mahon; A. W. Burt; H. Hudson, M.B.E.; A. Heath (*acting*).
London, £310 to £400; *Provincial*, £280 to £370

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, H. S. Wooster; W. Dickinson; H. W. Austin; T. Kelly, C.M.G.; G. L. Harding; G. E. M. Forrest; F. C. Luke; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellersh; F. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; E. J. Gayes; D. Dunlop.
(with allowances of £100 to four) £650 to £900
Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, G. Wallace; W. S. Harrison; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; J. G. Laithwaite; G. P. Cooper; C. H. C. Baillie; T. P. Hobbins, C.B.E.; A. O. Spafford, O.B.E.; V. C. Hall; R. J. R. Measham; C. A. Jackson; D. K. Hopkyns; J. T. Foxwell; H. C. A. White; E. F. Nunns ..... £500 to £600
Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, R. M. Longland; H. E. J. Fay; W. E. Ord; N. S. Harvey; T. W. McConnell; D. J. Deans; F. H. Kempe; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; S. H. G. Dainton, O.B.E.; W. R. Storr; L. Hide; R. T. Whitaker; C. J. G. Dugdale; S. E. Sifton; V. R. Kenny; T. B. Braund; J. C. Johnston; A. S. Langlands; F. N. Gossling; T. Kearney; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles; W. Smith; T. H. Boyd; A. B. Bond; G. Muir; A. J. McCarraher; W. R. Roberts; W. Ferguson; E. B. Davies; D. Spottiswoode; P. W. McIntyre; A. E. Stocker; G. P. Hall; J. Sweeney; H. L. Sealey; A. W. A. Headley, O.B.E.; G. T. Cairncross ..... £150 to £450

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 135. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Rt Hon. Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., Maj. Hon. E. Lascelles, D.S.O., M.C.
Clerk of the Council, Sir Almeric W. FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,500
Deputy do.& Chief Clerk, J. C. Ledlie, O.B.E. £800 to £900
Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay ..... £600 to £800
Staff Clerk, C. W. Lumley ..... £300 to £400

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £37,850 in 1920-21. (For hours *see* p. 558.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400
Secretary, A. E. Stamp ..... £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (1st Class), E. Salisbury; R. H. Brodie; H. Hall; J. G. Black; C. G. Crump; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler, O.B.E.; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi; C. Johnson ... £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (2nd Class), H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff; M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly; O. C. Chapman; W. R. Cunningham; R. L. Atkinson, M.C.; C. S. B. Buckland ..... £200 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Public Trustee, Oswald R. A. Simpkin, O.B.E. ... £2,500
Assistant do., E. K. Allen, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Legal Adviser, L. J. Fulton ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Investment Manager (Vacant) ... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do, A. E. H. Conolly; W. Fuller Smith; E. W. H. Theobald ..... £700 to £900
Principal Clerks, E. C. Groves; J. H. Jacob, O.B.E.; R. S. Shuckburgh; P. F. Swain, C.B.E. ... £700 to £900
Assistant Principal Clerk, J. S. Wilkes £550 to £650
Chief Property Adviser, H. Hadden ..... £700 to £900
Trust Officers, T. F. Bowman; R. Bulgin; G. Cooper-Willis; C. J. S. Cooke; A. S. Ellison; R. Higson (*actg.*); F. W. Hirst; R. T. Hughes; W. M. Limb; A. G. Mears; A. G. Norris; E. F. Phelips; S. A. Poynder; G. A. Ross; C. J. Stenning; H. M. Wallace ..... £500 to £700
Chief Accountant, A. F. Day ..... £700 to £900
Assistant do., W. M. Ponking £700
Accountants, A. H. Craig; A. G. Feak; K. Hadfield; H. W. Magrath; W. H. Whiteley; T. B. Henry ..... £450 to £650
Income and Income Tax Department, F. W. Norledge, £600; S. A. Tansley (*Assistant*) ..... £450 to £650
Cashier's Office, A. H. Cobbett, £450 to £650; G. E. Shelton (*Assistant*) ..... £250 to £450
Securities Officer, A. J. H. Hughes, £400 to £600; H. Chown (*Deputy*) ..... £300 to £600
Acceptance Officer, E. A. Lowndes, £500 to £700; F. A. Coe (*Assistant*) ..... £350 to £500
Signing Officer, J. H. E. Higgins ..... £550 to £650
Statistical Officer, H. A. Barnett ..... £350 to £550
Officer in charge of Departmental Accounts, C. L. Thompson ..... £350 to £550
Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F. D. Garner ..... £280 to £400
Lady Visitors, Miss M. A. Berry-Hart, £250 to £400; Miss S. G. Clark ..... £200 to £300

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester.

Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young £1,200 to £1500
Principal Clerk, P. Archer ..... £600 to £800
Trust Officers, G. P. Seed; A. A. Webster ..... £400 to £600
Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman ..... £450 to £650
Accountant, W. R. Howrie ..... £350 to £550
Chief Clerk of Property Department, E. A. Ashby ..... £400 to £600
Staff Officer and Cashier, R. Watson ..... £350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,
Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. The total amount thus advanced in 1918-19 amounted to £122,326.

Chairman, E. Norman .....*unp.*
Deputy-Chairman, Hon. Herbert C. Gibbs .....*unp.*
Secretary, G. A. Calder £1,500
Assist. do. and Chief Clerk, H. G. H. Barnes £600 to £800
Solicitor, C. L. Nicholson .....£1,200 to £1,500
Asst. do., D. F. Buckley .....£550 to £700

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignitaries, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £200 in net annual value. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.
Chief Clerk, George Simpson.
1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), John F. Sapsford; R. G. Rowland; E. Jump; W. Russell; W. J. P. Smith; D. Smeaton.
Do. (Junior Division), W. Holford; A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight; J. H. Hurdman; W. J. Gimson; G. C. Baird.
Solicitor, F. G. Hughes.
Asst. Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.
Architect, William Alfred Hughes.
Accountant, M. S. Rogers.
Auditor, H. C. Garland, 41 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,
16 & 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915, to direct, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Committee of the Privy Council is now constituted as follows:—The Lord President, The Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for Scotland, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, The President of the Board of Trade, The President of the Board of Education, The Most Hon. The Marquess of Crewe, K.G., LL.D., The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, K.T., O.M., The Rt. Hon. Lord Gainford of Headlam, The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. D. Acland, Bart., LL.D., The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred. By Charter dated November 23, 1916, the official members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate under the name of "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research" to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On December 15, 1916, a separate Department having its own Parliamentary Vote was created for the service of the Committee.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Council, The President of the Board of Education.
Advisory Council, Sir William S. McCormick, LL.D. (*Chairman*); Sir George T. Beilby, F.R.S.; Sir John Cadman, K.C.M.G., D.SC.; Prof. J. B. Farmer, F.R.S.; Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., F.R.S.; Professor J. A. McClelland, F.R.S.; W. B. Hardy, SEC.R.S.; Sir Henry A. Miers, D.SC., F.R.S.; Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S.; Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., PRES.R.S.; Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Professor S. Young, F.R.S.

Staff of the Department.

Secretary, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, A. F. Barnes.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Francis G. Ogilvie, C.B. £1,500
Assistant Secs., A. Abbott; Ll. S. Lloyd; H. T. Tizard .....£1,000 to £1,200
Controller of Records, C. R. Young, O.B.E., D.SC. .....£700 to £900
Principals, L. C. Bromley; Maj. E. O. Henrici, O.B.E.; A. L. Hetherington; W. A. M. Murray; P. J. Wheeldon (*Establishment Officer*).....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, E. Barnard, D.S.O.; A. F. Barnes; I. G. Evans; J. W. Gentleman; G. R. D. Hogg; R. O'F. Oakley; A. Zaiman .....£200 to £500

Co-Ordinating Research Boards.

These Boards were established in 1920 (*a*) to provide for interchange of information between the various Government technical establishments concerning the special work which they undertake and the results achieved, so as to prevent duplication of work; though the Board should have no executive function as regards the work of these establishments; (*b*) to arrange for the communication of such information to interested persons outside the Government service when this can be done without detriment to the public interest; and (*c*) in the case of researches not otherwise adequately provided for to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of Government Departments and others.

Chemistry Research Board.
Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Secretary, L. C. Bromley.

Engineering Research Board.
Chairman, The Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Secretary, L. C. Bromley.

Physics Research Board.
Chairman, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., PRES.R.S.
Secretary, L. C. Bromley.

Radio Research Board.
Chairman, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Secretary, L. C. Bromley.

Building (Materials and Construction) Research Board.

This Board was established in 1920 to consider and direct the conduct of Research on Building Materials and methods of construction.
Chairman, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Director of Research, H. O. Weller.
Secretary, Major E. O. Henrici, R.E.

Food Investigation Board.

Director of Food Investigation, W. B. Hardy, SEC.R.S.
Secretary of the Board, Miss Freda Saxton.

Fuel Research Board.

Director of Fuel Research, Sir G. Beilby, F.R.S.
Private Secretary, Miss G. I. M. Blair.
Fuel Research Station. (See p. 243).

Tin and Tungsten Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Lionel Phillips, Bart., D.L.
Secretary, I. G. Evans.

Geological Survey Board.

Chairman, Sir Francis G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.
Geological Survey. (See p. 243).

The National Physical Laboratory,
Teddington, Middlesex.
(See also page 253.)

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee, The President of the Royal Society.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Arthur Schuster, F.R.S.
Director, Professor Sir Joseph Petavel, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
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Finance and Establishment Officer, A. Lumley.
Accountant, G. E. Bailey.
Librarian and Assistant Secretary, Miss E. M. Barker.
Clerks (Grade I.), A. May; P. H. Durham; H. Shepherd.
Clerks (Grade II.), G. P. Score; W. J. Gower.

Physics Department.
Chief Assistant, J. A. Harker, O.B.E., F.R.S.
Principal Assistants, T. Smith; G. W. C. Kaye, O.B.E., D.SC.
Senior Assistants, W. F. Higgins; E. Griffiths, D.SC.; E. A. Owen, D.SC.; A. Blackie (*acting.*)
Principal Observers, W. J. Boxall; W. H. H. Brookes; G. Badderly; A. C. Cooper; A. G. Williams.
Senior Observer, W. J. Stockwell.

Electricity Department.
Superintendent,
Principal Assistant, E. H. Rayner, SC.D.
Senior Assistants, S. W. Melsom; D. W. Dye.
Senior Observers, W. H. Eastland; W. Barnett; H. C. Sturgeon.

Metrology Department.
Superintendent, J. E. Sears, C.B.E.
Principal Assistant, S. W. Attwell.
Senior Assistant, F. H. Rolt, O.B.E.
Principal Observer, H. A. Dear.
Senior Observers, A. Turner; C. H. Parker; W. Lee; C. H. Bone.

Engineering Department.
Superintendent, T. E. Stanton, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Principal Assistant, C. Jakeman.
Senior Assistants, R. G. C. Batson; A. Bailey; J. H. Hyde.

Aerodynamics Department.
Superintendent, R. V. Southwell.
Principal Assistant, E. F. Relf.
Senior Assistants, J. R. Pannell; A. Fage; J. L. Nayler.
Senior Observers, T. H. Fewster; A. H. Bell.

Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry.
Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, F.R.S.
Senior Assistants, J. Murdock; S. L. Archbutt; G. Barr, D.SC.; D. Hanson.

The William Froude National Tank.
Superintendent, G. S. Baker, O.B.E., M.INST.N.A.
Senior Assistant, J. L. Kent.
Senior Observer, A. W. Riddle.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Offices, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd., S.W.7.

[Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding-up the affairs of the Great Exhibition, in 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T.
Chairman, Board of Management, Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook, C.B., F.R.S.
Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, M.V.O.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

President, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, K.B.E.
Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vice-Chairman, Sir T. G. Chambers, K.B.E.; Sir W. Schooling, K.B.E.
Members of Committee, Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P.; Sir Cecil Beck, M.P.; Sir Joseph Burn, K.B.E.; T. L. Gilmour; Sir Hedley F. le Bas; Sir H. J. Mackinder, M.P.; Sir Arthur H. Marshall, K.B.E.; O. E. Niemeyer; James Parker, M.P.; Viscountess Rhondda, D.B.E.; G. Stuart Robertson, K.C.; Stephen Walsh, M.P.; Hartley Withers; G. Anderson, M.B.E. (*representing Trustee Savings Banks*); C. W. Crook (*representing the National Union of Teachers*); Sir G. E. P. Murray, K.C.B. (*representing the Post Office*); Sir F. Shadforth Watts (*Chairman, Mercantile Marine Advisory Committee on Savings*).
Elected by National Assembly (July, 1920), Ald. Sir Thomas Smethurst, K.B.E. (*Chairman*); Sir George Royle, O.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*); W. A. Platt, M.B.E.; W. H. Ashmole, M.B.E.; J. Mallaband; H. B. Morris; J. Voce.
Secretary, L. Margerison, C.B.E.
Accounting Officer, J. R. Phillips, O.B.E.
Director of External Organisation, Evan Hughes, C.B.E.
Commissioners, J. E. Holden, O.B.E.; E. W. Stanger, O.B.E.; S. G. Jones, O.B.E.; Maj. H. S. Johnson, C.B.E.; D. Timins, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. P. F. Hone, D.S.O.
Senior Clerks, S. J. Bennett, I.S.O.; T. Jordan; J. Macmillan; R. D. Kingham, O.B.E.

SCOTTISH OFFICE.

(*See* SCOTTISH SECTION, pp. 526–7.)

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, St. James's Park, S.W. 1.

Controller, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Maclay, Bt. ..... *unp.*
Private Secretary, H. A. Thompson.
Parliamentary Secretary, Col. L. O. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. £1,200
Private Secretary, E. W. Baynes, O.B.E.
Director of Transports & Shipping, A. E. Faulkner, C.B.E. £1,200
Private Secretary, W. J. Sims.
Secretary, C. Hipwood, C.B. £1,750
Private Secretary, E. W. Baynes, O.B.E.
Accountant-General, S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E. ... £1,200
Directors, Sir Ernest Glover, Bart.; H. Boyd; W. C. Hynard, O.B.E.; H. B. Jenkins; Sir Charles Sanders, K.B.E.; Capt. H. Willcox, C.B.E., R.N.
Chief Technical Adviser, Sir John Esplen, K.B.E.
Deputy Directors, A. Alcorn, O.B.E.; S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E. (*Accountant-General*); Sir Hector MacNeal, K.B.E.; A. E. Parlett, O.B.E. ..... £650 to £1,200

STATIONERY OFFICE,

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W. 1; Whitegate Lane, Hollinwood, Lancs.; 25 Forth Street, Edinburgh; Custom House, Dublin; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1782, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c., contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at £5,280,442 for 1919–20.

Controller, W. R. Codling, C.B.E., M.V.O. £1,800
Private Sec., L. S. Gray.
Deputy-Controller, Lt.-Col. N. G. Scorgie £1,200
Asst. Controller, W. G. Wightman, I.S.O. £1,000
Establishment Officer, J. B. Gotts, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Director of Finance, A. L. Screech, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Director of Supplies, G. F. Whiles, M.B.E. £600 to £800
Director of Publications, L. W. Hill ..... £600 to £800
Director of Transport, I. A. H. Watson, O.B.E. £500 to £600
Supt. Manchester Branch, E. H. Chapman, M.B.E. £600 to £800
Supt. Underwood Branch, E. W. E. Liddington, O.B.E. £600 to £800
Supt. Dublin Branch, H. E. Pitman ..... £450 to £600
Supt. Edinburgh Branch (vacant) ..... £400 to £550
Deputy Director of Finance, G. H. Wright £500 to £650
Deputy Establishment Officer, A. J. Ellis £600
Deputy and Assistant Heads of Divisions, etc., S. E. Lovatt; G. McIsaac; H. A. White (*Manchester*), £500 to £600; L. C. Dashfield; A. Hammond (*Manchester*), J. M. Newnham; R. J. Palmer; J. P. Stevenson; E. J. Thompson, £400 to £500; E. C. Briggs; P. Brownlow; A. Cradduck (*Manchester*); T. C. D. Evans (*Edinburgh*); H. Goodall; R. M. Griffiths; A. L. Harris (*Manchester*); W. Hawkins; W. J. Langman; E. Phillipps; C. F. S. Plumbley; A. E. W. Rumbold; C. H. Stranger (*Manchester*); G. P. Thomson; R. J. S. Webber (*Dublin*); J. A. Wright ..... £300 to £400
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Deputy do., A. J. Biggs, M.B.E. ..... £500 to £600
Assistant do., G. W. Riley, M.B.E.; (vacancy) £400 to £500
General Manager, Printing Works, E. C. Bateman, M.B.E. ..... £600 to £800
Assistant do., J. H. Whitehead; W. C. Cowell £400 to £500
Chief Receiver and Examiner, D. S. Todd, B.A. £500 to £600

Chief Examiner of Printers and Binders' Accounts, W. E. Bishop, M.B.E. .....£400 to £500
Examiner of Confidential Printing Accounts, T. D. Dutton £700
Technical Officers, W. J. T. Archer ; C. A. G. Biggs (*Manchester*) ; F. Bridges ; T. Brimelow (*Edinburgh*) ; T. B. Burrow ; F. E. Cawley ; E. V. Emery ; D. G. Morrison ; J. Paterson ; H. G. Pearce (*Cardiff*) ; J. E. Penn ; A. G. Petley ; W. J. Roberts ; J. C. Rowden ; F. E. Sewell ; W. F. P. Stockham ; J. Stone ; C. B. Thornton (*Manchester*) ; H. C. Tuckey ; H. E. Wade ; J. E. H. Wilson (*Dublin*) .....£300 to £400
Examiners of Paper and Office Requisites, A. E. Dawe ; E. A. Dawe.....£300 to £400
Assistant do., E. J. H. Stallybrass ; H. A. Bromley .....£200 to £350

BOARD OF TRADE,

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

(See also *Dept. of Overseas Trade*, p. 254.)

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1660, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president of its own) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the non-legal machinery of Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Gas Companies, Electric Lighting, Lighthouses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter heading as Auditor of the accounts of the Trinity House and the Irish and Northern Lighthouse Authorities. The administrative expenses were £3,413,254 in 1919 20.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., Cecil Litchfield ; C. P. Duff ; E. W. Reardon ; F. C. Thomson, M.P. (*Party.*)
Economic Adviser to H.M. Govt., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B.
Private Sec. H. F. Hill.

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Private Secs., W. W. Hobson ; W. B. Brown.
Administration and Finance, H. A. Payne, C.B. (*Controller*) £2,000
Private Secs., H. J. Hutchinson ; C. J. Pyke.
Parliamentary Sec., Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., A. E. Overton, M.C.

Additional Parliamentary Secretaries.

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Private Sec., A. Mullins, C.B.E.
Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P. £1 500
Private Secs., A. A. Hopper ; Capt. O. Wakeman ; Maj. J. Nall, D.S.O., M.P. (*Parliamentary*).

Pilotage Commissioner, Garnham Roper, C.B. ...£1,350
Solicitor, (vacant) .....£1,500 to £1,800
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Establishment Officer, S. W. Clark.....£1,000
Editor, B. of T. Journal, Harcourt Kitchin.....£1,000
Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen, C. H. Jones, C.B.E. .....£700 to £900
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Director, R. W. Matthew .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, G. E. Baker ; J. J. Wills ; C. H. Grimshaw ; G. C. L. Maunder ; W. Carter ; E. J. Elliot ; E. R. Eddison ; C. H. Boyd ; A. S. Hoskin .....£700 to £900
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Directors, Lt.-Col. H. W. G. Cole, C.S.I., O.B.E., £900 to £1,100 ; W. J. Glenny, O.B.E. .....£700 to £900
Assistant Director, C. Taylor .....£700 to £900
Principal Staff Officers, H. W. Macrosty, O.B.E. ; J. W. Verdier, O.B.E. ; J. F. Ronca, M.B.E. ; H. C. Honey .....£700 to £900
Principal Staff Officer, R. V. Headland...£750 to £850
Chief Clerk (*Companies*), E. C. Bliss... .....£600 to £800
Superintendent for Wrecks and Loss of Life at Sea, (vacant).....£500 to £650
Staff Officers and Clerks, G. B. Shepherd ; F. W. Emler ; C. E. Siedmere, £550 to £650 ; Capt. L. M. Nash ; R. W. Pinder ; J. B. Harrold, M.B.E. ; S. W. Morrison, O.B.E., £500 to £600 ; C. Wright, T. G. Gibson, M.B.E. ; F. H. Taylor ; L. E. Shepherd ; J. E. Nichols ; G. A. G. Stanley ; R. H. Haylett ; C. F. Knight, £400 to £500 ; T. Turner ; W. H. L. Patterson ; C. K. Hobson, M.B.E. ; Capt. S. E. J. Brady, M.B.E. ; S. W. Hood ; W. Palmer ; W. W. Coombs, M.B.E. ; E. Batty, O.B.E., £350 to £500 ; W. J. Smith, £350 to £450 ; A. House, £250 to £450 ; F. W. Perrett ; A. S. Lake, M.B.E. ; H. R. Bamford ; R. F. G. Heatly, M.B.E. ; B. C. Page ; J. U. Smith ; A. W. Wright ; G. E. Arkell ; P. L. Edwards ; . H. Cuthbert ; W. T. Turner ; H. L. Spencer ; W. J. Killingback ; W. E. Stimpson ; E. A. Witherden ; M. L. Barton ; H. Cowley ; L. T. Moorby. £300 to £400 ; R. F. Price .....£250 to £400
Librarian, H. W. Acres .....£400 to £500
Translator, H. D. Richardson .....£300 to £400
Assist. Clerk (*1st Class*), P. J. Descours £300 to £400
Second Div. Clerks (*Higher Grade*), C. Thornton ; E. J. Dos Santos ; W. H. Thomas ; T. W. Hodges ; P. L. Ellercamp ; W. Smith ; E. Burton ; F. P. Holmes ; H. Townsend ; C. A. Carter ; J. T. Pratten. £250 to £350

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Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Secretary for Mines, Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P.
Private Secretaries, A. A. Hopper ; Captain Wakeman ; and Major J. Hall, D.S.O. (*Parliamentary.*)
Permanent Under Secretary for Mines, E. A. Gowers, C.B.
Private Secretary, A. M. Anderson.
Chief Labour Adviser, Rt. Hon. W. Brace.
Financial Adviser, D. W. Coates. C.B.E.
Director of Health and Safety. W. Walker, C.B.E.
Assistant Under Secretaries, E. J. Foley, C.B. ; H. W. Cole, C.B.E. ; C. S. Hurst, O.B.E. ; E. W. Ganderton.

Overseas Trade.
(*See* page 254.)

Industrial Property (including Patent Office).
Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, C.B. ...£1,500

Marine.

Asst. Secretary, C. Hipwood, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Commercial Relations and Treaties.

Asst. Secretary, H. Fountain, C.B., C.M.G. £1,000 to £1,200

Industries and Manufactures.

Asst. Secretary, P. W. L. Ashley, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Power, Transport and Economic.

Asst. Secretary, H. F. Carlill ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Bankruptcy.

Inspector-General, J. G. Willis, C.B. ...£1,000 to £1,200

Companies.

Comptroller, H. M. Winearls, O.B.E. ...£1,000 to £1,200

Statistics.

Asst. Secretary, A. W. Flux, C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200

Emergency Departments.

Trading Accounts.
Great George Street, S.W. 1

Controller, H. Mead Taylor.

Profiteering Act.
22 Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Controller, E. R. Eddison.

Home Grown Timber.
30 Endell Street, W.C. 2.

Deputy Controller, H. Ford.

Clearing Office for Enemy Debts.
Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1
Controller, E. S. Grey.

Reparation Claims.
Controller, W. Neill.

Companies (Winding-Up), 33 Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, H. de Vaux Brougham £1,200
Official Receiver, Henry Edward Burgess £800 to £1,000
Senior Asst. do., W. J. Warley .....£500 to £700
Asst. Official Receiver, E. T. A. Phillips....£500 to £700

Legal Branch—£22,150.

Solicitor, (vacant).....£1,500 to £1,800
Assistant Solicitor, H. E. G. Burls.....£800 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, Edwin Gillet; G. C. Vaux.
Clerk in Charge of Bankry. Sub-Dept., (vacant).

Professional Officers.

Professional Members of Marine Dept., Capt. A. H. F. Young, R.N.R., £800 to £1,100; Rear-Admiral C. E. Monro, R.N. £1,000
Senior Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Capt. J. D. Daintree, R.N. £500
Inspector do., Capt. H. F. Aplin, R.N. ...£350 to £450

Bankruptcy Department,
Great George St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane £700 to £900
Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, J. R. J. Johnston £700 to £850
Chief Auditor, J. F. Bird.....£600 to £700
Auditor, W. J. Walker.....£500 to £600
Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor.....£500 to £600
Senior Clerk, A. Mills.....£500 to £600
Examiners, W. C. Taylor; W. A. Clark; T. S. Hutchinson; J. T. Lennox; F. W. Pote; H. M. Bennell; F. L. Bamford .....£310 to £500
Asst. Examiners, S. T. Tigar; S. J. Campling; F. H. Langmaid .....£100 to £350
Minor Staff Officers, C. C. G. Stonhouse, £300 to £450; E. Carwithen, £250 to £350; J. J. Roach £200 to £300
and Division Clerks (Higher Grade), N. Stanger; A. Rowley .....£250 to £350

Office of the Official Receivers in Bankruptcy attached to the High Court.

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, W. P. Bowyer £1,200
Official Receivers, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle and D. Williams .....£800 to £1,000
Senior Asst. Official Receiver, F. T. Garton.....£700
Asst. Official Receivers, E. Parke; E. C. F. Vyvyan; and C. R. Warren.....£500 to £600
Senior Examiners, J. W. Roberts; T. Laidlow £300 to £400
Chief Cashier, H. Hammond .....£250 to £350

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Bradford and Halifax, W. Durrance.....£800 to £900
Brighton, &c., Leslie A. West .....£600 to £800
Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, T. Easton ...£800
Canterbury, J. O. Morris £500
Carmarthen, H. W. Thomas £500
Hanley, &c., F. T. Halcomb .....£550 to £600
Hull, G. H. Acheson £500
Ipswich, &c., T. J. W. Britten £500
Liverpool, &c., E. D. Symond .....£800 to £1,000
London Suburban Northern and Southern Districts, T. Gourlay £1,000
1st Asst., Northern Dist., (vacant) .....£450 to £500
Asst., Southern Dist., J. D. Turner £500
Manchester, J. G. Gibson .....£800 to £1,000
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, C. Woollett.....£600 to £650
Northampton, &c. H. W. Cox .....£600 to £650
North Glamorganshire, Ellis Owen £700
Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys.....£800 to £1,000
Southampton, F. W. Darley.....£500 to £600
Swansea, H. Rees .....£400 to £600

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E. 1.—£12,239.

Registrar-General, C. H. Jones, C.B.E. .....£700 to £900
Assist. Registrar-General, G. A. Hooke £450 to £650
Senior Staff Officer, C. L. Compton, R.N.R., M.B.E. £400 to £600
Staff Officers, T. Crone; E. H. Atkins; J. C. Swanson; W. I. Brown; F. B. Vigor; H. W. J. Holt. £300 to £400

Officer appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.

Auditor, Sir C. Stewart.

Standards Department,
7 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

Deputy Warden of the Standards, Maj. P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S. £800
Superintending Clerk, G. W. Sellar, B.S.O. £350 to £450
Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Darling .....£300 to £400

Marine Consultative Branch,
54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Proving Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables Act, T. Carlton, O.B.E. £1,000
Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, F. Carruthers £750 to £850
Engineer Surveyors, H. G. Dixon; H. J. Vose; J. Cormack; W. T. Williams .....£300 to £500
Princ. Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvill £1,000
Deputy Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. J. Elvy £750 to £850
Assistant to the Princ. Ship Surveyor, A. J. Daniel £500 to £650
Ship Surveyors, A. E. Lavers; T. Smith, £500 to £650; T. W. Revans; J. T. Munden; W. J. Wilton; G. A. Green; A. T. Metcalfe; G. Daniel; C. S. Lewis; L. Lethbridge .....£300 to £500
Princ. Surv. for Tonnage, T. F. Jenkins £750 to £850
Assistant to do., F. W. Bickle .....£500 to £650
Ship Surveyors, C. R. Godfree; T. R. Clark; P. T. Daniel; A. Kernan; H. Collins .....£300 to £500

68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J. M. Harvey, O.B.E. .....£750 to £850
Assistant to do., D. Fulton .....£500 to £650

79 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Chief Examiner of Engineers, C. W. Roberts £750 to £850
Engineer Surveyors, G. C. Blair; R. W. Gunston £300 to £500

Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Principal Officer for London District, R. C. Warden, C.B.E. .....£700 to £800
Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions, C. A. Whyte £600 to £700

Mercantile Marine Offices, Dock St., E. 1.

Chief Superintendent, J. Y. Mosey, O.B.E., R.N.R. £500 to £600
Superintendents, B. Jacob, R.N.R. (*Poplar*); J. R. Gilchrist (*Victoria Docks*); J. G. White (*Tilbury*) £400 to £500
Storekeeper (Poplar), C. J. Young £450

TRADE BOARDS OFFICE, Old Serjeant's Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

Chief Executive Officer, F. Popplewell.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT,
6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., R. H. Tolerton, D.S.O., M.C.; C. W. Hordern; and J. F. Green, M.P. (*unp.*).
Parliamentary Sec., Arthur Neal, M.P.
Private Sec., F. Gordon Tucker, O.B.E., T.D.
Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Sir John Aspinall, M.I.C.E., M.I MECH.E.
Personal Asst., L. N. Richardson.

Secretarial and Legal Department.

Secretary and Solicitor, Sir R. Francis Dunnell, K.C.B.
Assistant Secretary, J. R. Brooke, C.B.
Establishment Officer, W. B. Amery, C.B.E.
Principal Clerk, F. C. Greene.
Clerks (Class 1), O. A. Sherrard; G. F. Stedman.

Legal Branch.

Assistant Solicitor, H. R. Cripps.
Assistants to do., H. E. Farror; E. W. Hudson; T. D. Harrison; E. E. E. Welby Everard.

Registry.

Registrar, H. W. W. Fisher.
Deputy do., S. J. Stopney.

Civil Engineering Department.

Director-General, Sir Alexander Gibb, G.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.
Deputy do., Bradford Leslie, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E.
Chief Civil Engineers, J. Ferguson, M.INST.C.E.; T. G. Menzies, C.B.E., M.INST.C.E.; N. G. Gedge, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E.
Deputy do., G. A. Maunsell.

Development Department.

Director-General, Rear-Adm. Sir Charles M. de Bartolomé, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Assistant Secretary, G. A. Steel, C.B.
Principal Clerk, J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E.
Clerks (*Class* 1), K. W. Blaxter; F. A. Griffiths, M.C.
Directors, G. L. Colvin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; W. E. Simnett, M.B.E.
Assist. Directors, Lt.-Col. J. A. S. Gray, C.M.G., D.S.O.; J. E. Kitching.

Finance and Statistics Department.

Director-General, Sir J. George Beharrell, D.S.O.
Assistant Secretary, C. W. Hurcomb, C.B.E.
Directors, J. Milne; J. Pike; A. T. V. Robinson.
Assistant Directors, A. E. Kirkus, O.B.E.; W. D. Duffield; K. L. Macaulay; P. T. R. Kellner, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Clerks (*Class* 1), S. J. Page; J. J. Paskin.

Mechanical Engineering Department.

Director-General, L. Simpson, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Clerk (*Class* 1), P. C. Franklin.
Directors, A. S. Burnett; C. W. H. Edmonds, O.B.E.

Public Safety and General Purposes Department.

Director-General, Sir William Marwood, K.C.B.
Assistant Secretary, E. G. Moggridge, C.B.
Principal Clerks, E. W. Rowntree; R. H. Hill.
Clerks (*Class* 1), C. A. Birtchnell; T. A. E. Muir; G. H. Pryor.

Railway Inspecting Officers.

Chief Inspecting Officer, Lt.-Col. J. W. Pringle R.E.
Inspecting Officers, Maj. G. L. Hall, R.E.; Maj A. H. L. Mount R.E.
Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer, J. P. Scott Main.

Canal Control Committee.

Chairman, S. Preston, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Secretary, R. B. Dunwoody.
Assistant, H. Dade.

Roads Department.

Director-General, Sir Henry Maybury, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Assistant Secretary H. H. Piggott C.B. C.B.E.
Clerks (*Class* 1). I. Powell; J. L. Stewart-Moore.
Chief Engineer, J. S. Killick, C.B.E., M.INST.C.E.

Traffic Department.

Director-General, Sir Philip A. M. Nash, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Principal Clerk, S. T. Burgoyne, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Clerks (*Class* 1), W. H. Hardman, M.B.E., M.C.; J. Hutt, M.B.E.
Directors, M. Kissane O.B.E.; Maj. J. A. A. Pickard, D.S.O.; V. M. Barrington Ward, D.S.O.

Rates Advisory Committee.

Chairman, F. Gore Browne, K.C.
Members. Sir W. W. Berry, K.B.E.; L. A. Martin; W. J. Davis; W. A. Jepson; W. M. Acworth.

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is, *ex officio*, Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House. The amount estimated to pay the salaries and other expenses was £187,519 in 1919-20.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., M.P. (*Prime Minister*) £5,000
Private Secs. to Prime Minister, J. T. Davies, C.B.; Miss F. L. Stevenson, C.B.E.; Capt. Ernest Evans.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., R. P. M. Gower; A. F. Hemming; J. Wilson, M.B.E.

JUNIOR LORDS—
Lt. Col. Sir R. A. Sanders, Bart., M.P. £1,000
J. Parker, C.B., M.P. 1,000
J. T. Jones, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Sir William Sutherland, M.P. £1,000

JOINT SECRETARIES—
Parliamentary, Joint, Rt. Hon. Lord Edmund Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.; Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, D.S.O., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., Miss Dalton; C. Harris.
Financial, Stanley Baldwin, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., E. St. J. Bamford.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Warren Fisher, K.C.B. £3,500
Controller of Establishments, Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B. £3,000
Controller of Supply Services, Sir G. L. Barstow, K.C.B. £3,000
Controller of Finance, B. P. Blackett, C.B. £3,000
Deputy Controllers of Establishments, R.S. Meiklejohn, C.B.; R. R. Scott, C.B., C.S.I. £2,000
Principal Assistant Secretaries, G. C. Upcott, C.B.; O. E. Niemeyer.
Assistant Secretaries, L. J. Hewby, C.B.; E. W. H. Millar; F. Phillips; R. G. Hawtrey; R. E. Harwood, C.B.E.; *C. L. Stocks*; *R. A. Horcorth*; H. E. Fass, O.B.E.; A. W. Hurst; R. A. Johnson, C.B.E.; J. H. McCraig; J. Rae; M. Headlam.
Director of Women Establishments, Hon. Maude Lawrence.
Principals, G. C. Barnes; J. B. Beresford; T. K. Bewley; H. P. Boland; E. E. Bridges; J. C. Carr; E. C. Cleary; Viscount Cross; L. Cuthbertson; H. E. Davies; *J. S. Eagles*; H. R. Foyle; W. R. Fraser; *B. W. Gilbert*; R. P. M. Gower; P. J. Grigg; J. T. Hewetson; H. Higgs, C.B.; H. M. Howgrave-Graham; W. P. Johnston; W. T. Legge; R. J. McAlpine; E. C. Martin; *W. T. Matthews*, M.B.E.; F. M. Morris; F. H. Nixon; R. O. W. Pemberton; G. H. S. Pinsent; F. P. Robinson; E. Rowe-Dutton; C. F. M. N. Ryan; F. G. Salter; F. Skevington; S. A. Sydney-Turner; *E. N. R. Trentham*; W. R.L. Trickett; S. D. Waley; *A. P. Waterfield*; S. H. Wright.
Assistant Principals, E. St. John Bamford; A. E. Banham; H. Brittain; A. D. Burnett-Brown; F. Chadwick; G. M. Evans; J. D. B. Fergusson; L. McM. Forsyth; A. Glen; G. E. A. Grey; A. F. Hemming; W. P. Hildred; P. G. Inch; G. Ismay; D. F. Jerrold; R. U. E. Knox; E. C. E. Leadbitter; H. Parker; J. H. Penson; A. D. Pole; E. W. Ravenshear; H. E. Read; W. J. Sainsbury; F. H. Slingsby; L. L. H. Thompson; E. Twentyman; H. G. Vincent; D. J. Wardley; W. D. Wilkinson; D. B. Woodburn; J. H. E. Woods; N. E. Young.
Parliamentary Clerk, H. Higgs, C.B.
Treasury Officer of Accounts, A. W. Watson.
Accountant, H. T. Holmes, M.V.O., I.S.O.
Deputy Accountant, T. Chadwick, M.B.E.
Assistant Accountants, E. B. Athawes; A. H. May.
Estimates Clerk, L. Cuthbertson.
Investigating Officers, R. A. Grieve, O.B.E.; H. Biggs; W. Desborough.
Chief Clerk, P. F. Pyle.

Representation in Ministry of Transport.

Treasury Representative, Sir Hardman Lever, K.C.B.
Private Sec., E. Twentyman.

Government Actuary's Department.
Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B. £2,500
Deputy do., A. Henry ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Actuaries, *S. J. H. W. Allin, C.B.E.; G.S.W. Epps ..... £850 to £1,000
Actuaries, J. Buchanan; V. P. A. Derrick; G. Gillies; C. W. S. Jamieson; W. R. Jarman; J. G. Kyd; R. W. Sturgeon; J. W. Thomson ..... £600 to £800
Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; R. R. Brodie; P. G. Brown; L. A. Bullwinkle, O.B.E.; W. G. Craig; P. N. Harvey; O. C. J. Klagge; G. H. Maddex; A. W. Marshall; F. A. A. Menzler; D. A. Porteous £400 to £600
Staff Clerk, W. Johnson ..... £300 to £400

* Acts as Secretary to the Department.

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,

Storey's Gate, St. James' Park, S.W 1.

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, Major G. S. King, M.C.
Assistant Solicitors, Sir A. H. Dennis, C.B., K.B.E.; Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart.; Cecil Owen; Lt.-Col Orme B. Clarke..... £1,000
Chief Clerks, A. W. Brown, LL.D.; Lt.-Col. G. F. Carter, O.B.E.; C. H. E. Fletcher; L. C. Loyd; A. C. B. Webb; R. W. Woods, C.B.E.
Assistant Chief Clerks, T. H. T. Case, O.B.E.; J. H. Crawley; G. C. J. Crispin; R. H. Gardner; E. J. Howard; Capt. J.° C. P. Kinsman; H. A. Weeks; Major H. L. Wright, O.B.E.
Professional Clerks, B. O'Brien, LL.B.; Capt. C. S. Emden, D.F.C.; R. A. Fisher, LL.B.; E. W. S. Fletcher, LL.B.; Capt. C. S. Gifford; Major A. F. Gilchrist; Capt. E. C. Gray, M.B.E.; Capt. F. V. Harris, M.C.; Capt. C. A. Higgins, LL.B.; H. J. Howland; A. J. Kaye; Major G. S. King, M.C.; P. Ludbrook; W. L. Morton; Major C. F. Penton; A. E. Wade; A. C. Wilson.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, M.B.E..
Deputy do., W. J. Hagon.

Law Courts Branch,
705 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Principal, A. T. Hare.
Chief Clerks, R. M. Greenwood, C.B.E., LL.M.; R. Kingston; J. Rye; E. V. Thompson.
Assistant Chief Clerks, R. N. Hanscombe; S. Jacomb Hood; F. Lawton, O.B.E.; T. C. Newman, LL.B.
Professional Clerks, F. R. Baker; R. C. H. Carter; C. W. Evans; W. G. S. Fawkes; Capt. H. S. H. Hall, D.S.O.; M. E. Hare; Col. R. S. Lewis; Capt A. G. Newman; E. M. Reid; K. H. Scougal; R. B. Waterer.

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),
1, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.
Assistant King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick.
Assistant Chief Clerks, W. G. Chapman.
Professional Clerks, Capt. J. B. Finch; H. C. Hewetson and M. W. Hughes.

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir F. F. Liddell, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., W. M. Graham Harrison, C.B. ..... £1,800 to £2,000
Third do., Hon. Hugh Godley ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Rating of Government Property.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F. J. Bacon, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., F. C. Ruddle ..... £600 to £800
Chief Clerk, W. T. Chard ..... £500 to £600

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues, levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse Service are rendered to the Board of Trade, who have statutory control over the expenditure, and are submitted annually to Parliament. The accounts in connection with the Charitable Trusts are rendered to the Charity Commissioners. In addition to the public and trust funds which they administer, the Corporation have at their disposal certain private funds which are applied to the maintenance of their house on Tower Hill and to other corporate purposes. The Master of the Corporation at the present time is His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G. There are ten Acting Elder Brethren, one of whom is a retired officer of the Royal Navy and the other nine are retired Commanders of the Mercantile Marine, and besides two Elder Brethren who have retired from the Active List there are a number of Honorary Elder Brethren, including His Majesty The King and other members of the Royal Family. The ten Acting Elder Brethren, one of whom always is Deputy Master, form the Board which carries out the public and corporate duties of the Trinity House.

ELDER BRETHREN.

H.M. The King; *Master*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Deputy Master*, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Elder Brethren*, H.M. The King; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; Rear-Adm. H. B. Stewart (*retired*); The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell, C.B.E.; Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., C.B.E.; Capt. Sir A. W. Clarke, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Adm. the Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.B.; Capt. O. P. Marshall, C.B.E.; Capt. T. Golding, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C. M.P.; Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Rear-Adm. G. R. Mansell, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, C.B.E.; Capt. P. N. Layton, C.B.E.; Capt. G. Gregory, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Capt. H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., R.N.; Capt. A. H. Ryley.
Secretary, M. K. Smith, O.B.E.
Principals, W. K. Bowen, O.B.E.; L. Clubb, O.B.E.
1st Class Clerks, W. L. Veitch; H. T. Miller, M.B.E.; Maj. J. M. Nicolle, O.B.E.; Capt. J. E. A. Hunter.
2nd Class Clerks, E. Thurlow; R. Sindall; L. G. Vedy; W. M. Liesching.
Engineer-in-Chief, D. W. Hood, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.
Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton, M.I.MAR.E.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE, 9 Serle Street, W.C. 2.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1817, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in Nov., 1919, to about 72 millions of money and over 25 millions in Government Stock, held on behalf of over 2,220,780 depositors.

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Rollit, D.C.L.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE,

Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Umpire, W. B. Yates £1,500
Registrar, C. F. Bickerdike £500

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE.

16–18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir William McCormick.
Other Members, William Bateson, F.R.S.; Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir J. J. Dobbie, F.R.S.; Miss S. M. Fry; Sir Wilmot Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B.; Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B.; Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.
Secretary, W. R. Buchanan Riddell.

WALLACE COLLECTION,
Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £26,203 in 1920-21.

Keeper & Secretary, D. S. MacColl, LL.D. £500 to £700
Assistant to Keeper and Inspector of Armouries, S. J. Camp..... £400

WAR OFFICE.
(*See* ARMY, pp. 280-2.)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.
33-38, Baker Street, W. 1.

President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Other Commissioners, The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India; First Commissioner of Works; High Commissioners for Newfoundland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa; Sir W. Garstin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.; H. Gosling, C.H.; Rudyard Kipling; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. N. Macready, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Gen. Sir G. M. W. Macdonough, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Admiral Sir E. S. Poe G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Principal Architects, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A.; Sir E. Lutyens, A.R.A.; H. Baker, F.R.I.B.A. (*France*); Sir R. Lorimer, A.R.S.A. (*Italy, Egypt, Macedonia*); Sir John J. Burnet, R.S.A. (*Gallipoli and Palestine*); Edward Warren, F.R.I.B.A. (*Mesopotamia*).
Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur Browne, K.B.E.
Comptroller of Administration, Lt.-Col. H. Ellissen, C.B.E.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM,
Crystal Palace, S.W. 19.

Curator and Secretary, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A.....£700

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,
Temporary Offices, 23 Park Crescent, Portland Place, W. 1.

Administrative expenses, 1920-21, £34,623.

Commissioners, The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, *ex-officio*, *unp.*; Geo. Granville Leveson Gower.....£1,500
Joint Secretaries, Morton Evans, £800 to £1,000; E. J. Cheney, C.B.....£1,200
Assistant Secretary, W. Dawson Ainger £800
Senior Clerk, D. R. Crawfurth Smith.....£500 to £700
1st Class Clerks, H. C. Eyles; E. Blanford; J. Whyte; W. Lee Nash; T. A. Cochrane; G. P. Best; E. Talbot .....£360 to £500
Receiver-General, W. Fidler .....£500 to £700
Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth F. Brown....£1,000
Forestry Inspector, G. H. Crosfield .....£300 to £400
Clerk in Charge of Accts., Herbert Clarke £360 to £500

QUIT RENT OFFICE, DUBLIN.

Superintendent, G. H. Burnett .....£500 to £700

LEGAL BRANCH.

Solicitor, F. A. Jones, C.B.
Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, S.S.C.
Do. Ireland, Sir William Fry, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

New Forest, Bere, & Parkhurst—Deputy Surveyor, V. F. Leese.
Dean Forest—Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.
Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, L. S. Osmaston.
Windsor—Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon. Claude H. C. Willoughby.
Do. Deputy Surveyor (vacant).

NEW FOREST.

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Elective Verderers, The Earl of Normanton; G. E. Brisco Eyre; J. Jeffreys; H. F. Compton; K. Pulteney; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.
Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £477,500 in 1920-21.

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., F. E. Carter; Dan Thomas .....*unp.*
Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., C.M.G. £2,200
Private Sec., A. G. Sandison.
Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, C.B.E.; W. Leitch £1,000 to £1,200

Secretariat.

Principals, H. Bird; W. F. Scholfield, O.B.E.; A. H. S. White; F. J. E. Raby; M. Connolly, M.B.E.; H. A. Russell, M.B.E.; R. B. Seagrave (*acting*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. G. Sandison; F. E. Carter; F. N. de Norman; D. L. Macintyre, V.C.; R. A. Barker .....£200 to £500
Supt. of Registry, E. W. Horton .....£350 to £500
Staff Clerks, G. W. Jupp; D. M. Harvey £300 to £400

Directorate of Contracts & Labour.

Director, E. H. Bright, C.B., M.V.O. £1,000
Deputy do., A. G. Burnett, O.B.E. .....£550 to £650
Staff Clerks, D. M. Harvey; H. L. Davis, O.B.E.; J. G. Chester, M.B.E. .....£300 to £400

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Deputy do., A. C. E. Hughes.....£550 to £650
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Locke, O.B.E. £550 to £650
Senior Clerk, H. E. Steed.....£420 to £550
Heads of Branches (*Acting*), A. J. Whitby, M.B.E.; C. F. Crosland, M.B.E.
Staff Clerks, E. T. Blakey; W. L. Wharin; H. L. Findley; S. A. Bryant; J. Richards; A. Sellers; C. Coates; T. D. Clark (*acting*); C. C. W. Goodale (*acting*); G. L. Jordan (*acting*).....£300 to £400

Directorate of Works.

Director of Works, Sir F. Baines, C.B.E., M.V.O. £1,500
Professional Assistant, A. J. Pitcher, O.B.E.....£1,000
Chief Architect, R. J. Allison, C.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. £1,200
Senior Architect, A. R. Myers, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.; G. J. West, M.B.E. .....£900 to £1,000
Chief Mechanical & Electrical Engineer, Hubert Baines, C.B.E. £1,100
Senior Engineer, J. A. C. MacIntyre, O.B.E., R.SC. £900 to £1,000
Architects, A. Bulloch, A.R.I.B.A.; E. Cropper, O.B.E.; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A.; A. W. Heasman, O.B.E.; J. H. Markham, A.R.I.B.A.; J. W. Patterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; H. E. T. Rees; A. Scott, M.B.E.; C. J. W. Simpson F.S.I.; C. P. Wilkinson .....£550 to £750
Surveyors, J. M. Davidson; W. C. P. Eve £550 to £700
Chief Maintenance Surveyors, P. K. Manton; H. Ryle £900 to £1,000
Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson £900 to £1,000
Chief Measuring do., A. W. Jarvis,.....£750 to £850
Chief Examining do., R. M. Kearns, F.S.I. £650 to £750
Factory Engineer, F. A. Llewelyn, O.B.E. £750 to £850
Staff Clerks, P. J. Ling; J. T. Tweedie; W. G. Ryde; G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E. .....£300 to £400

Supplies Division.

Controller, J. W. Curry, O.B.E.....£800 to £1,000
Staff Clerks, H. F. Hall, £400 to £500; H. B. Allum, M.B.E.; C. H. Cooper; A. C. Herne .....£300 to £400

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation.

Director, Sir A. I. Durrant, M.V.O., O.B.E. £1,100
Senior Staff Clerk, S. M. Fane, O.B.E. .....£400 to £500
Head of Section, R. C. Cole, M.B.E. (*acting*) £500
Staff Clerks, H. E. M. Bradley, M.B.E.; F. J. Parker (*acting*); W. J. Hewkley (*acting*); P. W. Jupp (*acting*; W. E. Bentley (*acting*) .....£300 to £400

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Major W. C. Hussey, late R.E. £650 to £850
Assist. Bailiff, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, O.B.E., late R.E. £470 to £500

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, C. R. Peers, F.S.A. .....£800 to £1,000

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone, W. 1.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. F. S. Webster (Rector of All Souls).
Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The aggregate cost of the Administration of Law and Justice for the year ending March 31, 1921, is £16,578,533, as compared with £14,707,486 for the year ended March 31, 1920, an increase of £1,871,047.

	1920-21. Net.
UNITED KINGDOM AND ENGLAND AND WALES.	
Law Charges	£290,991
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	54,040
Supreme Court of Judicature	512,714
Land Registry	89,292
Public Trustee	10
County Courts	359,145
Police, England & Wales	6,298,252
Prisons, England & Wales	1,357,300
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, England & Wales	496,588
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	64,631
SCOTLAND.	
Law Charges and Courts of Law	166,318
Scottish Land Court	12,980
Register House	63,651
Police	800,250
Prisons	205,824
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	150,220
IRELAND.	
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	69,954
Supreme Court of Judicature, &c.	182,759
Irish Land Commission	1,118,763
County Court Officers, &c.	172,722
Dublin Metropolitan Police	335,250
Royal Irish Constabulary	3,402,253
Prisons	203,448
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	146,951
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	18,227
	£16,578,533

LAW SITTINGS, 1921.

Hilary .....January 11 to March 23.
Easter .....April 5 to May 13.
Trinity .....May 24 to July 30.
Michaelmas .....October 12 to December 21.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor.
Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1 1921.
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin, K.C.V.O.	1913	72
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	76
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1907	70
Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton, G.B.E., K.C.B.	1912	76
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner, G.C.B.	1913	61
Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave	1918	65

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,

Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other Members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included the Earl of Halsbury, Earl Loreburn, G.C.M.G., Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., Viscount Finlay, G.C.M.G., Lord Buckmaster, Lord Wrenbury and Lord Phillimore. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O., is a member by virtue of section 1, and Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., are members by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1901 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are Members:—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G. (Canada), Sir James Rose Innes, K.C.M.G., C.J. (South Africa —Supreme Court), Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E. (Bengal), Sir Louis Henry Davies, K.C.M.G. (Canada—Supreme Court), Mr. Justice Duff (Canada—Supreme Court), Charles Joseph Doherty (Canada), and Arthur L. Sifton (Canada).

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, C. H. L. Neish, C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace, O.B.E. £800
2nd Clerk, J. H. Houghton £450
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys £350
Woman Clerk, Miss N. C. Lewis £120

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).
Rt. Hon. Lord Sterndale, *b.* 1848, *apptd.* 1919.
Secretary, C. E. Davies £500
Principal Clerk, J. H. Critchley £400

Lord Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1921.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes	1915	66
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington	1915	68
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas E. Scrutton	1916	62
Rt. Hon. Sir John R. Atkin	1919	52
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Younger	1919	59

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division.

The Lord High Chancellor:—

The Right Hon. Frederick Edwin, Lord Birkenhead, *b.* 1872 (*apptd.* 1919). (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000
Private Secretary, Robert Wynne Bankes £500

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1921.
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	64
Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargant	1913	64
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury	1913	60
Hon. Sir Arthur Frederic Peterson	1915	62
Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1918	59
Hon. Frank Russell	1919	53

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England:—

The Rt. Hon. Rufus Daniel Earl of Reading, G.C.B., K.C.V.O. (*b.* 1860, *apptd.* 1913).....£8,000
Secretary, Viscount Erleigh £500
Clerk, E. W. Miller £400

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1921.
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles John Darling	1897	71
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	78
Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence	1904	75
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge	1907	69
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	70
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	63
Hon. Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	67
Hon. Sir Sydney A. T. Rowlatt, K.C.S.I.	1912	53
Hon. Sir Clement M. Bailhache	1912	64
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman	1914	63
Hon. Sir John Sankey	1914	54
Hon. Sir Henry McCardie	1916	50
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	60
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	50
Hon. Sir Frederick A. Greer	1919	57
Hon. Sir Rigby Swift	1920	46
Hon. Sir Edward Acton	1920	56

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke (*born* 1856, *apptd.* 1919).....£5,000
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, C.B., (*born* 1863, *apptd.* 1917) £5,000

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E. A. Napier £600
Clerk, R. L. Overbury.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C. £2,000
Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, Hon. Harold Robson.
Pursebearer, H. Pusey £200
Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Robert Wynne Bankes.
Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman £450

Chancery Courts.

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr. Justice Peterson.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, A. F. Ridsdale; *G to N*, A. Keen; *O to Z*, P. W. Chandler ..... each £1,500

Mr. Justice Sargant and Mr. Justice Russell.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, R. T. Watkin Williams; *G to N*, Charles Hulbert; *O to Z*, Richd. White ..... each £1,500

Mr. Justice Astbury and Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, J. H. P. Chitty; *E to K*, H. D. Hughes-Onslow; *L to R*, Saml. A. M. Satow; *S to Z*, John Chas. Fox ..... each £1,500

First Class Clerks, H. G. James; E. J. Harvey; L. Pritchard; H. W. Darwall; F. E. W. Nichols; A. Paget; H. R. Hopkins; W. T. Roberts; J. J. Keane; J. H. Jackson; A. R. Samuels; A. C. Dalton; T. H. Christmas; A. Tutte; H. A. Bradley; A. W. Brown ..... each £600

Chancery Registrars' Office.—£24,625.

Registrars, W. E. Church, £2,000; W. O. Goldschmidt; A. H. Borrer; F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge; H. S. Jolly ..... £1,200 to £1,600
Principal Clerks, E. Hicks Beach; C. C. Forster Dickson; J. F. More; H. G. Garrett; W. T. D. Ritchie; R. N. R. Blaker; W. U. Timmis £250 to £800
Third Class Clerks, J. W. Collyer; T. Millikin; H. H. Stone; T. Hardy; T. J. Lewis; H. F. Blake.
Appeal and Cause Clerk, H. B. Goddard.
Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank.

Companies (Winding-Up),

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

Judges, Hon. Sir John M. Astbury and Hon. Sir P. O. Lawrence.
Registrar, Arthur Stiebel.
Principal Clerk, J. R. Bull.
First Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin £600
Second Class Clerks, J. T. Wilson; W. J. Roper ... £400
Third do., D. M. Walker; C. J. Lisle; G. D. Tewsley £200

Conveyancing Counsel of the Court.

A. Underhill; W. M. Spence; T. C. Williams; J. E. H. Benn; B. L. Cherry; A. E. Russell.

Examiners of the Court.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

F. J. N. Pearson; A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; G. E. Morrison; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin; F. Watt; W. V. Ball.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court.
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.

Edward J. Pollock; Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.; George Alexander Scott ..... each £1,500

Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court.

Arthur Rhys Roberts £1,100

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,483.)

Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. M. Paulton £1,200
Deputy do., J. A. Longley £900
Principal Clerks, H. Sellar; W. Watson; E. M. Stoneham ..... £600 to £700
Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court. (£34,887.)

Masters of the Supreme Court.

Sir T. Willes Chitty (*Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*); Samuel H. Day (*a*); G. A. Bonner; Leonard W. Kershaw (*b*) (*King's Coroner and Master of the Crown Office*); Ernest A. Jelf; F. F. Daldy; W. Whately ..... each £1,500
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert J. D. Coleridge; Egerton C. Baring Lawford ..... each £1,000

Writ, Appearance, and Judgment Department.

Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75) ...†
Chief Clerk, W. Turner Cooke ..... †
Clerks, A to K, A. J. Penny; R. Macgregor; J. P. Lalor; F. R. P. Stringer; M. F. C. Willson; A. J. MacClymont; G. Gardener; *L to Z*, T. F. Atkinson; E. C. Anstee; A. L. Woodcock; H. Macdonald; H. M. Bacon; A. E. Smith; A. J. Johnston ..... †

Letters of Request to Foreign Countries.

F. R. P. Stringer and M. F. C. Willson (Room 70).

Summons and Order Department.‡

Chief Clerk, A. Brocklesby ..... †
Clerks, P. A Quin; P. J. Bowie; B. Darwall; H. Hinton; E. G. Jacobs; A. E. Smith.

Filing, Record, and Enrolment Department.*

(*Including Affidavits*) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.
Chief Clerk, F. Hullah ..... †

Affidavits and Enrolments.

Chief Clerk, F. Hullah.
Clerks, C. Clerk; E. C. Freeman; C. R. C. Shields.

General Filing.

Clerks, C. J. Timms; C. Clerk; A. Finch; H. Morrill; R. R. May; D. A. P. Turner.

Master's Secretary's Department.

Clerks, Philip Clark; G. L. Warren.
Election Petitions,

King's Remembrancer's and Acknowledgments Department.*

King's Remembrancer, Sir T. Willes Chitty (*Senior Master*) £200
Clerks, J. Johnston; S. A. Lynn; C. G. Moule ..... †

Bills of Sale and Deeds of Arrangement Department.*

Chief Clerk, A. St. J. W. Wriford ..... †
Clerks, G. G. Lacey; W. Grant; J. Martin; E. W. Butler.
Book Shewer, C. Sloper.

Crown Office and Associates Department.§

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Leonard W. Kershaw.
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge and Egerton C. B. Lawford.
Chief Clerk of the Crown Office, E. H. D. Image.
Chief Associate, J. Kenyon.
Clerks, A. H. Gipps; H. M. W. Baynes; W. J. Field; W. C. Watson; A. O. Thomas; W. E. Davis; G. W. Townesend; J. O. Griffits; G. Meyer; A. F. Love; W. C. Bradley; N. L. Lockton; D. Boland

Courts of Justice Scrivenery Department.

Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 123).
Assistant Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.
Book-keepers, G. Button; E. J. Talbot.
(45 Writing Clerks.)

Supreme Court Taxing Office.

Masters of the Supreme Court, Spencer Whitehead (*Senior*) £1,600; Granville Smith; G. A. King; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; W. H. O. Stewart Jobson ..... each £1,500

(*a*) Mr. Day is the prescribed officer under the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Petitions Act.
(*b*) Mr. Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.
* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200.
‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.
§ Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.

Clerks, H. F. Blake; A. W. Pinder; F. R. Cutler; A. J. Johnston; W. R. Shaw; H. J. Howes; R. G. Gurney; C. B. Cooper; J. Sworder; A. F. Small; J. M. Cole; M. H. Spicer; C. G. Box; H. M. Drake; F. G. Wortham; T. G. Thomas; W. J. Bannehr; F. J. Mathews; A.W. Porter; W. Fairfax; W. C. Brett; T. H. Parker; W. F. Poltock; J. J. Ramsay.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.
(£44,798).

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke ...£5,000
Clerk, Arthur Willis ...£400
Secretary, Edward Duke, O.B.E. ...£300
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, G.C.B. ...£5,000
Clerk, E. W. Smith ...£400
King's Proctor, Sir John Paget Mellor, K.C.B. ...£2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£34,960.

Registrars, Alfred Musgrave (Senior), £1,600; Walter A. Inderwick; F. L. de Quetteville; W. T. Barnard, K.C. ...£1,200 to £1,500
Record Keeper, Rowland Hill ...£600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£7,075.

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe ...£1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes ...£1,200
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell ...£700 to £800
Clerks, F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. S. Roscoe; R. D. Lamb ...£100 to £600
Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.
Shipkeeper, S. W. Craske.
Messengers, H. Crease; E. Mott; P. Dove.

Bankruptcy Department,
Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,402.

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge ...£5,000
Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper.
Senior Registrar, Herbert James Hope ...£1,500
Registrars, Frank Mellor; Paul M. Franke; Arthur Stiebel ...£1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk (*Senior Registrar's Department*), J. W. Bradford ...£600
Taxing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A. ...£1,500
Senior Official Receiver, Egerton S. Grey ...£1,200
Official Receivers, W. P. Bowyer; Hon. W. J. H. Boyle; D. Williams.
Assistant do., E. C. F. Vyvyan; E. Parke.

Companies Winding Up.

Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Astbury and Hon. Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.

Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act.

Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Bray.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.
(*Offices*—Room 473 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*).
Assist. Registrar, T. D. Lawrance.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.; W. E. Stone; E. G. H. Evans; R. H. French.

Poor Persons' Department.
(Room 786 Royal Courts.)

Prescribed Officers, J. C. Fox, G. A. Bonner, and L. W. Kershaw (Masters of the Supreme Court); A. Musgrave (Probate Registrar).
Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short.

Railway and Canal Commission.
(*Offices*—Rooms 772 and 773 Royal Courts.)

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Lush (*England*), Hon. Lord Mackenzie (*Scotland*), Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Kenny (*Ireland*).
Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Lord Terrington; (a vacancy).
Registrar, (vacant).
Clerk, T. H. Parker.

Land Values Reference Committee.
(*Office*—Room 121 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors' Inst.
Secretary, J. Johnston.
Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Light Railway Commission.
7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, H. A. Steward ...£1,000
Acting Commissioner and Secretary, Alan D. Erskine ...£750
Assist. Secretary, Kenneth J. M. Teesdale.
Clerks, R. P. Stoneham; C. S. Adams.

Masters in Lunacy and Visitors of Lunatics,
(£17,503).

Royal Courts of Justice.—£17,403.

Masters, Henry Studdy Theobald, K.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C. ...each £2,000
Chief Clerk, Russell Prichard ...£800
Visitors, Hon. John Mansfield (*Legal*); Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; David Nicolson, C.B., M.D. ...each £1,500
Secretary, H. Macdonald ...£250

Director of Public Prosecutions,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Sir Archibald H. Bodkin ...£2,500
Asst. Director, Guy Stephenson, C.B. ...£1,700
Principal Assistant, F. J. Sims, M.V.O. ...£1,000
Chief Clerks, S. Pearce, W. Lewis, A. F. Rowe ...£600 to £800
Assistant Chief Clerks, H. S. Pearce, A. S. Cohen, C. R. V. Wallace ...£400 to £550
Professional Clerks, G. C. Peevor, R. P. Pashley, L. N. Vincent Evans, G. R. Paling, B. G. Saywell, E. Clayton, H. A. K. Morgan, H. J. Parham £200 to £400
Clerk in Charge of Registry, Geo. Moorman.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

SOUTH-EASTERN.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. *alt.* (Bury St. Edmunds, 1921).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Guildford)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ...£800
Associate, Harry Clover, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ...£300
Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ...£280

MIDLAND.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple ...£800
Clerk of Arraigns, William Edward Moorman.
Associate, C. L. Lacey-Smith.
Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalzell.

NORTHERN.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.

Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester) —W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston £500
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £260

NORTH-EASTERN.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns, C. B. Johnson, 3 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. £280
Associate, T. Boston Bruce, 4 Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C. £300

OXFORD.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford*. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Wilts, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1918 *Salisbury*; *Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1921 *Taunton*; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, J. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4. ..... £800
Clerk of Indictments, Alfred Read £300
Associate, R. G. Seton £220

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, Herbert Channell, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 771, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 ..... £500
Princ. Assist., C. H. Glascodine £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, Charles Elton Jones £150

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople.

President, Sir William Mackenzie, K.C., K.B.E.
Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart., K.C.; F. H. McLeod, C.B.; Sir William Robinson.
Members, Miss Violet Markham; Miss Cicile Matheson; E. J. Brown; J. M. Bryce, C.B.E.; F. S. Button; D. C. Cummings, C.B.E.; Col. J. McCausland Denny, C.B.; Sir Duncan Elliot, K.B.E.; James Fullerton, C.B.E.
Secretary, G. T. Reid.
Asst. do., R. J. Humphreys.

National Wages Board (Railways).

Chairman Sir William Mackenzie, K.C., K.B.E.
Representing Railway Companies. Sir Herbert A. Walker, K.C.B.; Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E.; Sir Thomas Williams; C. Aldington.
Representing Railwaymen, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.; W. J. Abrahams; W. J. R. Squance (?); W. Stevenson.
Representing Users of Railways. Sir Thomas Robinson M.P.; E. Manville, M.P.; H. J. May; J. B. Williams.
Secretary, G. T. Reid.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
(Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874.")

Court of Arches.

Registry, 23 Knightrider St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore.

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1).

Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do., H. E. Johnson.
Chief Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull.
Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar-General's Office.

for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.

Vicar-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, P.C., K.C.V.O.
Registrar, F. H. Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York.

Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.

Vicar-Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

*** There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops; these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. *See* also section, "Marriage Licences," pp. 415-419.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry.

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's

Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Judge, Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L.
Registrars, F. H. Lee and C. W. Lee.
Apparitor, Frederick Thomas.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Assistant, S. J. Shepherd.

THE LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—£57,605.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; other business, 10 to 4. Saturdays closed at 1.

Chief Registrar, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale £1,500
Registrars, Hugh Pollock; C. T. Musgrave; W. F. Burnett.....£850 to £1,000
Assist. Registrars, A. R. G. Jennings; R. J. M. Borough; J. S. Stewart-Wallace; G. A. H. Rendall; C. A. L. Lewis; S. Lowenthal .....£700 to £800
Examiners of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division; W. S. Eastwood; T. R. Colquhoun-Dill.

Registration of Title.

Examiners of Titles, G. W. Falkner; A. J. Sturton; C. W. Heanage; J. P. Purcell; H. M. Rowland; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C. Deans.....£500 to £600

Middlesex Deeds Department.

Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell .....£500 to £600
Chief Assistant, J. D. Dart.....£250 to £300
Map Index and Searches, W. G. Nottage, F.S.I.

Land Charges, Registration and Searches Dept.

Senior Clerk, E. W. Eaton .....£500 to £600

Middlesex Map Index.

Superintendent, W. G. Nottage, F.S.I.....£400 to £500

Survey and Map Department.

Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage; Lt.-Col. R. F. Drury, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. .....£400 to £550
Examiner, W. S. Tratman £380
Superintendents, J. W. Buttery; W. King; E. Ainsworth; S. G. N. Mann.

Secretary and Accounts.

Secretary and Clerk of Accounts, D'A. Little, O.B.E. £500 to £600
Assistant do., W. E. Menday.....£400 to £500

Scrivenery Department.

Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes.....£300 to £400
Clerk of Accounts, A. H. Coates .....£300 to £400

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—J. Bickersteth.
West " *Wakefield*—T. B. Sugden.
North " *Northallerton*—Hubert G. Thornley.

CITY OF LONDON COURTS.

Lord Mayor's Court, Guildhall, E.C. 2.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., LL.B. (*Recorder*), £4,000; H. F. Dickens, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*) £2,000
Assistant Judge, Frank Stather Jackson £1,500
Registrar, ...£1,000
Serjeant-at-Mace, Horace Fitch.....£500
Deputy do., Francis Sully £300
Chief Clerk, George William Powell £450

City of London Court, Guildhall.

Judge, Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C....£2,500
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, James Anstey Wild, jun.....£1,700
Assist. to do., Evelyn Brooksbank Tattershall.....£800
High Bailiff, Rowland Goodwin.....£400

COUNTY COURTS.

Treasury County Court Department.—£14,240.
Treasury, Whitehall (11 to 5).

Superintendent, B. J. Bridgeman £1,100
Asst. do. and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tilley £400 to £600
Deputy do., F. W. J. Kemp.....£250 to £500
Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; H. J. Elton; C. F. Dyson; H. J. James; P. J. Darby; H. S. Hughes .....£200 to £450

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.,
Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. 1. (Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Registrar, A. W. Hurst .....*unp*
Chief Clerk, C. H. Howes.

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

(42) Bloomsbury, Great Portland Street, W. 1. Whitechapel, Great Prescot Street, E. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Bray and His Honour Judge Cluer.....£1,500
Bloomsbury.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Edward Huelin, M.A.
Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, George M. Light, B.A.
" *High Bailiff*, William Owen.

(48) Bromley; Dartford; Gravesend; Lambeth.

Judge.—His Honour Judge Parry.....£1,500
Bromley.—*Registrar*, E. Latter.
Dartford.—*Registrar*, Walter E. Chancellor.
Gravesend.—*Registrar*, Charles Edward Hatten.
Lambeth.—*Registrar*, William Burchell Pritchard.

(41) Clerkenwell, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.

Judges, His Honour Judge Scully and His Honour Judge Graham, K.C. £1,500
Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.
High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) Croydon, Surrey. Kingston, Surrey. Wandsworth, Garratt Lane, S.W. 18.

Judge, His Honour Judge Harington £1,500
Croydon.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. E. Fox.
Kingston.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. J. Bell.
Wandsworth.—*Judge*, His Hon. Judge E. Harington.
Registrar and High Bailiff, R. L. G. Willoughby.

(38) Romford and Ilford.

Judge, His Honour Judge Crawford.....£1,500
Edmonton.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Hubert Gough.
Romford and Ilford, Essex.—His Honour Judge Crawford.
Registrar, Adam Partington.
High Bailiff, C. Godfrey.

(43) Marylebone, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

West London, North End Road, W. Kensington, S.W.
Judge, His Honour Judge Walworth H. Roberts £1,500
Marylebone.—*Registrars*, James Curtis; T. M. V. Vaughan Roderick.
" *High Bailiff*, J. Swinford Francis.
West London.—*Registrar*, George Shilton.
" *High Bailiff*, The Registrar.

(39) Shoreditch, 221 Old St., E.C.

Judge, His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Registrar, E. E. Wickham.
High Bailiff, Henry Grimsdall.

(40) Bow, Bow Rd., E. 3.

Judge, His Honour Judge Graham, K.C.....£1,500
Registrar, H. A. Hore.
High Bailiff, Charles J. R. Tijou.

(47) Southwark, Swan Street.
Greenwich, Burney St. Woolwich, William St.

Judge, His Honour Judge Granger £1,500
Southwark.—*Registrar & Acting High Bailiff*, Thomas A. Bros.
Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Registrar & High Bailiff*, C. M. Treadwell.

(42) Brentford.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Edward Bray.....£1,500
Registrar and High Bailiff, F. C. Silis.

(44) Westminster, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A. Tobin, K.C. £1,500
Registrars, Charles Ernest Cuff; George Ogle Jacob.
High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

OTHER COUNTY COURT JUDGES
(each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland *see* **"Sheriffs Principal"; for Ireland** *see* **Irish Section.**

[*All the County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]

Amphlett, Richd. Holmden, K.C. (21), Birmingham.
Bairstow, Arthur Wm. (12), Yorkshire, West Riding.
Baker, Sir George Sherston, Bt. (17), Lincolnshire, &c.
Bowen, Ivor (28), Mid Wales.
Brown, Reginald, K.C. (9), Crewe, Stockport, &c.
Cann, Wm. Moore (20), Leicestershire.
Elliott, Adshead (23), Sheffield, &c.
Farrant, Hy. Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
Innes, Sir Patrick Rose-, K.O. (18), Notts and Yorkshire.
James, Arthur Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Kelly, Stanley Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
Lailey, Barnard, K.C. (51), Winchester, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter (57), Devon and Somerset.
Lock, B. Fossett (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
McCarthy, J. W. (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Mackarness, Fredc. Michael Coleridge (50), Brighton.
Macklin, A. Romer (11), Bradford, Leeds, &c.
Macpherson, Alan (53), Gloucestershire.
Marchant, Jas. Robt. Vernam (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Mellor, Frank H., K.C. (8), Manchester, &c.
Moore, Robert Ernest (2), Durham, &c.
Morgan, John Lloyd, K.C. (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Mulligan, James, K.C. (32), Cambs and Norfolk.
Newell, Harold (19), Derbyshire.
Parfitt, James John, K.C. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Parsons, Albert, K.C. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Radcliffe, F. R. Yonge (36), Oxford, &c.
Roberts, John Bryn (29), Chester and North Wales.
Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Selfe, Sir William Lucius (43), Marylebone, &c.
Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c.
Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c.
Snagge, T. Mordaunt (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
Stanger, Henry Yorke, K.C. (54), Bristol, &c.
Sturges, Hugh Murray, K.C. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Taylor, Hy. Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Tebbs, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Terrell, Hy., K.C. (58), Plymouth, Exeter, &c.
Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
Turner, Richard W. (12), Bradford, &c.
Wilson, Herbt. Wm. Lush-, K.C. (59), Cornwall.

RECORDERS.

Acland, Sir Regd. B. Dyke, K.C., *Oxford* (1903).
Adkins, Sir Ryland Dent, K.C., M.P., *Birmingham* (1920).
Ashton, Arthur Jacob, K.C., *Manchester* (1914).
Atkinson, Edwd. Tindal, K.C., *Leeds* (1896).
Attenborough, Charles Leete, *Great Grimsby* (1918).
Baker, His Hon. Sir G. S., Bart., *Barnstaple and Bideford* (1889).
Bell, Herbert Wright, *The Hartlepools* (1902).
Blaiklock, George, *Grantham* (1915).
Bosanquet, Samuel R. C., *Ludlow* (1919).
Bourke, Matthew J., *Cork* (1908).
Boxall, William P. G., K.C., *Brighton* (1911).
Buszard, Marston C., K.C., *Leicester* (1899).
Butler, Slade, *Rye* (1911).
Cautley, Henry Strother, K.C., M.P., *Sunderland* (1918).
Charles, Ernest Bruce, K.C., C.B.E., *Bournemouth* (1915).
Clay, William Henry, *Stoke-on-Trent* (1910).
Colam, Robert Fredk., K.C., *Croydon* (1900).
Cooke, Temple, *Southampton* (1898).
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C., *Folkestone* (1886).
Craig, His Hon. Jno. Walker, *Belfast* (1911).
Croft, Hy. Herbert Stephen, *Tenterden* (1891).
David, Alexr. Jones, K.C., *Newcastle-under Lyme* (1909).
Disturnal, Wm. Josiah, K.C., *Dudley* (1898).
Drury, George Thorn, K.C., *Dover* (1920).
Dummett, Robert Ernest, *South Molton* (1911).
Dyer, Charles Edward, K.C., *Northampton* (1918).
Elliston, William Rowley, *Great Yarmouth* (1913).
Emanuel, Samuel Hy., K.C., *Winchester* (1915).
Fitzgerald, Francis John, C.B.E., *Newbury* (1904).
Fleming Samuel, *Doncaster* (1920).
Foote, John Alderson, K.C., *Exeter* (1899).
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C., *London* (1900).
Gill, Charles Frederick, K.C., *Chichester* (1890).
Goddard, Rayner, *Poole* (1917).
Graham, Alexander, *Bridgnorth* (1905).
Grantham, William Wilson, *Deal* (1905).
Greenwell, His Hon. F. J., C.B.E., *Durham* (1883).
Gregory, Henry Holman, K.C., M.P., *Bath* (1916).
Grotrian, Herbert Brent, *Scarborough* (1918).
Hall, Sir E. Marshall, K.C., *Guildford* (1916).
Hanham, Jno. Castleman Swinburne-, *Faversham* (1908).
Hansell, Edward William, *Maidstone* (1917).
Hart, Heber L., K.C., *Ipswich* (1915).
Hawke, John Anthony, K.C., *Plymouth* (1912).
Hazel, Alfred Ernest Wm., C.B.E., *Burton-on-Trent* (1912).
Hemmerde, Edwd. George, K.C., *Liverpool* (1909).
Hill, Henry S. Staveley-, *Banbury* (1903).
Hope, Collingwood, C.B.E., K.C., *Bolton* (1903).
Hope, Wm. Hy. Bateman, *Wells* (1907).
Hulton, Stamford, M.B.E., *Lichfield* (1905).
Hurst, John Gibbard, K.C., *Warwick* (1916).
Innes, Edward Alfred Mitchell-, C.B.E., K.C., *Middlesbrough* (1915).
James, His Hon. A Gwynne-, *Hereford* (1894).
Jones, Charles Edward, *Maldon and Saffron Walden* (1911).
Jones, Llewellyn Archer Atherley-, K.C., *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (1906).
Jones, Edwd. Wm. Milner-, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1917).
Kekewich, Trehawke Herbert, *Tiverton* (1899).
Kemp, Henry Thomas, K.C., *Hull* (1917).
Kenyon, Robert Lloyd, *Oswestry* (1896).
Langdon, Adolph Max Lazarus, K.C., *Salford* (1915).
Latham, Alexr. Mere, *Birkenhead* (1912).
Le Breton, Clement Martin, O.B.E., K.C., *Sudbury* (1918).
Leonard, Samuel Henry, *Penzance* (1899).
Leslie, Jno. Wm. St. Lawrance, *Shrewsbury* (1903).
Lloyd, Sir Horatio, *Chester* (1866).
Lowenthal, Charles Frederick, *Huddersfield* (1919).
Luck, Richard, *Richmond, Yorks* (1920).
Mackey, Archd. John, *Andover* (1898).
Macmorran, Alexander, K.C., *Hastings* (1915).
Malden, Charles Edward, *Thetford* (1885).
Manisty, Herbert F., K.C., *Berwick-on-Tweed* (1905).
Mathew, Theobald, *Margate* (1913).
Matthews, Joseph Bridges, K.C., *Tewkesbury* (1912).
Mattinson, Miles Walker, K.C., *Blackburn* (1886).
Mellor, His Hon. Frank H., C.B.E., K.C., *Preston* (1898).
Mirehouse, Wm. Edward, *Wenlock* (1889).
Morten, Edward, K.C., *West Ham* (1894).
Mortimer, Geo. Fredk. Lloyd, K.C., *Rotherham* (1905).
Muir, Sir Richard David, *Colchester* (1911).
Nash, William Harry, *Abingdon* (1888).
Neville, Regd. Jas. Neville, *Bury St. Edmunds* (1905).
Nield, Sir Herbert, K.C., M.P., *York* (1917).
Odgers, Wm. Blake, K.C., *Bristol* (1912).
O'Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Thos. L., K.C., *Dublin* (1905).
Owen, Edwd. Annesley, *Walsall* (1893).
Page, Ernest, K.C., *Carlisle* (1904).
Parr, Thomas Henning, *Salisbury* (1918).
Plumptre, Regd. Chas. Edwd., *West Bromwich* (1892).
Pollock, Sir Ernest M., K.B.E., K.C., M.P., *Kingston-on-Thames* (1911).
Pope, Samuel, *Burnley* (1915).
Powell, Arthur Ghas. J., K.C., *Wolverhampton* (1918).
Preedy, Digby Cotes-, *Smethwick* (1919).
Raffety, Frank Walter, *High Wycombe* (1905).
Raikes, Henry St. John Digby, *King's Lynn* (1905).
Rawlinson, Jno. Fredk. Peel, K.C., M.P., *Cambridge* (1898).
Rhodes, George, K.C., *Oldham* (1914).
Ricketts, George Wm., *Portsmouth* (1914).
Russell, Harold John Hastings, *Bedford* (1912).
Safford, Frank, *Canterbury* (1894).
Samson, Sir Edward Marlay, K.B.E., *Swansea* (1918).
Sandlands, Paul Ernest, *Newark* (1915).
Seton, Robert George, *Devizes* (1904).
Sherwood, Frederic William, *Worcester* (1908).
Slade, Wyndham Neave, *Bridgwater* (1898).
Smith, Morton William, *Rochester* (1897).
Spokes, Arthur Hewett, *Reading* (1894).
Sturges, His Hon. H. M., *New Windsor* (1912).
Todd, His Hon. Andrew, *Londonderry* (1912).
Vachell, Charles Francis, K.C., *Gloucester* (1905).
Walker, Benjamin Hollis, K.C., *Derby* (1918).

Ward, Fredk. Temple Barrington-, K.C., *Hythe* (1914).
Waugh, William James, K.C., *Sheffield* (1915).
Wedderburn, Alexr. Dundas Ogilvy, *Gravesend* (1897).
Whiteley, George Cecil, *Sandwich* (1920).
Williams, Roland E. L. Vaughan-, K.C., *Carmarthen* (1917).
Williams, Wm. Llewelyn, K.C., *Cardiff* (1915).
Williams, Sir Wm. Ellis Hume-, K.B.E., K.C., M.P., *Norwich* (1905).
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, *Stamford* (1912).
Wragge, Robert Horton Vernon, *Pontefract* (1905).
Wright, Thomas Rowland Drake, *Bradford* (1905).
Young, Hugo Joseph, K.C., *Lincoln* (1905).

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C., Common Serjeant of *London.*
Jackson, Frank Stather, Asst. Judge of Lord Mayor's Court, *London.*
Kempe, Sir Alfred Bray, Judge of Consistory Court, *London.*
Lawrence, Roger Barnard, K.C., Vice-Chancellor, *County Palatine of Lancaster.*
Lawrie, Allan James, Deputy Chairman, *County of London Sessions.*
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., K.C., Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports.*
Roskill, John, K.C., Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford.*
Taylor, Sir William Francis Kyffin, K.B.E., K.C., President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool.*
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C., Chairman, *County of London Sessions.*
Wild, Sir Ernest Edward, K.C., M.P., Judge of Guildhall Court of Record, *Norwich.*

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1921 :—

1921.	11th January.	1921.	31st May.
,,	8th February.	,,	28th June.
,,	8th March.	,,	18th July.
,,	5th April.	,,	6th September.
,,	20th April.	,,	18th October.

Clerk of the Court, Herbert Austin.
Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

General Quarter Sessions, 1921.

London.		*Southwark.*	
5th Jan.	6th April.	7th Jan.	8th April.
29th June.	19th Oct.	1st July.	21st Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read. *Deputy,* Herbert Austin.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

Commissioner, Capt. Sir William Nott-Bower, K.C.V.O. £1,700
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner £1,200
Chief Clerk & Superintendent, John Stark, O.B.E £800

CITY OF LONDON POLICE COURTS.

Mansion House Justice Room.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,100
Assistant Clerk, Lewis Beeston £450
Affidavit Clerk, Robt. Arthur Warren £375

Guildhall.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill £1,250
Assistant Clerk, W. Thoday £550
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Brig.-Gen. W. T. F. Horwood, C.B., D.S.O. £3,000
Private Secretary, G. Rivers Bodilly.
Assistant Commissioners, Sir Basil H. Thomson, K.C.B.; Hon. Trevor Bingham, C.B.; F. L. D. Elliott, C.B.; James W. Olive, C.B.E. ..... each £1,200
Deputy Asst. Commissioners, N. Kendal; Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, D.S.O. ..... £800 to £1,000
Secretary, W. H. Kendall, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Edwards, O.B.E. (£800); F. H. Underwood; G. H. Gardner ... £700 to £800
Clerk of Accounts, A. W. Hallward £750

Establishment Officer, Col. S. G. Partridge, C.M.G., C.B.E. ..... £700 to £800

Senior Clerks, B. T. Earle; W. S. Mylius; M. B. Frere; H. A. Tripp ..... £500 to £650
Clerks (Old Establishment), D. H. North; H. Ravenscroft; C. Annesley; Lt.-Col. Hon. E. R. Thesiger, D.S.O.; J. E. Simpson ..... £400 to £500
Junior Clerks, W. G. Galley; H. L. Sheppard; R. N. Huggett; S. J. Chamberlain, D.F.C.; C. R. D. Pulling; G. R. Sharpe; G. Carmichael £150 to £400
Registrar, H. G. Gilbert ..... £300 to £400
Asst. do., E. A. Rix; S. W. Richards.
Surgeon-in-Chief, Sir Chas. A. Ballance, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Physician, M. A. Cassidy, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs. Wontner & Sons.
Superintendents, F. W. Abbott (*acty.*); Albert Gooding; John Parsons; Arthur Bassom.
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., A. Lawrence; F. Thomas; C. Collins; J. McBrien; F. Wensley; A. Hawkins, M.B.E.; F. Carlin; A. Neil.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER
For the Metropolitan Police District.

Receiver, J. F. Moylan, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, A. T. Shepherd.
Secretary, W. J. Wilby ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Pryce; E. Eraut ..... £700 to £800
Cashier, R. K. O'Neill ..... £450 to £650
Senior Clerks, G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower; H. H. Conyn; C. A. Palmer; A. T. Shepherd ..... £450 to £650
Junior Clerks, H. de L. Anderson; E. D. Conran; J. B. Reynolds; R. J. Hayward; E. W. Petty; H. Day; J. F. Marshall; T. L. N. Mostyn; P. W. J. A. Lawless ..... £150 to £400
Supt. of Registry, T. B. Burgess ..... £250 to £300
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College Street, S.W. 1.
Surveyor and Architect, J. Dixon Butler, F.R.I.B.A. £900
Deputy Surveyor, G. M. Trench, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. £600
Principal Assistant Architect, A. Howell, F.R.I.B.A. ..... £450 to £600

Districts and Divisions of Metropolitan Police.

Chief Constables of Districts, Maj. E. M. Lafone; Maj. M. Tomlin; H. D. Morgan; J. Billings, M.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions.

A Whitehall.—William J. Hopkins.
,, ,, Stephen F. Spencer (In attendance on H.M. The King).
B Chelsea.—Ernest Bacchus.
C St. James's.—Charles Bastable.
D Marylebone.—Charles Glass.
E Holborn.—James Cameron, M.B.E.
F Paddington.—Joseph Short.
G Finsbury.—Albert Davis.
H Whitechapel.—Francis Mackay.
J Hackney.—James Best.
K Bow.—William Macmillan M.B.E.
L Lambeth.—Edwin Lewis M.B.E.
M Southwark.—Arthur Hammett.
N Islington.—William Parker.
P Camberwell.—James Anderson.
R Greenwich.—Francis Pratt.
S Hampstead.—Thomas Williams, O.B.E.
T Hammersmith.—William Newman, M.B.E.
V Wandsworth.—Alfred Boxhall.
W Brixton.—Edward West, M.B.E.
X Kilburn.—Thomas Landon.
Y Highgate.—John Evans.
Thames.—Charles Clark.
Woolwich Dockyard.—John Devine, O.B.E.
Portsmouth Dockyard.—Frederick Spencer.
Devonport Dockyard.—David Sewell.
Chatham Dockyard.—Charles Sly.
Pembroke Dockyard.—Thomas Peel (*Chief Insp.*).
Rosyth.—Albert Keys.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act*, 1839.)

BOW STREET, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

Magistrates, Sir Henry Chartres Biron £1,800
Chester Jones £1,500
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Gaskell £700

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros £1,500
1. A. Symmons £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Wilson £700

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W. 1.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
George Lewis Denman £1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill £650

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH. Blackheath Hill, S.E. 10.

Magistrates, Henry William Disney £1,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O.B.E. £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon £650

LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E. 11.

Magistrates, Arthur Edmund Gill £1,500
John G. Hay Halkett £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington ..... £650 to £700

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place, W. 1

Magistrates, E. C. Tennyson d'Eyncourt £1,500
William Hamilton Leycester £1,500
Chief Clerk, Walter Crow ..... £420 to £650

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road, N. 16.

Magistrate, Edward Forbes Lankester, K.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, C. H. Denyer ..... £550 to £700

OLD STREET, E.C. 1.

Magistrates, William Clarke Hall £1,500
H. W. Wilberforce £1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud ..... £550 to £700

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney, E. 1.

Magistrates, Henry G. Rooth £1,500
John A. R. Cairns £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. H. Glanville ..... £420 to £650

*TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.

Magistrates, H. C. A. Bingley £1,500
Henry Turner Waddy £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. K. Y. Rigg ..... £550 to £700

WESTMINSTER, Vincent Square, S.W. 1.

Magistrates, C. K. Francis £1,500
Cecil M. Chapman £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr £700

WEST LONDON, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W. 14.

Magistrates, Henry Lannoy Cancellor £1,500
Edward C. P. Boyd £1,500
Chief Clerk, W. G. Hobbs ..... £420 to £700

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.

Magistrate, Ralph V. Bankes, K.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Frederick Temple Martin ... £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882.)

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.

Magistrate, John Ratcliffe Cousins £1,150
Deputy Magistrate, F. Shewell Cooper .....
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £900

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, *Salford* (1913).
Atkinson, Charles Milner, *Leeds* (1894).
Brierley, Edgar, O.B.E., *Manchester* (1902).
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
Cousins, John Ratcliffe, *West Ham* (1917).
Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Grubbe, Walter John, *East Ham* (1906).
Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
Jones, Morgan Phillips Griffiths, O.B.E., *Middlesbrough*.
Lewis, Sir Thomas Williams, *Cardiff* (1887).
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910).
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914).
Neilson, George, *Glasgow* (1909).
Neville, Nigel Charles Alfred, *Wolverhampton* (1885).
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905).
Tassell, Alick James, *Chatham and Sheerness* (1902).
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).
Yates, Joseph Maghull, K.C., *Manchester* (1904).

* Juvenile Court, Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER SESSIONS are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect. 42 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining 20 being Adjourned Quarter Sessions.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. £2,000
Deputy do., Allan J. Lawrie £1,500
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
Deputy do., Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E., Guildhall, S.W.
Deputy do. do., C. W. Radcliffe, B.A.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, Sir Charles G. Walpole.
Deputy Chairmen, Spencer Whitehead; Ralph Neville.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weeding.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, Thomas Hudson (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.
Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Henry Robert Oswald £1,500
Coroner's Office, High Street, Kensington, W. 8.
Central District, Walter Schröder £1,500
Coroner's Office, 2 Branch Hill Side, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. I. Oddie £1,500
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
North-Eastern District, Edwin Smith £1,500
Coroner's Office, 10 Macaulay Rd., Clapham Common, S.W.
Eastern and Liberty of Tower District, ... £1,500
Coroner's Office,
South-Western District, S. I. Oddie £1,500
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
Southern District, George Perceval Wyatt. £1,042
Coroner's Office, 56 Tulse Hill, S.W.
South-Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse £1,186
Coroner's Office, Watson St., New Cross Road, S.E.
Borough of Southwark District (see p. 544).

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

First Lord of the Admiralty, The Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, M.P. .....(*with house allowance*) £5,000
Naval Secretary, Rear-Admiral Sir R. W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,000
Private Secretaries, J. S. Barnes, O.B.E.; G. Dunn; Capt. Lord Erskine; Viscount Windsor; Capt. F. Siltzer (G. Gds.).
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L. .....(*with house*) °£1,500
Naval Assistant, Capt. Roger M. Bellairs, C.M.G.
Secretary, Paymaster-Capt. F. T. Spickernell, C.B., D.S.O.
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. ..*£1,500
Naval Assistant, Capt. Arthur J. Davis.
Extra Naval Assistant, Engineer Rear-Adm. William Toop, C.B.
Secretary,
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Adm. Frederick L. Field, C.B., C.M.G. .....°£1,500
Civil Assistant, W. A. Medrow, M.B.E.
Secretary, Paymaster-Lieut.-Commander Frank L. Horsey, O.B.E., D.S.C.
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Rear-Adm. Hon. Algernon D. E. H. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. .....°£1,500
Naval Assistant, Capt. Basil G. Washington, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Secretary, Paymaster-Commander Bertrain C. Allen, C.B., M.V.O.
Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Adm. Sir Osmond De B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Secretary, Paymaster-Commander John C. Boardman, C.M.G.
Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Adm. Sir Alfred E. M. Chatfield, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Naval Assistant. Commander Thomas H. Binney, D.S.O.
Secretary, Paymaster-Commander Rowland C. Jerram, D.S.O.
Civil Lord, The Earl of Onslow £1,000
Technical Assistant, H. F. Graham.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Col. Sir James Craig, Bart., M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, C. H. Blackmore.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. E. Gloyn Cox.
Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, Sir Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate, Capt. F. J. Krabbé, C.B. £1,321

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Assistant Secretary, V. W. Baddeley, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Do. do. for Finance Duties (vacant) £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, J. S. Barnes, O.B.E., H. Eastwood, W. J. Evans, C.B.E., A. Flint, C.B., C. W. Loveridge (*act.*), P. E. Marrack, O.B.E. (*act.*), Sidney H. Phillips (*act.*), S. H. Plummer .....£850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, G. F. Cotton, M.V.O., M.B.E. (*act.*), C. B. Coxwell, O.B.E., H. Crombie, M.B.E. (*act.*), T. Fry, W. H. Hancock, M.B.E. (*act.*), Brevet-Col. R. G. Hayes, E. Lee, W. J. Leese (*act.*), N. MacLeod, C. G. Madin, O.B.E., W. A. Medrow, M.B.E. (*act.*), E. J. Miller, M.B.E. (*act.*), C. Perham, A. H. M. Robertson, E. Sawers, R. Walton, S. Watt, C.B. £600 to £800
Librarian, W. G. Perrin, O.B.E. .....£400 to £600
Supt of Circulation, W. J. Connor, M.B.E.

The Naval Staff.

Chief of the Naval Staff, Adm. of the Fleet Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L.
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Rear-Adm. Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Assistant Chief, Rear-Adm. Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Directors (each £900 to £1,200).
Naval Operations, Capt. J. D. Kelly, C.B.
Plans, Capt. Barry E. Domville, C.M.G.
Naval Intelligence, Commodore H. F. P. Sinclair, C.B.
Trade Division, Capt. Charles J. C. Little, C.B.
Local Defences, Capt. F. Larken, C.M.G.
Gunnery, Capt. F. C. Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E.
Torpedo, Capt. Arthur K. Waistell, C.B.
Training and Staff Duties, Capt. W. M. Ellerton, C.B.
Mobilisation, Rear-Adm. E. Hyde Parker, C.B.
Naval Recruiting, Lt.-Col. P. Phillips, C.M.G., M.V.O., R.M.A.
Physical Training & Sports, Capt. P. M. R. Royds, C.M.G.

The Hydrographer.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear-Adm.. F. C. Learmouth, C.B., C.B.E. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Capt. H. P. Douglas, C.M.G. £950
Chief Civil Asst., W. D. Barber, O.B.E., I.S.O. £550 to £650
Director of Navigation, Capt. J. E. T. Harper, M.V.O. £950
Superintendent of Charts, Capt. J. D. Nares, D.S.O. £700 to £800
Asst. do., H. H. Underhill, O.B.E. .....£550 to £600
Supt. of Sailing Directions, Com. B. O. M. Davy.
Supt. of Tidal Work, Commr. H. R. Warburg £700 to £800
Supt. of Chart Issues, W. E. Llewellyn, O.B.E.

The Director of Naval Construction.

Director, Sir E. H. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, K.C.B. £2,000
Director of Warship Production, W. J. Berry, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, A. W. Johns, C.B.E. (*act.*), C. F. Munday, J. H. Narbeth, C.B.E., M.V.O. (*act.*), W. T. Pine .....£1,000 to £1,200
Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works, M. P. Payne £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Constructors, E. L. Attwood, O.B.E. S. E. Boyland, C.B.E. (*act.*), F. Bryant, O.B.E. (*act.*), W. H. Carter, A. J. Hobson, O.B.E. (*act.*), P. L. Pethick, O.B.E., L. Woollard (*act.*) (*and allowance*) £700 to £850

The Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir George G. Goodwin, K.C.B., LL.D. £1,500
Deputy do., Eng.-Rear-Adm. Robert B. Dixon, C.B. £850 to £1,000 *and allowance*, £200
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Captains John McLaurin, C.B., and W. M. Whayman, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Director of Electrical Engineering.

Director, W. McLelland, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. £1,500
Asst. do., A. D. Constable, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.; J. McCaffery, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.E., (*act.*); E. T. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. .....£850 to £1,000

The Director of Naval Ordnance.

Director, Capt. Roger R. C. Backhouse, C.B., C.M.G. £1,500
Deputy Director, Capt. C. V. Usborne, C.M.G. £800
Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Capt. Henry Wall, C.M.G., Eng.-Comms. R. W. B. Andrews, Frederick C. R. Paton, F. Leslie Robertson, Eng.-Lieut.-Comm. Stanley W. Cooke .....*Full pay and allowances.*
Supt. of Design, Com. H. G. Jackson, O.B.E. £1,200
Chief Inspector, Commr. L. E. H. Llewellyn £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., Comm., John A. L. Hay.
Assistants to Chief Inspector, Comm. G. R. Riley, O.B.E., (*ret.*), Comm. H. J. Orr, Comm. C. L. Long. Lieut.-Comm. F. R. Willis £700

The Director of Armament Supply.

Director, Capt. Herbert R. Norbury, C.B., R.N. £1,000 to £1,200

°* In addition to naval half-pay.

Deputy Directors, Henry Fathers, C.B.E., I.S.O., F. Ward, C.B.E., (*act.*) £950
Asst. Directors, A. McFarlane, O.B.E. (*act.*), T. W. Midmer, O.B.E. (*act.*), W. A. Mortimer, O.B.E. (*act.*), R. W. Wharhirst (*act.*) ..... £800 to £900

Torpedoes and Mining.

Director, Capt. A. P. Addison, C.M.G. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., Capt. H. N. Garnett, C.M.G. £950
Asst. Director, Torpedoes, Capt. B. M. Money, D.S.O. £800
Do. (*Electrical Section*), Capt. John Casement, D.S.O. £800
Superintending Clerk, P. E. Couratin, M.B.E. £550 to £700

The Director of Naval Equipment.

Director, Rear-Adm. E. F. Bruen, C.B. £1,500
Asst. Director, Capt. C. H. Sinclair £950
Superintendent of Contract-built Ships, Rear-Adm. William F. Slayter, C.B. £1,000

Compass Department, Slough.

Director, Capt. Frank O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B. (*ret.*) £700

Dockyards and Repairs.

Director, Rear-Admiral Laurence E. Power, C.B., C.V.O. £1,500
Deputy Director, E. R. Bate, C.B. .... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, Eng.-Capt. S. Ryder, C.M.G. £1,000
Supt. of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Constructors, C. H. Croxford, O.B.E., (*temp.*), Comm. W. T. Davis, O.B.E., R.N.V.R. (*act.*) (*temp.*), C. G. Hall (*act.*) ..... £750 to £900
Constructors, P. Goodyer, M.B.E., (*act.*), G. F. Ludford, O.B.E. (*act.*), J. McQueen (*act.*), H. B. Wood, M.B.E. (*act.*) ..... £450 to £600 *and allowance.*

Signal Department.

Director, Capt. J. K. im Thurn, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Dockyard Expense Accounts.

47 Victoria Street, S.W. 1

Inspector, J. Ryan, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. do., F. W. W. Burrell ..... £750 to £900

Statistics Department.

Director, Paym.-Capt., C. J. E. Rotter, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

*Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, C.B.E. £1,400
Deputy Directors, P. Minter, C.B.E. (*act.*), A. W. Smallwood, C.B.E. (*act.*) ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Directors, P. Dale Bussell, O.B.E., J. C. Clarke, C.B.E., G. B. Cobb, F. F. Fisher, O.B.E., E. C. Jubb, W. H. Judson, C. A. Oliver, C.B.E., H. W. Pillow ..... 1 £850 to £1,000; 3 £800 to £900

Naval Stores.

Director, J. W. L. Oliver, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Directors, A. E. Cocks, R. J. Hall (*act.*) £800 to £900
Assistant Directors, J. H. Aitken, O.B.E. (*act.*), R. O. Boggon, G. M. W. Gick, C.B.E., O. S. Griffiths (*act.*), E. A. S. Hayward, O.B.E. (*act.*), A. C. Hearn (*act.*), H. F. C. Rissland, Herbert Simmins (*act.*), B. J. Wilson, O.B.E. (*act.*) ..... £600 to £800
Inspecting Officer, B. Page .....
Principal Technical Assistant, R. Murray, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Technical Assistants, W. L. Coles, H. E. Hodge, J. Wallace, M.I.M.E. ..... £350 to £600

The Accountant-General.

Accountant-General, Sir Charles Walker, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, H. B. Bain, M.B.E.

* The Admiralty *Pattern Rooms* are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W. 1, and at Great Western Chambers, Livery Street, Birmingham.

Deputy do., T. D. James, C.B.E., C. J. Naef, C.B.E., W. S. Sarel, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Accountants-General, C. M. Bruce, O.B.E., E. S. Croft, O.B.E., A. Douglas, O.B.E. (*act.*), G. E. Foote, O.B.E., W. Medd, O.B.E. (*act.*), F. W. Papworth, O.B.E. (*act.*), F. Porter, O.B.E. (*act.*), F. Stott £850 to £1,000

Costings Investigation Committee.

Assistant Accountant General, F. W. Papworth, O.B.E. (*act.*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Accountants, C. D. Britten, M.B.E., W. L. Karamelli, C.H. Oldfield, W. J. Phillips, M.B.E. £550 to £700

The Director of Victualling.

Director, Sir J. H. Brooks, K.C.B. .... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy-Director, J. W. H. Culling, C.B.E. (*act.*) £800 to £900
Assistant Director, F. J. A. Arch (*act.*) .. £550 to £700

The Director of Transport.

Director, B. A. Kemball-Cook, C.B. £1,200
Naval Assist., Capt. H. J. L. W. K. Willcox, C.B.E., R.N. £900
Deputy Director, H. E. Parlett, C.B.E.
Assist. Director, K. P. Burgess, O.B.E. (*act.*).
Civil Assist. Director, A. E. Faulkner, C.B.E. £800 to £900
Chief Inspector of Shipping. F. H. Bevan, M.B.E., W. E. Darroch, M.B.E. ..... £600 to £800

The Medical Director-General.

Director-General, Surgeon-Rear-Adm. Sir R. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. £1,800
Dep. do., Surg.-Capt. E. Sutton, C.M.G.
Full pay and allowances.
Assistants to the Director-General, Surg-Commanders H. J. Chater, R. W. B. Hall, C. K. Bushe, O.B.E., M.D., John O'Hea.
Staff Clerk in Charge, G. A. Neilson ..... £400 to £500

The Paymaster Director-General.

Director-General, Paymaster Rear-Adm. W. M. C. Beresford Whyte, C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary, Paymaster Lt. Comm. A. C. Pelham Kent, O.B.E.
Deputy do., Paymaster-Capt. P. J. H. L. Row, C.B.
Asst. do., Paymaster-Comm. W. Gask, C.B.

The Civil Engineer-in-Chief.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, L. H. Savile, M.Inst.C.E.
Personal Assistant, J. M. Mallett, M.B.E.
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief. do., Lt. Col. H. Cartwright Reid, C.B., M.I.C.E., C. H. Colson, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., G. H. M. Trew, O.B.E., M.I.C.E.
Superintending Civil Engineers, T.C. Agutter, F.R.I.B.A. (*act.*), E. A. W. Barnard, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., E. M. Barton, O.B.E., F. H. Grose (*act.*), G. P. Hayes, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., T. B. Hunter, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., A. J. Luke, O.B.E., (*act.*), A. L. Perfect, (*act.*), A. D. Shortridge, J. R. Sivess, M.I.C.E., E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E., A. A. Williamson, W. Young (*act.*) ..... £750 to £950
Chief Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott Smith, O.B.E., F.S.I. £800 to £1,000
Deputy do., H. H. Skipper, M.B.E., F.S.I. £650 to £750
Surveyor (*Finance Branch*), J. L. Westland, M.B.E.
Chief Surveyor of Lands, C. L. Fielder, M.B.E. F.S.I. £700 to £900
Deputy Surveyor of Lands, F. R. Oglesby £400 to £600

Greenwich Hospital Department.

19 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1

Director, C. H. R. Stansfield, C.B. .... £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter ..... £550 to £700

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

Ven. Archdeacon Charles W. C. Ingles, D.D. .. £1,000
Staff Clerk, J. Hooper ..... £350 to £450

The Director of Naval Education.

Adviser, A. P. McMullen, M.A.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt. Horace H. Holland, R.A.

Coast Guard and Reserves,
58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, Vice-Adm. Sir Dudley R. S. De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O. *Full pay and allowances.*
Assistants, Capt. V. B. Molteno, C.B.; Capt. G. Trewby, C.M.G., D.S.O. £950
Secretaries, Paymaster-Capt. Vincent A. Lawford, C.M.G., D.S.O., Paymaster-Commr. Leslie C. E. Ayre, O.B.E. (*Coast Guard*).

Royal Marine Office,
23 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.

Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Gunning M. Campbell, C.B., R.M.A. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Temp. Brig.-Gen. Alexander Richard Hamilton Hutchison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. £800
Deputy-Assistant Adjts.-General, Lt.-Col. Richard Vernon Tredinnick Ford, C.B.E. (*for Judge-Advocate and other duties*) £600

FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (ACTIVE LIST).

Admirals of the Fleet.

Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., *Extra Equerry to the King* (*b.* 1856) ..... March 5, 1919
Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. *Governor-General of New Zealand* (*born* 1859) ..... April 3, 1919
Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., 1*st Sea Lord* (*born* 1871) ..... April 3, 1919
Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S. (*born* 1855) ..... July 31, 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.C.L. *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1864) ..... Nov. 1, 1919
(and one vacancy.)

Admirals.

Hon. Sir S. C. J. Colville, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (1*st and Principal A.D.C.*).
Sir C. Burney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Sir F. C. D. Sturdee, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Nore*).
Sir H. G. King Hall, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Sir R. G. O. Tupper, K.C.B., C.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Western Approaches*).
Sir E. T. C. Troubridge, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (*President Danube Commission*).
Sir C. E. Madden, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Atlantic*).
Hon. Sir S. A. Gough Calthorpe, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Portsmouth*).
Sir H. L. Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Coast of Scotland*).
Sir M. E. Browning, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Devonport*).
Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*C.-in-C., Mediterranean*).
Sir H. Evan Thomas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.

Vice-Admirals.

S. Nicholson, C.B., M.V.O.
Sir D. R. S. de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Coastguards and Reserves*).
Sir F. C. Tudor Tudor, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir A. L. Duff, K.C.B. (*C.-in-C., China*).
Sir E. F. B. Charlton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
R. S. Phipps Hornby, C.M.G.
Sir W. C. Pakenham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*C.-in-C., North America and West Indies*.
Sir A. C. Leveson, K.C.B.
Sir S. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O. (1*st Battle Squadron*).
Sir H. S. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*and Sea Lord*).
G. A. Ballard, C.B.
Sir M. Singer, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Sir E. F. A. Gaunt, K.C.B., C.M.G.
C. F. Dampier, C.M.G.
Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff*).
Sir R. F. Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Reserve Fleet*).
Hon. Sir E. S. Fitzherbert, K.C.B.
Sir D. R. L. Nicholson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
T. D. T. Sheppard, C.B., M.V.O.
T. Jackson, C.B., M.V.O.
Sir W. E. Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Africa*).
Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., M.V.O.

Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

Sir G. Goodwin Goodwin, K.C.B. (*Eng.-in-Chief*).

Rear-Admirals.

Sir W. C. M. Nicholson, K.C.B. (*and Battle Squadron*).
L. E. Power, C.B., C.V.O. (*Dockyards and Repairs*).
Sir G. P. W. Hope, K.C.M.G., C.B. (3*rd Light Cruiser Squadron*).
Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Battle-Cruiser Squadron*).
Sir C. F. Lambert, K.C.B. (*Director of Personnel, Air Ministry*).
Sir H. H. D. Tothill, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*C.-in-C., East Indies*).
Hon. V. A. Stanley, C.B., M.V.O. (*Training Service*).
Sir L. Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Portsmouth Dockyard*).
Sir J. A. Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (2*nd Light Cruiser Squadron and S.N.O., Baltic*).
Sir H. H. Bruce, K.C.B., M.V.O.
C. Greatorex, C.B., M.V.O. (*Reserve Fleet, Portsmouth*).
Sir A. F. Everett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (8*th Light Cruiser Squadron*).
H. B. Pelly, C.B., M.V.O.
A. T. Hunt, C.B., C.S.I. (*C.-in-C., S. America*).
L. Clinton-Baker, C.B., C.B.E. (*Chatham Dockyard*).
Sir J. F. E. Green, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Rosyth*).
V. H. G. Bernard, C.B. (*Reserve Fleet, Nore*).
E. F. Bruen, C.B. (*Naval Equipment*).
J. C. Ley, C.B., C.V.O.
E. Hyde Parker, C.B. (*Director of Mobilisation*).
E. M. Philpotts, C.B. (*President, Ordnance Committee*).
F. C. Learmouth, C.B., C.B.E. (*Hydrographer*).
P. H. Colomb (*Reserve Fleet, Devonport*).
G. H. Borrett, C.B. (*S.N.O, Yangtse*).
B. H. F. Bartletot, C.B., M.V.O. (*S.N.O., Malta*).
Sir W. H. Cowan, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Sir R. Webb, K.C.B. (4*th Battle Squadron*).
M. Woollcombe, C.B.
E. B. Kiddle, C.B. (*and Battle Squadron*).
C. C. Fowler.
W. F. Slayter, C.B. (*Contract Built Ships*).
C. F. Corbett, C.B., M.V.O.
Sir R. W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Naval Sec. to* 1*st Lord*).
Hon. A. D. E. H. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Fourth Sea Lord*).
Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*lent to Australian Government*).
E. V. Underhill, C.B. (*Devonport Dockyard*).
H. L. Mawbey, C.B. (*Director, Royal Indian Marine*).
F. L. Field, C.B., C.M.G. (*Controller*).
Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (*H.M. Yachts*).
D. L. Dent, C.B., C.M.G. (*Submarine, Portsmouth*).
W. J. S. Alderson.
H. M. Doughty, C.B., C.M.G. (1*st Battle Squadron*).
A. W. Craig, C.B.
Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Gibraltar*).
M. H. Hodges, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Atlantic Destroyer Flotillas*).
H. W. Richmond (*President, R.N. War College*).
H. D. R. Watson, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
C. B. Miller, C.B.
C. Maclachlan, C.B. (*Rosyth Reserve*).
E. L. Booty, C.B., M.V.O.
S. R. Drury-Lowe, C.M.G.
J. Luce, C.B.
E. La T. Leatham, C.B.
G. H. Baird, C.B.
W. S. Nicholson, C.B.
Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (*Asst. Chief of the Naval Staff*).
C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

E. Gaudin, C.B.
Sir H. Humphreys, K.C.M.G., C.B.
F. Hore, C.B.
A. F. Kingsmorth, C.B.
A. R. Emdin, C.M.G.
Sir D. P. Green, K.C.M.G., C.B.
W. H. Beckett, C.B.
R. B. Dixon, C.B.
C. C. Sheen, C.B.
W. Toop, C.B.

Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.

Sir R. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (*Director-Gen., Medical Dept.*).
G. A. Dreaper, C.B.
Sir D. J. P. McNabb, K.H.S., C.B.
W. Bett, M.V.O.
J. Shand.
J. Chambers, C.M.G.

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.

W. M. C. Beresford Whyte, C.B., C.M.G. (*Paymaster-Director-General*).

NAVAL COMMANDS (Nov. 1, 1920).

The Nore.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir F. C. D. Sturdee, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Pembroke*).....March 1, 1918
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm. L. Clinton Baker, C.B., C.B.E. .....May 26, 1920

Portsmouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Hon. Sir S. A. Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*Victory*) .....April 28, 1920
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm, D. L. Dent, C.B., C.M.G. (*Dolphin*) .....Aug. 25, 1919
H.M. Yachts, Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (*Victoria & Albert*)..May 1, 1919
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. .....April 8, 1920

Plymouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir M. E. Browning, G.C.M.G. K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Impregnable*) .....Sept. 30, 1920
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. E. V. Underbill, C.B. Sept. 1, 1919

Coast of Scotland.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir H. L. Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Crescent*) .....March 30, 1920
Rosyth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. Sir J. F. E. Green, K.C.M.G., C.B. .....April 1, 1920

Western Approaches.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir R. G. O. Tupper, K.C.B., C.V.O. (*Colleen*) .....April 1, 1919

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. Sir R. F. Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Orion*) .....Sept. 14, 1920
Nore Reserve, Rear-Adm. V. H. G. Bernard, C.B. (*Erin*) .....March 17, 1920
Portsmouth Reserve, Rear-Adm. C. Greatorex, C.B., M.V.O. (*Courageous*).....April 23, 1920
Portland Reserve, Capt. C. Mackenzie, C.I.E., D.S.O. (*Thunderer*).....Oct. 1, 1920
Devonport Reserve, Rear-Adm. P. H. Colomb (*Colossus*) .....April 9, 1920
Rosyth Reserve, Rear-Adm. C. Maclachlan, C.B. (*Hercules*) .....May 1, 1920

Atlantic Fleet.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir C. E. Madden, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Queen Elizabeth*) .....April 8, 1919
1st Battle Squadron, Vice-Adm. Sir S. R. Freemantle, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Revenge*), May 1, 1919; Rear-Adm. H. M. Doughty, C.B., C.M.G. (*Resolution*) April 6, 1920
2nd Battle Squadron, Vice-Adm. Sir W. C. M. Nicholson, K.C.B. (*Barham*), Oct. 1, 1920; Rear-Adm. E. B. Kiddle, C.B. (*Valiant*) .....April 1, 1920
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Hood*). March 21, 1919
1st Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Delhi*) .....July 5, 1920
2nd Light Cruiser Squadron, Commodore A. M. Duff, C.B. (*Caledon*) .....May 14, 1919
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm. M. H. Hodges, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Coventry*) .....May 1, 1920

North America and West Indies.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir W. C. Pakenham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. .....Oct. 26, 1920
8th Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir A. F. Everett, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Calcutta*).....Oct. 26, 1918

Mediterranean.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*Iron Duke*) .....July 26, 1919
4th Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir M. Culme Seymour, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Emperor of India*). Sept. 1, 1920
3rd Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir G. P. W. Hope, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Centaur*).....Sept. 1, 1919
S.N.O., Malta, Rear-Adm. B. H. F. Bartlelot, C.B., M.V.O. April 1, 1919
S.N.O., Gibraltar, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Cormorant*).....July 10, 1919
Constantinople, Capt. G. F. T. Ellis (*Julius*).
Danube, Capt. A. L. Snagge (*Glowworm*) Aug. 29, 1920

China.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir A. L. Duff, K.C.B. (*Hawkins*). Nov. 8, 1919
Hong Kong, Commodore W. Bowden-Smith, C.B.E. (*Tamar*).....June 4, 1920
S.N.O., Yangtse, Rear-Adm. G. H. Borrett, C.B. (*Kinsha*) .....May 6, 1920
S.N.O., West River, Comm. E. R. Cleote (*Tarantula*)

East Indies.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. Sir H. D. H. Tothill, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Highflyer*).....Nov. 15, 1919
S.N.O., Persian Gulf, Capt. J. L. Pearson, C.M.G. (*Triad*).

India.

Director, Royal Indian Marine (*Bombay*), Rear-Adm. H. L. Mawbey, C.B.....Sept. 27, 1920

Africa.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. Sir W. E. Goodenough, K.C.B. (*Birmingham*) .....June 18, 1920

South America.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. A. T. Hunt, C.B., C.S.I. (*Southampton*) .....June 20, 1919

Australian Fleet.

Commanding, Commodore J. S. Dumaresq, C.B., M.V.O. (*Australia*).....March 22, 1919
Sydney, Commodore H. M. Edwards (*Penguin*) May 1, 1920

New Zealand.

Commodore, A. G. Hotham, C.M.G. (*Chatham*) Oct. 1, 1920

THE NAVY ESTIMATES, 1920-21.

£84,372,300 *net*; Decrease on 1919-20, £73,156,500.

The Navy Estimates for the financial year 1920-21 provide for a gross sum of £95,590,181 and a net sum, after deducting £84,372,300 as compared with £157,528,800 in the year 1919-20. Provision is made for 136,000 officers and men instead of 280,000 in 1919-20.

Vote 8—shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, &c.—stands at £28,641,700. £4,036,772 is set aside for new construction—being the completion of vessels which were in hand at the time of the armistice and which were so far advanced that the Admiralty decided to continue work upon them. These vessels include the battle cruiser *Hood*, which has been commissioned at a total outlay of £5,610,568, the light cruisers *Effingham*, *Raleigh*, *Frobisher*, and *Hawkins*, of 9,750 tons, and the smaller light cruisers *Despatch* and *Diomede* (of 4,765 tons), the *Dunedin*, *Delhi*, and *Durham* (of 4,650 tons), and the *Cairo*, *Calcutta*, *Capetown*, and *Colombo* (of 4,190 tons), besides the light cruisers *Emerald* and *Enterprise*. All these ships, as well as the destroyer leaders, destroyers, and submarines and other small vessels, of which there is a large number, were in a forward state when the armistice was concluded. No ship has been laid down since, and in the new Estimates no provision is made for new construction.

Provision is made in the Estimates for 45,000 men in the Royal Dockyards at home. The Admiralty is estimated to cost £1,554,000, including a Naval Staff numbering 1,490.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Including the Royal Australian and Royal Canadian Navies.)

Arranged in their various classes.

Battleships.

"All Big Gun."

Type.	Ships of Type.
Queen Elizabeth.	Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite, Queen Elizabeth.
Turkish.	Erin, Agincourt.
Royal Sovereign.	Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies.
King George V.	Ajax, Centurion, King George V.
Orion.	Conqueror, Thunderer, Monarch, Orion.
Iron Duke.	Emperor of India, Benbow, Marlborough, Iron Duke.
Dreadnought.	Dreadnought.
Colossus.	Hercules, Colossus.
Neptune.	Neptune.
St. Vincent.	Collingwood, St. Vincent.
Bellerophon.	Superb, Temeraire, Bellerophon.

Pre-Dreadnought.

Formidable.	Implacable.
Lord Nelson.	Lord Nelson, Agamemnon.
King Edward VII.	Zealandia, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hibernia, Hindustan
Canopus.	Crescent (*late* Glory).
Majestic.	Caesar, Magnificent, Mars, Prince George.

Battle Cruisers.

Hood.—Hood.
Queen Mary.—Tiger.
Lion.—Princess Royal, Lion.
Indefatigable.—Australia, New Zealand.
Invincible.—Inflexible, Indomitable.
Repulse.—Repulse, Renown.
Special Class.—
Courageous.
Furious.
Glorious.

Cruisers.

Duke of Edinburgh.—Achilles.
Monmouth.— Cumberland, Essex.
Edgar.—Theseus, Gibraltar, Edgar, Crescent.
Devonshire.—Devonshire, Antrim, Carnarvon, Roxburgh.
Blake.—Blenheim.

Light Cruisers.

74 ships of "C" and "D" classes.

Monitors.

16 ships.

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

H (15); *Special* (6); *I* (20); *K* (12); *L* (18); *Special* (3); *M* (85); *R* (57); *S* (63); *V* (22); *W* (33).—Total, 333.

Typical Ships.

"All Big Gun" Battleships.

Type.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Queen Elizabeth (1914)	27,500	8 15-inch
Turkish (1914)	27,500	8 15-inch
Royal Sovereign (1915)	26,750	8 15-inch
King George V. (1912)	23,000	10 13·5-inch
Orion (1911)	22,500	10 13·5-inch
Iron Duke (1914)	25,500	10 13·5-inch
Dreadnought (1906)	17,900	10 12-inch
Colossus	20,000	10 12-inch
Neptune (1911)	19,900	10 12-inch
St. Vincent (1910)	19,250	10 12-inch
Bellerophon (1909)	18,600	10 12-inch

Pre-Dreadnought Battleships.

Formidable	15,000	4 12-inch, 12 6-inch
Lord Nelson (1908)	16,500	4 12-inch, 10 9·2-inch
K. Edward VII. (1905)	16,350	4 12-inch, 4 9·2-inch
Canopus (1899)	12,950	4 12-inch, 12 6-inch
Swiftsure (1904)	11,500	4 10-inch, 14 7·5-inch
Majestic (1895)	15,000	4 12-inch, 12 6-inch

Battle Cruisers.

Hood (1919)	41,200	8 15-inch
Queen Mary (1914)	27,000	8 13·5-inch
Lion (1912)	26,350	8 13·5-inch
Indefatigable (1912)	18,750	8 12-inch
Invincible (1908)	17,250	8 12-inch
Repulse (1916)	26,500	6 15-inch
Courageous (1916)	18,600	4 15-inch
Furious (1916)	19,100	10 5·5-inch
Glorious (1916)	18,600	4 15-inch

Cruisers.

Duke of Edinburgh (1907)	13,550	6 9·2-inch, 10 6-inch
Monmouth (1903)	9,800	14 6-inch
Edgar (1893)	7,700	2 9·2-inch, 10 6-inch
Devonshire (1905)	10,850	4 7·5-inch, 6 6-inch
Blake	9,000	4 6-inch, 2 4-inch

Submarines.

1st Flotilla, 12 ("K" Class).
2nd Flotilla, 8 ("L" Class).
3rd Flotilla, 7 ("H" Class).
4th Flotilla, 12 ("L" Class).
Reserve, etc., 47 (Various Classes).

RELATIVE RANK IN THE ROYAL NAVY, ARMY, AND ROYAL AIR FORCE.

	Royal Navy.	Army.	Royal Air Force.
1.	Admiral of the Fleet	Field-Marshal.	Marshal of the Air.
2.	Admiral.	General.	Air Chief Marshal.
3.	Vice-Admiral.	Lieut.-General.	Air-Marshal.
4.	Rear-Admiral.	Major-General.	Air Vice-Marshal.
5.	Commodore.	Brig.-General.	Air-Commodore.
6.	Captain.	Colonel.	Group Captain.
7.	Commander.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Wing-Commander.
8.	Lieut.-Commander.	Major.	Squadron Leader.
9.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Flight-Lieutenant.
10.	Sub-Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Flying Officer (or Observer).
11.	Midshipman.	Sec. Lieutenant.	Pilot Officer.

THE WAR OFFICE,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The business of the War Office proper appears to have been originally entrusted, about 1620, to a Committee of the Privy Council; the Clerk in attendance on that Committee being the Secretary at War. The Secretary at War had immense power in military matters, as holding the purse; but neither the Commander-in-Chief nor the Board of Ordnance was subject to him. In 1794 a Secretary of State was first appointed. The Office of Secretary at War was not terminated at this date, but from 1855 it was amalgamated with that of Secretary of State for War until, in 1863, it was formally abolished by Act of Parliament.

In 1801, the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1855 the Commissariat Office, which was only a semi-military branch of the Army with headquarters at the Treasury, was transferred to the War Department; the Board of Ordnance was abolished, after an existence of more than three centuries; and the Board of General Officers and the Army Medical Department were also successively absorbed into the War Department. The year 1870 witnessed the final welding into one War Office of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary of State and the military administrative functions hitherto exercised at the Horse Guards. In that year the War Office Act vested the direct and immediate control of every branch of Army administration in the Secretary of State. Before the appointment of a Secretary of State, the military control of the Army was, to a very great extent, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who was subordinated to the Secretary of State from 1895 until the abolition of the Office in 1904. In 1904 an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army (Annual) Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. C. 3).

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State for War (*President of the Army Council*), The Right Hon. W. L. Spencer-Churchill, M.P.
Private Secretary, E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G.
Assistant do., O. S. Cleverly; Capt. E. N. S. Crankshaw, O.B.E.
Parliamentary do., Major W. Waring, M.P.
Personal Military Secretary, Maj. Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart.
Military Secretary, Lt.-Gen. A. J. Godley.
Under-Secretary of State (*Vice-President*), The Right Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary (*Finance Member*), The Rt. Hon. Sir A. Williamson, Bart., M.P.
Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Sir H. H. Wilson, Bart., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B.
Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Surveyor-General of Supply, Sir J. Stevenson, Bart.
Joint Secretary of the War Office (*Secretary of the Army Council*), Sir H. J. Creedy, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Joint Secretary of the War Office (*Accounting Officer*), Sir C. Harris, G.B.E., K.C.B.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Sir H. H. Wilson, Bart., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Civil Assistant, H. W. Moggridge, C.M.G.
Military do.,
A.D.C., Capt. R. C. Hargreaves, M.C.
Dep. Chief of Imperial General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Personal Assistants, Capt. H. Simpson, M.B.E., M.C.; Miss M. C. Macdonald, M.B.E.
Director of Military Operations, Maj.-Gen. Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy Director of Mil. Operations, Col. W. M. St. G. Kirke, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Military Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy-Director of Military Intelligence, Col. W. H. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. L. Lynden-Bell K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Deputy Directors, Col. C. P. Deedes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. J. F. C. Fuller, D.S.O.; Col. M. Earle, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir George M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Private Sec., Miss S. A. M. Allen, O.B.E.
Asst. do., Miss B. Hunter.
Deputy Adjutant-General & Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. Sir B. E. W. Childs, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy Directors, Col. H. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G.; Col. E. R. Fitzpatrick, C.B., D.S.O.
Director of Organisation, Maj.-Gen. I. L. B. Vesey, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. G. W. Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director-General of Mobilisation & Recruiting, Maj.-Gen. B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. W. H. V. Daroll, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Directors, Brig.-Gen. H. E. B. Leach, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; Col. E. R. Fitzpatrick, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Graves Registration and Inquiries, Col. L. J. Wyatt, D.S.O.
Director-General, Army Medical Service, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. H. J. C. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S.
Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. B. Stanistreet, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Director of Hygiene, Col. W. W. O. Beveridge, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.P.
Deputy do., Col. H. W. Grattan, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Pathology, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., K.H.P.
Deputy do., Col. D. Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E.

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Civil Assistant, A. Earl, C.B.E.
Military Assistant, Lieut.-Col. C. Waley-Cohen, C.M.G.
Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. F. Ellison, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Director of Movements and Quartering, Maj.-Gen. R. S. May, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Remounts, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. E. Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Deputy do., Col. G. F. Davies, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. E. Parsons, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy Director, Col. C. D. R. Watts, C.B., C.M.G.
Director-General, Army Veterinary Service, Maj.-Gen. L. J. Blenkinsop, C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy do., Maj. W. A. Pallin, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Comptroller of Surplus Stores and Salvage, Col. A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Quarter-Master-General (*Canteens*), Sir G. E. May, K.B.E.

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B.
Civil Assistant, W. H. T. Ottley.
Military Assistant, Capt. Viscount Marsham.

Director of Artillery, Col. B. R. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G.
Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy Director, Col. E. M. Paul, C.B., C.B.E.
Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. W. MacAdam, C.B. (54 Victoria Street).

The Under-Secretary of State for War.

Under-Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E.
Private Sec., G. D. Roseway.
Parliamentary do., Capt. the Lord Grimthorpe.
Director-Gen. of the Territorial and Volunteer Forces, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Scarbrough, K.C.B., T.D., A.D.C.
Director-Gen. of Lands, Sir H. Frank, Bart., K.C.B.
Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles (*Dep. Dir.-Gen.*).
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Temp. Lt.-Col. H. F. Cobb, C.B.E.

The Finance Department.

Parliamentary and Financial Sec. (*Finance Member*), Rt. Hon. Sir A. Williamson, Bart, M.P.
Private Secs., E. M. Daltroff; Miss S. K. Leake.
Joint Secretary of the War Office and Accounting Officer, Sir C. Harris, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Private Secs., E. J. R. Edwards; Miss G. C. M. Boyd.
Directors of Finance, Sir W. P. Perry, C.B.; J. B. Crosland, H. H. Fawcett, C.B. (*acting*).
Principals, J. G. Ashley; Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B. (*lent to M. of Munitions*); B. M. Draper; R. J. G. C. Paterson; C. F. Watherston; A. E. Widdows, C.B.; F. C. Bovenschen.
Assistant Principals, S. T. Clark; G. F. S. Hills; H. C. Gordon; G. W. Lambert; F. Whittle; H. C. Perrott (*acting*); A. M. Brigstocke (*temp.*).
Inspector of Army Pay Offices (3 Lower Regent St., S.W. 1), Col. C. C. Todd, C.M.G.

The Surveyor-General of Supply.

Surveyor-Gen. of Supply, Sir J. Stevenson, Bart. (*unpaid*).
Civil Assistant, S. H. Leake.
Director of Army Contracts, J. A. Corcoran, C.B.
Deputy Director, N. F. Osborn.
Director General of Factories, H. Mensforth, C.B.E.

The Secretary's Department.

Joint Secretary, Sir H. J. Creedy, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Private Secs., A. Rowlands, M.B.E.; E. B. Charteris (*unpaid*); Mrs. F. Sammut.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir B. B. Cubitt, K.C.B.
Principals, L. D. Holland, C.B.E.; A. W. Moggridge, C.M.G. (*acting*).
Principal Establishment Officer, E. V. Fleming.
Assistant Principals, W. H. Schlich (*acting*); H. Birkhead; K. Lyon, O.B.E.; T. J. Cash; A. R. McBain, O.B.E.; J. R. Wade; A. Earle, C.B.E.; W. H. T. Ottley; L. L. Duncan, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*acting*).
Librarian, F. J. Hudleston, C.B.E.

The Chaplain-General.

Chaplain-General, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D.
Deputy Chaplain-General, Rev. W. S. Jaffray, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D.
Staff Officer to the Chaplain-General, Rev. E. H. Thorold, M.A.

The Judge Advocate-General.

68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Judge-Advocate-General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., K.C.
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Col. J. G. S. Mellor, K.C., C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Judge-Advocate, Kenneth Maclean Marshall, C.B.E.
Legal Adviser, P. Sutherland Graeme.

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board.

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Matron-in-Chief, Miss A. B. Smith, C.B.E., R.R.C.
Secretary, Miss F. M. Hodgins, R.R.C.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Aldershot.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O. ..... Sept. 25, 1920
Major-Gen (*Administration*), Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Eastern, 41 Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, W. 2.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. ..... June 1, 1919
Major-Gen (*Administration*), Sir A. F. Sillem, K.C.M.G., C.B.

London.
Horse Guards Annexe, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. G. D. Jeffreys, C.B., C.M.G. ..... Feb. 1, 1920

Northern, York.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. I. Maxse, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. ..... June 1, 1919

Scottish, Edinburgh
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. ..... June 9, 1919

Southern, Salisbury.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Harper, K.C.B., D.S.O. ..... June 1, 1919

Western, Chester.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... Oct. 1, 1919

Ireland, Dublin Castle.

Lieutenant-General and General Governor, Field-Marshal Viscount French, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. ..... May 13, 1918
Irish Command, Parkgate, Dublin.
G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. N. Macready, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. ..... April 14, 1920
Major-Gen. (*Administration*), F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
G.O.C., Dublin District, Maj.-Gen. G. F. Boyd, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. ..... Dec. 31, 1919

Army of the Rhine, Cologne.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. L. N. Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... March 3, 1920

Egypt, Cairo.

Commg. Egyptian Exp. Force, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O. ..... Oct. 14, 1919

Army of the Black Sea, Constantinople.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Harington, K.C.B., D.S.O. ..... Sept. 25, 1920

Mesopotamia.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. A. L. Haldane, K.C.B., D.S.O. ..... Feb. 9, 1920

France and Flanders.

G.O.C., Brig.-Gen. E. Gibb, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... Jan. 1, 1920

Italy.

Commanding, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Campbell, C.B.E. ..... Feb. 11, 1920

India.

C.-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.
Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Northern Command, Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Eastern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., C.I.E.
Southern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. R. Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Western Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Before the War of 1914-1918 the Regular Army of the United Kingdom consisted of voluntarily enlisted soldiers, and amounted to about 250,000 all ranks. At the outbreak of War it was increased by the embodiment of the Special Reserve, Militia, and Territorial Units, and by voluntary enlistment into "Service Units" of the New Armies, until the adoption of Compulsory Service (May 24, 1916.) During the War a total of 5,750,000, all ranks, passed into the Armies of the United Kingdom, and at the conclusion of Peace (June 28, 1919) efforts were made to effect a temporary reduction to 900,000 all ranks, with a view to the ultimate reduction of the land forces within such reach of pre-war establishments as the increased area of the British Empire may permit.

The Regular Army consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry.—1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues").

Cavalry of the Line.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards; 1st and 2nd Dragoons; 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Hussars; 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 21st Lancers; and 6th Dragoons.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by letters.

Royal Field Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by numbers.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Companies, distinguished by numbers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, Signal and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, etc.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards.—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions); the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions); the Scots Guards (2 Battalions); the Irish Guards (2 Battalions); the Welch Guards (1 Battalion).

Line Regiments.—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each, except the Worcestershire Regt., the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Middlesex Regiment, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Fusiliers, which each have 4 Battalions); 3 Welch Regiments (2 Battalions each); 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and 8 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each); with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West Africa Regiment (2 Battalion).

The Army Cyclist Corps.

Depôt, Mill Hill.

The Machine Gun Corps.

Consisting of Infantry, Cavalry, and Motor units.

The Tank Corps.

Originally formed for the purposes of Trench Warfare.

The Royal Army Service Corps.

Consisting of Horse and Mechanical Transport and Supply and Remount Companies.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.

Supplying and organising Hospitals and providing medical officers for units.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Supplying and maintaining supplies of clothing equipment, arms, ammunition, etc.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

Office of Director-General, 16 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department.

With an Interdenominational Advisory Committee.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra.

Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Commandant-in-Chief, H.M. the Queen.

The Army Pay Department.

With Chief Paymasters, Staff Paymasters, Paymasters, and Assistant Paymasters.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained:—The Royal Malta Artillery, the Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia.

THE SPECIAL RESERVE.

Cavalry.—3 Regiments (N. and S. Irish Horse and King Edward's Horse).

Artillery.—R.F.A. and R.G.A.

Royal Engineers.—All branches.

Infantry.—The 3rd Battalions of Infantry Regiments of the Line (with the exception of the 4-battalion regiments noted above, where the S.R. Bn. is the 5th) are Special Reserve Battalions, and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order is an "Extra Reserve" Battalion.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

In 1907 the Yeomanry Cavalry and the Volunteers were transformed into the Territorial Force, which includes English, Welch, and Scottish Cavalry; Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery; Royal Engineers; Infantry; Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

The Royal Marines (raised in 1664) consist of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry. The force appears in the official Navy List as well as in the official Army List, but it is administered solely by the Admiralty. In the table of precedence in the Army the Royal Marine Light Infantry ranks between the Royal Berkshire Regt. (the 49th Foot) and the Royal West Kent Regt. (the 50th Foot).

THE WORLD'S WAR EFFORT.

Country.	Population.	Mobilized.	Per cent. of Pop.	Killed and Missing.	Per cent. of Pop.
France	38,762,000	9,717,000	20·4	1,398,000	3·37
Great Britain	45,222,000	5,704,000	12·6	680,000	1·5
Italy	34,671,000	5,250,000	15·1	469,000	1·32
United States	91,972,000	3,800,000	4·1	122,000	0·13
Belgium	7,500,000	.....	.....	44,000	0.6
Greece	5,000,000	200,000	4·0	12,000	0.15
Rumania	8,000,000	800,000	10.0	400,000	5.0
Serbia	3,000,000	.....	.....	369,000	12.3
Germany	65,000,000	12,870,000	19.8	1,700,000	2.6
Austria and Hungary	52,000,000	(?) 7,128,000	13·9	(?)	(?)
Bulgaria	6,000,000	(?) 600,000	10.0	(?)	(?)
Turkey	20,000,000	(?) 2,000,000	10.0	500,000	2·5

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

(Active List.)

Field Marshals.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel Grenadier Gds. and Royal A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief 6th Dragoons, H.L.I., R. Dub. Fus., Rifle Brig. and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King ..... June 28, 1902

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col.-Comdt. K.R.R.C. ..... April 11, 1903

Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col. Scots Gds. (*Constable of the Tower of London*) June 19, 1911

Rt. Hon. Viscount French, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Colonel 19th Hussars and Irish Guards, and Col.-in-Chief Royal Irish Regt. (*Viceroy of Ireland*) ..... June 3, 1913

Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Colonel 17th Lancers and R.H.G. ..... Jan. 1, 1917

Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O. ..... March 16, 1917

H.M. the Emperor of Japan, K.G. ..... Jan. 1, 1918

Marshal Ferdinand Foch, G.C.B., O.M. ..... July 19, 1919

Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Colonel York and Lanc. Regt. (*Malta*) ..... July 31, 1919

Rt. Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel 1st Life Guards, Colonel 5th Lancers (*High Commissioner, Egypt*) ..... July 31, 1919

Sir H. H. Wilson, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., Colonel Royal Irish Rifles (*Chief of the Imperial General Staff*) July 31, 1919

Sir W. R. Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 2nd Dns. ..... March 29, 1920

Generals.

H.M. the King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Ch. 16th Lrs.

Sir A. Hunter, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Col. R. Lanc. R.

Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Notts & Derby Regt. (*Gibraltar*).

Sir F. R. Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.A.

W. I. Eastman, R. Mar. Art.

Sir J. Willcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Col. N. Lanc. R.

A. F. Gatliff, R. Marines.

Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C.Gen.

Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.gen. (*C.-in-Ch. India*).

Sir A. A. Pearson, K.C.B., Ind. Army.

Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.gen., Ind. Army.

Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.gen., Ind. Army (*Northern Command, India*).

Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. N. Macready, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*C.-in-C., Ireland*).

Sir J. S. Cowans, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Col. Glouc. R.

Lord Horne, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.gen., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Eastern Command*).

Sir H. C. Schater, G.C.B., G.B.E., Col. Comdt. R.A.

Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Maxwell, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. R. Highrs.

Hon. Sir H. A. Lawrence, K.C.B., Col. 21st Lrs.

Sir A. J. Murray, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. R. Innis. Fus.

Sir H. V. Cox, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., Ind. Army (*Mil. Sec. India Office*).

Sir G. F. Milne G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.A.

Lieutenant-Generals.

E. A. Wylde, R. Marines.

Rt. Hon. Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 8th Hrs.

Sir C. Fergusson, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.

L. T. Pease, R. Mar. Art.

E. L. McCausland, R. Mar.

Sir H. M. Lawson, K.C.B.

Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*C.-in-Ch. Scotland*).

Sir D. Henderson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. High. L.I.

Sir H. De la P. Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

The Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Aldershot*). *Lieutenant of the Tower of London*).

Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Chief of the Staff, India*).

Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., Ind. Army (*Eastern Command, India*).

Sir T. L. N. Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Suffolk Regt.

Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Egyptian Command*).

Sir T. H. J. C. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.H.S.

Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Military Sec. to Sec. of State*).

R. Wapshare, C.B., C.S.I., Ind. Army

Sir F. I. Maxse, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Northern Command*).

Sir H. F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir F. W. N. McCracken, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Sir J. A. L. Haldane, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*C.-in-C., Mesopotamia*).

Sir E. S. Bulfin, K.C.B., C.V.O., Col. York. R.

Sir R. C. B. Haking, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Western Command*).

Sir C. J. Briggs, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.A. (*Master-Gen. of the Ordnance*).

Sir W. R. Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*Southern Command, India*).

Sir G. H. Fowke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. (*Western Command, India*).

Sir G. M. Harper, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Southern Command*).

Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Deputy Chief, Imperial General Staff*).

Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Adjutant-General*).

Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Sir M. J. Tighe, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army. (*Poona Div.*).

Sir E. A. Fanshawe, K.C.B.

Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.

Sir J. J. Asser, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.

Sir C. H. Burtchaell, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.B., R.H.S. (*Director, Medical Services, India*).

Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Quarter-Master-General*).

Sir W. S. Delamain, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Mhow Division*).

Sir C. H. Harrington, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Black Sea*).

Major-Generals.

Sir F. S. Robb, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

J. R. Johnstone, C.B., R. Mar.

Sir A. Wilson, K.C.B., Col. A. & S. Highrs.

Sir G. F. Gorringe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir E. R. C. Graham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Ches. R.

Sir J. F. Daniell, K.C.M.G., R. Mar.

W. E. Bunbury, C.B., Ind. Army.

Sir P. S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col. North'd. Fus.

Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 15th Hrs.

Sir J. E. W. Headlam, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (*President Battles Nomenclature Committee*).

Sir G. F. Ellison, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Sir J. E. Capper, K.C.B. (*Lieut.-Gov., Guernsey*).

Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Sir W. H. Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir J. M. Stewart, K.C.M.G., C.B., Ind. Army.

Sir A. H. Bingley, K.C.I.E., C.B., Ind. Army.

Sir C. M. Dobell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Rawal Pindi Division*).

Sir A. B. Scott, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Lucknow Division*).

O. S. W. Nugent, C.B., D.S.O. (*Meerut Division*).

Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir A. L. Lynden-Bell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., R.H.P., Ind. Med. Ser.

Sir H. S. Jeudwine, K.C.B.

J. C. Rimington, C.B., C.S.I. (*Director-Gen., Military Works, India*).

Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army., Col. 10th Hrs. (*Peshawar Division*).

Sir W. Malleson, K.C.I.E. C.B., Ind. Army.

Sir E. G. T. Bainbridge, K.C.B.

H. P. Leader, C.B. Col. 6th D.G.

Sir W. B. Hickie, K.C.B.

Sir S. T. B. Lawford, K.C.B. (*Presidency Brigade*).

Sir V. B. Fane, K.C.I.E., C.B., Ind. Army.

W. C. Barratt, C.B., C.S.I. D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Secunderabad Division*).

Sir H. D. E. Parsons, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.O.C.

A. G. Dallas, C.B., C.M.G.

N. G. Woodyatt, C.B., C.I.E. Ind. Army (*16th Division India*).

Sir W. C. Knight, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Ind. Army.

Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Hon. Sir A. R. Montague-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

W. D. Smith, C.B.

Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B. (*Quetta Division*).

Sir G. F. MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. D.S.O. (*Quarter-Master Gen., India*).

Sir A. R. Hoskins, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir L. J. Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir H. C. C. Uniacke, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Sir J. S. Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army.
Sir G. T. M. Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Col. 5 D.G. (*temp. Lt.-Gen.*).
N. Malcolm, C.B., D.S.O.
Sir A. A. Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Dep. Chief of the Gen. Staff, India*).
Sir W. C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Sir H. Bruce-Williams, K.C.B., D.S.O.
R. St. C. Lecky, C.B., C.M.G.
Sir C. D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
F. J. Fowler, C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Karachi Brigade*).
L. J. Blenkinsop, C.B., D.S.O. (*Dir.-Gen. Army Vet. Serv.*).
G. Cree, C.B., C M.G.
Sir M. T. Yarr, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.I.
C. C. Manifold, C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.H.P., Ind. Med. Serv.
Sir S. W. Hare, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir N. M. Smyth, V.C., K.C.B.
Sir H. A. A. Livingstone, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir J. Moore, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.V.S. (*Director of Veterinary Services, India*).
Sir R. P. Lee, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir E. E. Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Sir J. R. Longley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir E. Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
G. McK. Franks, C.B.
Sir G. P. T. Feilding, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
C. G. Blackader, C.B., D.S.O.
Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Col. Norf. R.
Sir A. F. Sillem, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir J. H. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., K.H.S., Ind. Med. Serv.
J. J. Gerrard, C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Sir F. R. Newland, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
J. J. Russell, C.B., M.B.
O. R. A. Julian, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Sir M. P. C. Holt, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

J. B. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
E. G. Browne, C.B., C.M.G.
Sir W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir R. W. R. Barnes, K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. 4th Hrs.
Sir C. E. Pereira, K.C.B., C.M.G.
W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army (*Bombay Brigade*).
S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*temp. Lt.-Gen.*).
Sir C. L. Nicholson, K.C.B., C.M.G.
A. Skeen, C.M.G., Ind. Army.
P. C. Palin, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army.
T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army.
W. J. Napier, C.B., C.M.G.,
Sir P. R. Robertson, K.C.B., C.M.G., Col. Sco. Rif.
Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir W. Gillman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
W. H. Anderson, C.B.
C. W. G. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., Ind. Army (*Deputy Quarter-Master-General, India*).
Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Sir C. M. Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., R.A.O.C.
G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., K.H.S., Ind. Med. Serv.
Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army.
Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., M.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.F.P.S., K.H.P.
Sir H. W. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
H. L. Croker, C.B., C.M.G.
E. H. de V. Atkinson, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
H. R. Davies, C.B.
A. P. Blenkinsop, C.B., C.M.G.
E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
W. de L. Williams, C.M.G., D.S.O.
S. H. Sheppard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
C. F. Romer, C.B., C.M.G.
Lord Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
J. Ponsonby, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir H. C. Holman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.M.G.
G. A. J. Leslie, C.B., C.M.G.
C. E. D. Budworth, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
T. H. Shoubridge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
G. N. Cory, C.B., D.S.O.
L. R. Vaughan, C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army.
C. J. Deverell, C.B.
R. A. Cassels, C.B., D.S.O. Ind. Army.
W. E. Jennings, M.D., K.H.P., Ind. Med. Serv.
C. E. de M. Norie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Ind. Army (*Poona Brigade*).
E. R. C. Butler, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S.
S. G. Moores, C.B., C.M.G.
A. A. Kennedy, C.M.G.
A. B. Ritchie, C.B., C.M.G.
H. L. Reed, V.C., C.B., C.M.G.
C. C. Van Straubenzee, C.B., C.M.G.
T. O. Marden, C.B., C.M.G.
Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. E. Wardrop, C.B., C.M.G.
J. T. Burnett-Stuart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
T. Fraser, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G. (*Comdt., School of Mil. Eng.*).
H. H. Tudor, C.B., C.M.G.
A. W Peck, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army.
A. Solly-Flood, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
T. G. Matheson, C.B., C.M.G.
G. F. Boyd, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M.
P. G. Grant, C.B, C.M.G.
F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O.
G. D. Jeffreys, C.B., C.M.G. (*London Command*).
T. A. Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir W. E. Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
P. Carr-White, C.B.E., M.B., K.H.P.
W. M. Southey, C.M.G., Ind. Army.
R. E. Vaughan, C.B., Ind. Army (*Director of Supplies and Transport, India*).
G. M. Campbell, C.B., R. Marines.

COST OF THE ARMY.

The anticipated net expenditure for the year 1920–21 is £127,303,630, the total establishment provided for being 525,000 officers and other ranks, a total which is in process of reduction to 280,000 all ranks. The £127,303,630 is accounted for as to £55,000,000 for the Army on the basis of the 1914–15 establishment; as to £29,500,000 for Terminal Charges of the War; and as to £40,500,000 for the provision of Garrisons in Occupied Territories.

Details of the Estimate.

Standing Army	£68,481,630
Territorial and Reserve Forces	12,530,000
Education and Hospital Services	9,630,000
War Office and Staff of Commands	4,066,000
Terminal Charges	27,307,000
Half Pay, Retired Pay, Pensions, etc.	5,289,000
Total	£127,303,630

Sums estimated at £47,000,000 and £34,000,000 respectively due from Germany for the maintenance of the Rhine Army, and from the Dominions for the maintenance of their forces in the field, are not appropriated in aid of Army Estimates, but will be brought to account as revenue, when received.

COST OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Air Force estimates for 1920–21 show a net expenditure of £15,173,430, representing a reduction on the revised figures for 1919–20 of £38,857,420.

Details of the Estimate.

Pay, etc. of the Royal Air Force	£4,310,500
Quartering, stores (except technical), supplies, and transport	1,985,000
Technical and warlike stores	2,772,850
Works, buildings, and lands	2,785,000
Air Ministry	877,000
Miscellaneous effective services	100,000
Civil aviation	894,540
Expermental and research services	1,381,540
Half-pay, pensions, and other non-effective services	67,000
Total	£15,173,430

THE KING'S PRIZE.

THE King's Prize at Bisley, 1920, was won by Sergt. L. Loveday, M.M., with a score of 253. Sergt. Loveday is a farmer of New Zealand by profession, and is the first New Zealander to win the King's Prize.

The Royal Air Force.

THE AIR MINISTRY, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The Air Ministry was established to take over control of the Royal Air Force, which was formed by the amalgamation of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. The Ministry supplies to the Admiralty and War Office contingents of the Royal Air Force. There is also an Independent Air Force operating under the Air Ministry.

The Air Council, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Secretary of State for Air (*President of the Air Council*), Rt. Hon. W. L. Spencer-Churchill, M.P.
Parliamentary Sec., Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, M.P.
Air Secretary and Private Secretary, Group-Capt. A. J. L. Scott, C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
Assistant Private Secretary, Flight-Lieut. G. W. Dobson, O.B.E.
Under-Secretary of State for Air (*Vice-President of the Air Council*), The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O
Chief of the Air Staff, Air-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Controller-General of Civil Aviatio , Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Director-General of Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Additional Member, Sir James Stevenson, Bart.
Additional Member, Rear-Adm. Sir C. F. Lambert, K.C.B.
Secretary of the Air Ministry, W. F. Nicholson, C.B.

The Under Secretary of State.

Under Secretary of State for Air, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O.
Private Secretaries, Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.B.E. ; P. J. Oldfield.
Personal Assistant,

The Secretary of the Air Ministry.

Secretary, Walter F. Nicholson, C.B.
Private Sec , W. L. Scott, D.S.C.
Assistant Secretaries, H. W. W. McAnally, C.B. ; C. R. Brigstocke, C.B. ; J. A. Webster, D.S.O. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. B. Abraham ; F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E. ; C. G. Evans ; C. N. Knight, O.B.E. ; F. G. Nutt, O.B.E. ; L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E. (*actg*.) ; R. C. Richards ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, C. Ll. Bullock, O.B.E. ; J. T. Cotton, M.B.E. ; J. G. Gibson; R. L. Megarry ; E. L. Pickles, M.B.E. ; A. H. Self ; F. G. C. Young ..... £600 to £800

The Finance Member.

Asst. Financial Secretary, W. A. Bland, C.B. ..£1,500
Private Sec., W. F. Connolly, M.B.E.
Principal (*Estimates Divn.*), L. V. Meadowcroft £850 to £1,000
Asst. Principal (*do.*), W. G. Stevens. ....£600 to £800
Director of Finance for Personnel, J. S. Ross, C.B.E. £1,200
Principals, E. M. Knox (*actg.*) ; F. W. N. Sibley ; J. A. Smith, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, S. T. Blackwell ; E. F. Clift ; H. C. Hamilton ; J. H. Heath, M.B.E. ; L. F. Schooling ..... £650 to £800
Director of Finance for Material, B. E. Holloway £1,200
Principals, H. H. Clothier ; J. J. O'Neill ; J. Sherlock £850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, G. T. Jones ; W. G. West, M.B.E. £600 to £800

The Directorate of Lands.

(*Joint Service for War Office, Ministry of Munitions and Air Ministry*)
Director-General, Sir H. Frank, Bart., K.C.B.
Controller of Lands, E. H. Coles.
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Col. H. V. Cobb, O.B.E.

The Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Private Secretary, Capt. T. B. Marson, M.B.E.
Director of Operations and Intelligence, Air-Commodore J. M. Steel, C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,000
Director of Training and Organisation, Air-Commodore P. W. Game, C.B., D.S.O.....£2,000
Deputy do., Group-Capt. E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. £1,500
Director of Personnel, Rear-Adm. Sir C. F. Lambert, K.C.B. £2,000
Deputy do., Group-Capt. C. L. N. Newall, C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M. £1,500
Director of Equipment, Air-Commodore C. L. Lambe, C.B , C.M.G., D.S.O. £2,000
Deputy do., Air-Commodore D. Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. ; Group-Capt. F. C. Halahan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. £1,200
Director of Medical Services, Group-Capt. (*actg. Air Commodore*) M. H. G. Fell, C.B., C.M.G. £2,000
Deputy do., Wing-Comm. H. Cooper, D.S.O. ..£1,200
Director of Works and Buildings, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. M. Stuart, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500
Deputy do., H. E. Oakley, O.B.E. ; Col. T. D. Mackie, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,200
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. D. K. Restler, O.B.E. £950

The Controller-General of Civil Aviation.

Controller-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Private Secretary, N. I. Smith, M.B.E.
Deputy Controllers, Wing-Comm. W. D. Beatty, C.B.E., A.F.C. ; Brig.-Gen. F. L. Festing, C.B., C.M.G. ; Lt.-Col. W. O. Raikes, O.B.E.
Controller of Information, Major-Gen. E.D. Swinton, C.B., D.S.O.
Controller of Communications, Group-Capt. L. F. Blandy, D.S.O.
Controller of Aerodromes and Licensing, Brig.-Gen. F. L. Festing, C.B., C.M.G. (*acting*).

The Director-General of Supply and Research.

Director-General, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Private Sec., A. R. Wolbrom.
Director of Research, Air-Commodore H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Deputy Director of Design, Wing-Comm. E. F. Briggs, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Do. do. Airship Research, Wing-Comm. T. R. Cave-Browne-Cave, C.B.E.
Do, do. Armament, Wing-Comm. J. L. Forbes, O.B.E.
Do. do. Instruments, Wing-Comm. A. D. Warrington-Morris, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Supt., Drawing Office, Capt. S. J. Waters.
Director of Aircraft Supplies, R. P. Wilson, C.B.E.
Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Brig.-Gen. R. K. Bagnall-Wild, C.M.G., C.B.E.

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Inland Area, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Vice-Marshal Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

No. 2 (*Irish*) *Wing*, Baldonnel, Clondalking, Co. Dublin.

Commanding, Group-Capt. I. M. Bonham-Carter, O.B.E.

Coastal Area, 33-34 Tavistock Place, W.C. 2.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Vice-Marshal A. V. Vyvyan, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force Headquarters, Cranwell, Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore C. A. H. Longcroft, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force Headquarters, Halton. Halton, Wendover, Bucks.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.

Middle East Area, Cairo.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal, Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Egyptian Group Headquarters, Almaza, Cairo.
Palestine Group Headquarters, Ismailia.
Mesopotamian Wing, Baghdad.
Survey Parties, Khartoum Nairobi and Pretoria.

India, Newlands, Simla.

Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore T. 1. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.

Mediterranean Group, Malta.

Air Officer Commanding, Group-Capt. E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE AIR.

Air-Marshal.

Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O. Aug. 11, 1919.

Air Vice-Marshals.

Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. April 1, 1918.
J. F. A. Higgins C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. April 1, 1918.
Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. April 1, 1918.
Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. April 1, 1918.
A. V. Vyvyan, C.B., D.S.O. Oct. 18, 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and in 1919 the Office was attached to the Air Ministry. The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The Gassiot Committee of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The British Rainfall Organisation, founded by G. J. Symons in 1860, has recently been associated with the Meteorological Office.

The administrative expenses are mainly met by grants from Government funds, which are borne upon the votes of the Air Ministry.

President of Committee, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Member of Air Council, Controller-General of Civil Aviation*).
Director of Meteorological Office and Chairman of Committee, Sir Napier Shaw, LL.D., SC.D., F.R.S.
Assistant Directors, Dr. C. Chree, F.R.S. (*Kew Observatory*), R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A. (*for Contributing Stations*), Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S. (*in charge of Forecasting*).

Headquarters, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Supt. of Marine Division, Commr. L. A. Brooke Smith, R.D., R.N.R.
Supt. of Forecasting, J. S. Dines, M.A.
Supt. of Air Stations (vacant).
Supt. of Meteorological Services for the Army, Capt. D. Brunt, M.A.
Chief Clerk, H. L. B. Tarrant.

Climatology and Instruments Divisions, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Supt. of Statistics, F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.
Supt. of Instruments, R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A.
Secretary of Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution, J. S. Owens, M.D., A.M.I.C.E.
Chief Clerk, T. Duncan Bell.

British Rainfall Organisation, 62 Camden Square, N.W. 1.

Supt., M. de C. Salter.

Office in Edinburgh, 122 George Street.
Supt., A. Watt, M.A.

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (*Kew*) *and Richmond*, Dr. C. Chree, F.R.S.
Magnetic (*Eskdalemuir*), A. Crichton Mitchell, D.SC., F.R.S.E.
Western (*Valencia, co. Kerry*), L. H. G. Dines, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
Aerological (*Benson, Oxon*), W. H. Dines, F.R.S.
North Sea (*Aberdeen*), Prof. C. Niven, F.R.S.

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1920–21.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Striking force	4 squadrons.
Training wings	2 each of 3 squadrons (Increasing to 6 wings.)
Co-operation with Army	2 squadrons.
Co-operation with Fleet (3 of aeroplanes and 2 of seaplanes.)	5 squadrons
1 communication squadron.	
Airships	1 station.

OVERSEAS:

India	8 squadrons.
Egypt	7 squadrons.
Mesopotamia	3 squadrons.
Malta	1 squadron (seaplanes).
Alexandria	1 squadron (seaplanes).

ORDER OF WAR MEDALS.

The Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order:—1914 Star or 1914–15 Star; British War Medal; Mercantile Marine War Medal; Victory Medal; Territorial Force War Medal; India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan, 1919).

CIVIL AVIATION.

Returns supplied voluntarily by civil aerial transport firms in the United Kingdom for the period May 1 to Dec. 31, 1919, show that for Great Britain and on the Continental route 403 machines were in use, 35,330 flights were made, and 8,368 machine hours were flown, the mileage totalling approximately 593,000. The number of passengers carried was 64,416, and the weight of goods carried amounted to 67,143 lbs.

The following figures show the proportion of accidents over the whole period:

Total accidents reported	18
Approximate number of machine miles flown per accident	32,900
Approximate number of machine flights per accident	1,960
Approximate number of machine hours flown per accident	465

During the period under review four pilots were killed and six injured, and one passenger was killed and ten were injured; a third party being killed by a pony-trap accident, in which an aeroplane collided with a pony-trap. The above figures do not include the flights to Australia for the £10,000 prize offered by the Commonwealth Government.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.*

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (*consecrated* 1891). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Randall Cantuar:] 1903
Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) 1916
Bishop of Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira, D.D. (18 Collingham Place, S.W. 5) 1904
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £1,600.

Canons Residentiary (each* £800).

A. J. Mason, D.D. 1895
Archd. Spooner, M.A. 1900
A. W. Robinson, D.D. 1916
S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916
Thory G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917
Archdeacon White-Thomson, M.A. 1918

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, M.A., *Maidstone* 1900
Ven. L. J. White-Thomson, M.A., *Canterbury* 1918

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152.
Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, The Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.
Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, F. Hugh Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.
Legal Secs., F. Hugh Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George W. Kennion, D.D. (*cons.* 1882). (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G. W. Bath: & Well:] 1894
Bishop Suffragan of Taunton. Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., *Wells* .....
Dean, Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. (1911) £1,000

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915
Bishop of Taunton 1915
G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918
T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920

Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Lancelot J. Fish, M.A., *Bath* 1909
The Bishop of Taunton, D.D., *Taunton* 1911
Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A., *Wells* 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.
Chancellor, Francis H. E. Errington.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, Rd. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

BIRMINGHAM. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham) 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* (*cons.* 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A., *Birmingham* ... 1915
Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A., *Aston* 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 186.
Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.
Chancellor (vacant).
Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke.

BRISTOL. £2,036 (*reconstituted* 1897).

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (*cons.* 1906). (The Palace, Bristol) 1914
Dean, Very Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, D.D. (1916) £1,360

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

Archdn. Tetley 1892
Archd. Talbot, D.D. 1906
J. G. Alford, M.A. 1912
R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. R. T. Talbot, D.D., *Swindon* 1919
Ven. J. G. Tetley, D.D., *Bristol* 1909

Beneficed Clergy, 180; *Curates, &c.*, 104.
Chancellor, H. C. D. Lyddle, K.C., M.A. 1919
Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) 1914
Bishop Suffragan of Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. R. H. Whitcombe, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1909

Archdeacons.

Bishop of Barking, *Essex* 1920
Bishop of Colchester, *Colchester* 1909
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.
London Sec., Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.§

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid O. Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1912 (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs Winfrid Cicestr:]; *trans.* 1919
Bishop Suff. of Lewes, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. (The Residence, Chichester, and 18 Fourth Avenue, Hove) 1920
Dean, Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. (1902) £950

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

A. M. Deane, M.A. ... 1897
Hy. D. Jones, M.A. ... 1900
Bishop of Lewes 1911
Archdn. Hoskyns 1918

Organist, F. J. W. Crowe.

Archdeacons (each £200).

The Bishop of Lewes, *Lewes* 1920
Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A., *Chichester* 1920
Ven. Arthur William Upcott, *Hastings* 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 386; *Curates, &c.*, about 195.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

COVENTRY. £2,500.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. *cons.* 1891 as Bp. of Southwark; trans. to Worcester, 1904; to Coventry, 1918 [Signs Huyshe Coventren.].
Sub. Dean, Canon Chappel, M.A. 1919

Archdeacons.

Ven. G. Arbuthnot, M.A., *Coventry* 1908
Ven. J. H. E. Peile, M.A., *Warwick* 1909
Chancellor (vacant).
Registrar, Walter Browett.

*ELY. £4,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D. (The Palace, Ely) 1900
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace E. Price, M.A. 1915
Dean, Vy. Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1906) £1,729

§ Subject to pension of £1,400 to predecessor.

Canons Residentiary (each £820).

R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903 | H. L. Goudge, D.D. 1911
M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. '05 | G. Hodges, M.A. ...1912
B. W. Randolph, D.D. 1910 | A. E. Brooke, D.D. 1916

Organist, Noel E. Ponsonby, B.Mus.

Archdeacons.

Rt. Rev. Horace M. E. Price, M.A., *Ely* (1919) £600
Ven. Thomas Hodgson, M.A., *Hunts* (1915) £200
Ven. Jas. Herbt. Srawley, D.D. *Wisbech* (1916) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 320; *Curates, &c.*, 109.

Chancellor, George J. Talbot, K.C
Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

EXETER. £2,800.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs W. Exon:] 1917
Bishop Suff. of Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. (The Close, Exeter) 1897
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, D.D. (1918) £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop Trefusis.....1889 | D. McLaren, M.A....1913
Archd. Sanders ...1909 | Archd. Simms 1920

Organist, (vacant).

Archdeacons.

Ven. F. Arthur Sanders, M.A., *Exeter* (1909) £50
Bishop Trefusis, D.D., *Barnstaple* (1909).....£200
Ven. A. H. Simms, M.A., *Totnes* (1910) £200
Ven. E. F. Newman, M.A., *Plymouth* (1920) £200

Benefices, 522; *Incumbents*, 501; *Curates, &c.*, abt. 300.

Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michelmore, Exeter.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*GLOUCESTER. £4,300.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D.D. (Palace, Gloucester) 1905
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. (1917) ...£1,050

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Rt. Rev. G. H. Frodsham, D.D. .....1914 | F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918
F. W. Goodwyn, M.A. '17 | F. Peacock, M.A., (*Canon Missioner*).1919

Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A., *Gloucester* 1919
Ven. George L. H. Gardner, M.A. *Cheltenham* 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 300; *Curates, &c.*, 90.

Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., H. C. Dowdall, M.A. ..1919
Regist. & Sec., W. H. Madge, LL.B. (Gloucester).

HEREFORD. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *cons.* 1918 (The Palace, Hereford).....1920
Dean, Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, M.A. (1910) £750

Canons Residentiary (each about £450).

A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Winnington-Ingram 1917
Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912 |
B. H. Streeter, M.A. 1915 |

Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. E. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A. *Hereford* 1910
Ven. A. L. Lilley, *Ludlow* 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 352; *Curates, &c.*, 81.

Chancellor, E. B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar, Francis R. James.
Lond. Sec., F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

LICHFIELD. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield) 1913
Bishop Suff. of Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawfurd, D.D. (The Close, Lichfield).....1915
Dean, Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage. D.D. (1909) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D. .....1914 | A. Moncrief, M.A....1917
Bishop of Stafford 1915 | Alfred Penny, M.A. 1919

Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent* 1908
Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D., *Stafford* 1911
Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A., *Salop* 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 451; *Curates, &c.*, 282.

Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. W. Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln) 1920
Bishop Suff. of Grantham Right Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D., *cons.* 1896 (Rectory, Stoke, Grantham) 1920
Dean, Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. (1910) ...£2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

E. T. Leeke, M.A., *Sub-Dean* .....1877 | Archd. Jeudwine ...1913
Archd. Wakeford, B.D. 1912 | J. O. Johnston, D.D. 1913

Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, M.A., *Lincoln* 1913
Ven. John Wakeford, B.D., *Stow* (£200) 1913

Benefices, 582; *Curates, &c.*, 73

Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, K.C.
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

LONDON. £10,000.

Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury); Prelate of the Order of the British Empire) (*cons.* 1897). (Fulham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] ...1901

Bishops Suffragan.

Islington, Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Turner. D.D., *cons.* 1898 (96 Clapton Common E. 5) ... 1898
Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D., *cons.* 1906 (26 Clapton Common, E. 5).....1919
Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D., *b.* 1860 (83 Gloucester Terrace, W. 2.) 1911
Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., *b.* 1848 (9 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.) 1911
Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911
Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, C.V.O., D.D. (1911), Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890 | J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911
S. A. Alexander, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911

Organist, Chas. Macpherson, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Ernest Edwd. Holmes, B.D., *London* ...1911
Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A., *Middlesex* (1903) £333
C. E. Lambert, M.A., *Hampstead* 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.

Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.
Joint Registrars, F. Hugh Lee and C. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.
Chapter Clerk, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.
Secretary, F. Hugh Lee.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Herbt. Edwd. Ryle, C.V.O., D.D. 1911
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913 | E. W. Barnes, Sc.D. 1918
R. H. Charles, D.D.... 1913 | Wm. Temple, D.D. 1919
H. L. C. V. de Candole 1918
Sub-Dean (1918), W. H. Carnegie, M.A.
Archdeacon (1918), Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D.
Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, E. F. Knapp-Fisher.
Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.
Organist, Sydney H. Nicholson, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

NORWICH. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., C.V.O. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.] 1910
Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903
Dean, Very Rev. J. Wakefield Willink, D.D. (1919) £1,450
Canons Residentiary (each £725).
W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A. ..... 1900 | J. Allen Bell, M.A. 1918
Bp. of Thetford, D.D. 1910 | Bishop Drury, D.D. 1920
Organist, F. Bates, Mus.Doc., £200.
Archdeacons.
Ven. G. M. MacDermott, D.D., *Norfolk* (1920) £200
Ven. Augustus R. Buckland, M.A., *Norwich* (1920) £200
Bishop of Thetford, D.D., *Lynn* (1903) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 580; *Curates, &c.*, 88.
Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bolingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

OXFORD. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D., *cons.* 1911 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs H.M. Oxon.] ..... *trans.* 1919
Bishop Suffr. of Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Edward D. Shaw, D.D. 1914
Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D.D. (1920) £3,000
Canons Residentiary (£1,200—£1,500).
R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903 | A. C. Headlam, D.D. 1918
E. W. Watson, D.D. 1908 | W. Lock, D.D. 1920
G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1914
Organist, H. G. Ley, B.Mus., £300.
Archdeacons:
Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A., *Berks* (1903)..... £200
Bishop of Buckingham, D.D., *Buckingham* (1910) £300
Beneficed Clergy, 634; *Curates, &c.*, 310.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, D.D. 1917
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A. 1885 | E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. 1907
C. Smith, M.V.O., M.A. 1902 | Hon. L. F. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O. 1910
Chapter Clerk, H. F. Deane.
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, C.V.O., Mus.D.

PETERBOROUGH. £4,500. (Subject to a pension of £1,500.)

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D. 1916 (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Theodore Petriburg:]
Bishop Suffr. of Leicester, Rt. Rev. Norman McLeod Lang, D.D. 1913
Dean, Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. (1908) ... £800
Canons Residentiary (each £400).
W. Bury, M.A. .....1908 | Bishop of Leicester 1919
E. A. Burroughs, M.A. '17 | (a vacancy) 1920
Organist, Haydn Keeton, Mus.D.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, D.D., *Leicester* (1899) £200
Ven. W. G. Whittingham, M.A., *Oakham* (1918) £200
The Bp. of Leicester, *Northampton* (1919) ... £50
Beneficed Clergy, 584; *Curates, &c.*, 152.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred B. Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1907
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Diocesan Sec., H. Flude, M.A.

*ROCHESTER. £4,000.

Bishop Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (*cons.* 1895) 1905
(The Old Palace, Rochester) [Signs J. R. Roffen.]
Dean, Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D. (1913) £1,200
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
J. R. Denham, B.D. 1910 | C. F. Burney, D.Litt. 1914
J. Wood, M.V.O., D.D. 1910 | Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915
Organist, A. C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Avison T. Scott, M.A., *Tonbridge* (£200) 1906
Ven. Donald Tait, M.A., *Rochester* 1915
Beneficed Clergy, 200; *Curates, &c.*, 209.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furse, D.D. (*cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1919). (Verulam House, St. Albans). [Signs Michael Alban:] 1903
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D. 1914
Dean, Very Rev. George W. Blenkin, M.A. ... 1914
Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A., *St. Albans* (1909) £200
Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D., *Bedford* (1914) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 308; *Curates*, 113.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1891
Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W.1.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.1.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Bernard Hodgson, D.D. (Parklands, Ipswich) 1914
Archdeacons.
Ven. G. Hodges, M.A., *Sudbury* 1902
Ven. James George Reginald Darling, M.A., *Suffolk* 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 410; *Curates*, 57.
Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.

*SALISBURY. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Frederic E. Ridgeway, D.D., *cons.* 1901 (The Palace, Salisbury, and Bishop's Cottage, Broadstone, Dorset). [Signs F. E. Sarum] 1911
Dean, Very Rev. Andrew Ewbank Burn, D.D. (1920) £650
Canons Residentiary (each £325).
Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1913 | Archd. Carpenter 1915
Chas. Myers, M.A.... 1915 | Hy. R. Farrer 1916
Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., *Dorset*.....1902
Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A., *Wilts* 1913
Ven. H. W. Carpenter, *Sarum* 1914
Bishop Joscelyne, *Sherborne*.....1919

Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates, &c.*, 227.
Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb (1907).
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11)1919
Bishop Suffr. of Kingston-on-Thames & Sub-Dean, Rt. Rev. S. M. Taylor, D.D. (37 Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common, S.W. 18) 1914
Bishop Suffr. of Woolwich, Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (10 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E. 3)...1918

Canons Residentiary.

Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames.....1905	Bishop of Woolwich 1918
Bishop Hook, D.D. 1914	J. B. Haldane.....1918
Oswald Craig, M.A. 1914	A. W. Maplesden,
R. C. Joynt, M.A. ...1917	LL.D. 1919

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop of Kingston, *Southwark* 1904
Bishop of Woolwich, *Lewisham* 1919
Ven. R. C. Joynt, M.A., *Kingston* 1919
Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.

SOUTHWELL. £3,180.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., *cons.* 1901 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) 1904
Bishop Suffr. of Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D. (Bowen Hill, Repton).....1909

Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D., *Derby* ...1909
Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A., *Chesterfield* 1910
Ven. E. Hacking, M.A., *Newark* 1912
Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A., *Nottingham* ...1916

Beneficed Clergy, 487; *Curates, &c.*, 240.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Registrars, John Borough; D'Oyley S. Ransom.

TRURO. £3,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. F. S. Guy Warman, D.D (Lis Escop, Truro). [Signs F. S. Truron] 1919

Canons Residentiary.

E. C. Corfe, M.A. ...1904 (£400.)	S. Cooper, M.A. 1919
R. S. Hassard, M.A. 1907 (£300)	Arch. Raffles-Flint 1920

Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. S. R. Raffles-Flint, M.A., *Cornwall* 1916
Ven. Henry H. H. Du Boulay, M.A., *Bodmin* 1892
Organist, J. Metcalfe, Mus.Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 238; *Curates*, 31; *other Clergy*, 31.
Chancellor, T. W. H. Inskip, M.A.
Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Cowlard, Diocesan Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***WINCHESTER.** £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. (*cons.* 1895). (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Edw. Winton].....1911
Bp. Suff. of Southampton, Rt. Rev. Jas. Macarthur, D.D. (*cons.* 1898) (Basset, Southampton) ...1903
Bp. Suff. of Guildford, Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Randolph, D.D. (Wonersh, Guildford) 1909
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Holden Hutton, D.D. 1919
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle, St. Heliers.
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. J. B. V. Penfold, Beaumont, Guernsey.

Canons Res., each £450 to £500 (*nominally* £910).

P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A. 1901	J. Vaughan, M.A. 1909
Archd Robinson M.A 1908	Cyril Hepher, M.A. 1916
	Archd. Daldy, M.A. 1920

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A., *Winchester* 1920
Bishop of Southampton, *Isle of Wight* 1906
Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A., *Surrey*.....1908

Beneficed Clergy, 571; *Curates, &c.*, 450.
Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, K.C.
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.
Surrey Regist. A. W. Moore, Doctors Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, F. H. Lee, H. T. A. Dashwood, and C. W. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

WORCESTER. £3,900.

Bishop, Right Rev. Ernest Harold Pearce, Litt.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster). [Signs Ernest, Worcester] 1919
Dean, Very Rev. William Moore Ede, D.D....1908

Canons (each £800). [£1,450

J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905	S. R. James, M.A. 1916
H. B. Southwell, M.A. 1912	T. A. Lacey, M.A. 1918

Organist, Ivor Atkins. Mus.B.

Archdeacon (£200).
Ven. John H. Greig, B.D., *Worcester* 1911

Beneficed Clergy, 200.
Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, Rev. T. C. de la Hey.
Legal Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Province of York.

***YORK.** £9,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (*consecrated* 1901). (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor:].....1909
Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889
Bp. Suff. of Hull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (Beverley) 1913
Dean, Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D. (1917) £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

John Watson, M.A. 1896	C. C. Bell, M.A.....1914
George Austen, M.A. 1908	Bishop of Hull.....1917

Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop of Beverley, D.D., *York*.....1884
Ven. J. M. Lambert, LL.D., *East Riding* 1916
Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A., *Cleveland* 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C.
Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

BRADFORD. £2,500.

Bishop (1st) Rt. Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D. [Signs Arthur Bradford]...1920

Archdeacons.
Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A., *Craven*.....1920
(Vacancy), *Bradford* 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 153; *Curates*, 38.
Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs H. Carlisl] 1920
Bp. Suff. of Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Campbell West-Watson, D.D. 1909
Dean, Very Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D.C.L. (1917) £1,625

Canons Residentiary (each about £800).

Bp. of Barrow, D.D. 1909 | H. N. Bate, M.A. ...1920
Archd. Campbell... 1912 | T. B. A. Saunders, M.A., 1920

Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.B.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Herbert Ernest Campbell, D.D., *Carlisle* 1920
Bishop of Barrow, *Westmorland* (1915)..... £200
Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A., *Furness* (1912)... £200

Benefced Clergy, 293; *Curates, &c.*, 95.
Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, D.D. 1920
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

CHESTER. £2,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *cons.* 1906. (The Residence, Chester.) [Signs H. L. Chester] 1919
Dean, Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A. (1920) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | Archdeacon Paige Cox,
Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1914 | B.D. 1917
Bishp. Mercer, D.D. 1916

Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D., *Chester* 1914
Rt. Rev. Bishop Mercer, D.D., *Macclesfield* ... 1919

Benefced Clergy, 284; *Curates, &c.*, 197.
Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, S.W.
Chapter Clerk, C. Coppack.

DURHAM. £7,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., (*cons.* 1918), (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920
Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow, Rt. Rev. John Nathaniel Quirk, D.D. 1914
Dean, Rt. Rv. Bishop Welldon, D.D. (1918) £3,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archdcn. Watkins 1880 | A. B. G. Lillingston,
A. H. Cruickshank, M.A. 1914
M.A. ..... 1910 | Dawson Walker,
Bp. of Jarrow ..... 1914 | D.D. 1919

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Hen. Wm. Watkins, D.D., *Durham* 1880
Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A., *Auckland* 1914

Benefced Clergy, 245; *Curates, &c.*, 254.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

LIVERPOOL. 4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. (Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool) 1900
Bishop Suff. of Warrington, Rt. Rev. Edwin Hone Kempson, M.A. 1920
Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner, *Liverpool* 1916
Ven. George John Howson, *Warrington* 1916
Benefced Clergy, 224; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates, &c.*, 220
Chancellor, H. Chaloner Dowdall.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, D.D. (*cons.* 1894) (resigning Dec. 31, 1920) ...1903 (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)
Bishop Suff. of Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) ... (1909) £1,900
Bishop Suff. of Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston)..... 1909
Dean, Very Rev. Joseph Gough McCormick, D.D. (1920) £1,500

Canons Residentiary (*each £850).

J. J. Scott, M.A. ...1903 | D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1912
P. Green, M.A. ..... 1911 | J. R. Darbyshire, M.A. 20

Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A., *Manchester* 1916
Ven. W. C. Allen, M.A., *Blackburn* 1916
Ven. Phipps John Hornby, M.A., *Lancaster*... 1909
Ven. T. R. Sale, M.A., *Rochdale* 1919

Benefced Clergy, 564; *Curates, &c.*, about 360.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, E. S. Chesney.
Secretary, Henry Schofield.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE. £3,400.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D. ...1915 (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Blackett Ord 1917 | O. Quick, M.A. ...1920
G. E. Newsom, M.A. 1917 | (Vacancy) 1920

Archdeacons.

Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D. (£200), *Lindisfarne* 1914
Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M.A., *Northumberland*..... 1917
Organist, William Ellis, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.
Benefced Clergy, 182; *Chaplains*, 9; *Curates*, 130.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.

RIPON. £3,900.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D. (The Palace, Ripon)..... 1920
Bishop Suffr. of Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Old Residence, Ripon) 1905
Bishop Suffr. of Richmond, Rt. Rev. Francis C. Kilner, D.D. (Stanhope Rect., Co. Durham) 1913
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D. (1915) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

A. T. Waugh, M.A....1891 | G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907
Bp. of Knaresboro' 1905 | J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911

Organist, Charles H. Moody, C.B.E., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D., *Ripon* (£200) 1905
Ven. Henry A. Hall, B.D., *Richmond* (£200) 1903

Benefced Clergy, 218; *Curates*, 138.
Chancellor, P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1921).
Regist. and Secretary, F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.

SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D. (*cons.* 1909). (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.) [Signs Leonard H. Sheffield] 1914
Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Charles Lisle Carr, M.A., *Sheffield* 1920
Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A., *Doncaster* 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 169; *Curates*, 79.

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, 1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. Net £2,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Denton Thompson, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man) 1911
Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (1912) £546

Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates*, &c., 24.

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Sir Montague Barlow, LL.D.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D., *cons.* 1890 (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield).....1897

Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A., *Huddersfield* ...1914
Ven. H. W. Walsham How, M.A., *Halifax* ...1917

Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus.B.

Beneficed Clergy, 184; *Curates*, &c., 103.

Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

The Church of Wales.

(*Disestablished*, March 31, 1920.)

ST. ASAPH. £4,200.

Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D., *cons.* 1889; elected Archbishop 1920 (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Camb.]
Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (1910) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Archd. Fletcher ...1910	Daniel Davies 1915
Archd. Lloyd 1910	Archd. Davis.....1916

Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Thomas Lloyd, M.A., *St. Asaph* 1910
Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A., *Wrexham* 1910
Ven. Grimaldi Davis, D.D., *Montgomery* 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 207; *Curates*, &c., 106.

Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.
Registrars, Henry Asaph Cleaver and Harry Mason Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, (vacant)
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

BANGOR. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Hbt. Williams, D.D. (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge). [Signs: Watkin Bangor.] 1899
Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (1903) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Arch. Ll. Jones, M.A. 1906	E. O. Jones, B.A. ...1917
E. T. Davies, B.A....1906	(a vacancy)

Organist, Roland Rogers, Mus.Doc., £120.

Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).

Ven. , *Bangor* 1920
Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A., *Merioneth* 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates*, &c., 70.

Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. ...1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

LLANDAFF. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff). [Signs: J. P. Llandaff.] 1905
Dean Very Rev. C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. (1913) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

T. J. Jones, M.A. ...1913	Archdn. Green 1914
Archdn. Buckley ...1913	D. Davies, M.A. ...1914

Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £150.

Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).

Ven. J. R. Buckley, B.D., *Llandaff* 1913
Ven. C. A. H. Green, D.D., *Monmouth* 1914

Beneficed Clergy, 275; *Curates*, &c., 256.

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff 1909
Secretary, Registrar and Apparitor-General, A. G. Howell, Cardiff.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

ST. DAVID'S. £4,500.

Bishop Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.) [Signs: J. St. David's.] 1897
Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. E. Latham Bevan, D.D., Brecon.....1915
Dean, Very Rev. W. Williams, B.D. (1919)...£700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Robert Camber-Williams, M.A....1899	C. G. Brown, B.A....1908
Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903	D. Watcyn Morgan, B.A. 1919

Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. R. Williams, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1914) £200
Ven. D. Williams, M.A., *Cardigan* (1903) ...£200
Bishop of Swansea. *Brecon* (1907) £400
Ven. D. L. Prosser, M.A., *St. David's* (1920)...£279

Beneficed Clergy, 375; *Curates* &c., 145.

Chancellor Marlay Samson, M.A. (1909).
Registrar, Griffith E. Owen, Carmarthen.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Suffragan and Assistant Bishops will be found under their respective dioceses :—

Barking (*Chelmsford*); *Barrow-in-F.* (*Carlisle*); *Beverley* (*York*); *Buckingham* (*Oxford*); *Burnley* (*Manchester*); *Colchester* (*Chelmsford*); *Crediton* (*Exeter*); *Croydon* (*Canterbury*); *Derby* (*Southwell*); *Dover* (*Canterbury*); *Europe, N. & C.* (*London*); *Grantham* (*Lincoln*); *Guildford* (*Winchester*); *Hull* (*York*); *Islington* (*London*); *Jarrow* (*Durham*); *Kensington* (*London*); *Kingston* (*Southwark*); *Knaresborough* (*Ripon*); *Leicester* (*Peterborough*); *Lewes* (*Chichester*); *Marlborough* (*Exeter*); *Newcastle* (*Newcastle*); *Richmond* (*Ripon*); *St. Germans* (*Truro*); *Southampton* (*Winchester*); *Stafford* (*Lichfield*); *Stepney* (*London*); *Swansea* (*St. David's*); *Taunton* (*B. & Wells*); *Thetford* (*Norwich*); *Warrington Liverpool*; *Wells* (*B. & Wells*); *Whalley* (*Manchester*); *Willesden* (*London*); *Woolwich* (*Southwark*).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Arthur H. Baynes, *b.* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
Laurance F. D. Blair, *b.* 1869	*Falklands*	1910	1914
George F. Browne, *b.* 1833	*Bristol*	1895	1914
Hy. Lowther Clarke, *b.* 1850	*Melbourne*	1902	1920
Alfred Clifford, *b.* 1849	*Lucknow*	1893	1910
Regd. S. Copleston, *b.* 1845	*Calcutta*	1875	1912
Charles J. Corfe, *b.* 1843	*Korea*	1889	1904
Chas. E. Cornish, *b.* 1842	*Grahamstown*	1899	1915
Frederick Courtney, *b.* 1837	*Nova Scotia*	1888	1904
Owen T. L. Crossley, *b.* 1861	*Auckland*	1911	1913
T. W. Drury, *b.* 1847	*Ripon*	1907	1919
George Carnac Fisher, *b.* 1844	*Ipswich*	1896	1905
Geo. H. Frodsham, *b.* 1863	*N. Queensland*	1902	1912
Philip K. Fyson, *b.* 1846	*Hokkaido*	1896	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul, *b.* 1844	*Mashonaland*	1895	1907
A. G. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1856	*Cape Town*	1894	1906
F. Goldsmith, *b.* 1853	*Bunbury*	1904	1917
John Grisdale, *b.* 1845	*Qu'Appelle*	1897	1911
Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843	*Peterboro'*	1897	1916
Charles Gore, *b.* 1853	*Oxford*	1902	1919
A. V. Green, *b.* 1857	*Ballarat*	1894	1915
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, *b.* 1864	*Accra*	1904	1910
Wm. T. Harrison, *b.* 1837	*Glasgow*	1888	1903
John E. Hine, *b.* 1857	*N. Rhodesia*	1896	1914
Ernest N. Hodges, *b.* 1849	*Travancore*	1890	1905
C. Hook, *b.* 1844	*Kingston-on-Thames*	1905	1914
George F. Hose, *b.* 1838	*Singapore*	1881	1909
Ernest G. Ingham, *b.* 1851	*Sierra Leone*	1883	1897
F. J. Jayne, *b.* 1845	*Chester*	1889	1919
Llewellyn Jones, *b.* 1840	*Newfoundland*	1878	1917
Albert E. Joscelyne, *b.* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
Arthur M. Knight, *b.* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
J. D. Langley, *b.* 1836	*Bendigo*	1907	1919
Herbert Mather, *b.* 1840	*Antigua*	1897	1904
John Edwd. Mercer, *b.* 1856	*Tasmania*	1902	1914
H. H. Montgomery, *b.* 1847	*Tasmania*	1889	1901
Samuel Morley, *b.* 1841	*Tinnevelly*	1896	1903
William R. Mounsey, *b.* 1868	*Labuan*	1909	1916
Charles O. Mules, *b.* 1837	*Nelson, N.Z.*	1892	1912
Louis Geo. Mylne, *b.* 1843	*Bombay*	1876	1897
M. R. Neligan, *b.* 1863	*Auckland*	1903	1910
G. Albert Ormsby, *b.* 1843	*Honduras*	1893	1907
E. N. Powell, *b.* 1860	*Mashonaland*	1908	1910
H. M. E. Price, *b.* 1863	*Fuh-Kien*	1906	1918
James L. Randall, *b.* 1828	*Reading*	1889	1908
Wm. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844	*Mackenzie R.*	1891	1907
C. J. Ridgeway, *b.* 1841	*Chichester*	1908	1919
Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853	*Exeter*	1903	1916
Herbt. E. Ryle, C.V.O., *b.* 1856	*Winchester*	1901	1911
C. Perry Scott, *b.* 1847	*N. China*	1880	1913
John Taylor Smith, *b.* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, *b.* 1858	*Lebombo*	1893	1912
Waite H. Stirling, *b.* 1829	*Falklands*	1869	1901
Fras. H. Thicknesse, *b.* 1829	*Leicester*	1888	1902
Fredk. Wallis, *b.* 1853	*Wellington*	1895	1911
Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, *b.* 1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
Alfred Willis, *b.* 1836	*Honolulu*	1872	1902
Cecil J. Wood, *b.* 1873	*Melanesia*	1912	1919

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Bath and Wells; Birmingham; Bradford; Bristol; Chelmsford; Chichester; Coventry; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; London; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; St. Albans; St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich; Salisbury; Southwark; Southwell; Truro; Winchester; Worcester.

Apparitor-General, H. T. A. Dashwood.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryle, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

The Very Rev. the Deans; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.

Registrar, F. H. Lee.

PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Carlisle; Chester; Durham; Liverpool; Manchester; Newcastle; Ripon; Sheffield; Sodor and Man; Wakefield.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D.

The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors. *Registrar*, A. V. Hudson.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE. (Incorporated.)

The senior boys' organisation; founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of military and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. Many of the Battalions and Companies are now recognised as Cadet Units. The total strength is 60,000 officers and boys. *Sec.*, R. S. Peacock, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

An appendage of the religious influence of the Parish Church; was founded in 1891, and combines a military organisation with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 500,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are 1,327 Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads.—*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C.2. *Brigade Chaplain and Secretary*, Rev. Edgar Rogers, M.A.

BOY SCOUTS. (Incorporated.)

A Movement initiated and organised by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Chief Scout, to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene.

During the War some 100,000 Boy Scouts were employed on war work, over 100,000 joined the Colours, and a continuous service of coast-watching under the Admiralty was maintained. The Movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, and nearly every other country has adopted it.—*Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.

Sees.		Apptd.	Clgy.
PROVINCE OF CANADA.			
Montreal,	John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1862	1909	140
Fredericton,	J. A. Richardson, *b.* 1868	1907	79
Nova Scotia,	C. Lamb Worrell, *b.* 1853, *Archbp. & Met.* (1915)	1904	140
Quebec,	L. W. Williams	1915	64
Honan,	W. C. White, *b.* 1873	1909	3
Mid-Japan,	Heber J. Hamilton, *b.* 1864	1912	9
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.			
Algoma,	George Thorneloe, *b.* 1848, *Archbp. of Province of Ontario & Metropolitan*	1897	55
Huron,	D. Williams, *b.* 1856	1905	65
Niagara,	Wm. Reid Clark, *b.* 1851	1911	86
Ontario,	E. J. Bidwell, *b.* 1866	1917	78
Ottawa,	J. C. Roper (*cons.* 1912)	1915	74
Toronto	J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857 W. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844, *Asst.*	1909 1907	237
PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND.			
Athabasca,	E. F. Robins, *b.* 1870	1912	9
Calgary,	W. Cyprian Pinkham, *b.* 1844	1887	85
Edmonton,	H. A. Gray, *b.* 1872	1914	31
Keewatin,	Joseph Lofthouse, *b.* 1855	1902	17
Mackenzie River,	J. R. Lucas, *b.* 1867	1913	7
Moosonee,	J. G. Anderson, *b.* 1866	1909	14
Qu'Appelle,	M. T. McA. Harding, *b.* 1865	1909	120
Rupert's Land,	S. P. Matheson, *b.* 1852, *Archbp. of Rupert's Land* (1905) *and Primate of Canada* (1909, *cons.* 1903)	1905	110
Saskatchewan,	J. A. Newnham, *b.* 1853 (*cons.* 1893)	1903	74
Yukon,	Isaac O. Stringer, *b.* 1866	1905	8
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Caledonia,	F. H. Du Vernet, *b.* 1860, *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, 1915	1904	21
Columbia,	C. De Veber Schofield, D.D.	1916	44
New Westminster,	A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1867	1910	63
Kootenay,	A. J. Doull, *b.* 1872	1915	41
Cariboo	(vacant)		12
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.			
Assam,	H. Pakenham Walsh, *b.* 1870	1915	6
Bombay,	Edwin Jas. Palmer, *b.* 1869	1908	94
Calcutta,	Foss Westcott, *b.* 1863 (*c.* 1905), *Met.*	1919	120
Chota Nagpur,	A. Wood. *b.* 1869	1920	50
Colombo,	Ernest A. Copleston, *b.* 1854	1903	93
Dornakal,	V. S. Azariah	1turn3	—
Lahore,	Henry B. Durrant, *b.* 1871	1913	110
Lucknow,	G. H. Westcott, *b.* 1863	1910	96
Madras,	Henry Whitehead, *b.* 1853	1899	162
Nagpur,	Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1863	1903	40
Rangoon,	R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869	1910	49
Tinnevelly and Madura,	E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 1870	1915	86
Travancore & Cochin,	C. H. Gill, *b.* 1861	1905	50
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.			
Auckland,	A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910)	1913	120
Christchurch,	Churchill Julius, *b.* 1847 (*Acting Primate*)	1890	83
Dunedin,	Isaac Richards, *b.*	1919	46
Melanesia,	J. Manwaring Steward, *b.* 1874	1919	35
Nelson,	William Charles Sadlier, *b.* 1868	1912	28
Waiapu,	W. W. Sedgwick, *b.* 1859	1914	72
Wellington,	Thomas Henry Sprott, *b.* 1856	1911	73
PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.			
Armidale,	W. F. Wentworth-Shields, *b.* 1867	1916	30
Bathurst,	George Merrick Long, *b.* 1876	1911	53
Goulburn,	Lewis B. Radford	1915	57
Grafton,	C. H. Druitt (*cons.* 1911)	1914	41
Newcastle,	Reginald Stephen, *b.* 1860 (*c.* 1913)	1919	68
Riverina,	Ernest A. Anderson, *b.* 1859	1895	19
Sydney,	John Chas. Wright, *b.* 1862; *Archbp. & Metrop. N.S.W.*; *Primate*, 1910	1909	269
PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.			
Ballarat,	M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton, *b.* 1872	1916	85
Bendigo,	(Vacant)	1919	30
Gippsland,	G. H. Cranswick, *b.* 1881	1917	34
Melbourne	(Vacant). *Archbp. & Metrop.*	1920	215
Wangaratta,	Thomas H. Armstrong, *b.* 1857	1902	36
PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.			
Brisbane,	St. Clair G. A. Donaldson, *b.* 1863, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1905	1904	101
	H. F. Le Fanu (*Bp. coadj.*)	(1915)	
Carpentaria,	Henry Newton	1915	14
New Guinea,	Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1863	1910	16
N. Queensland,	Jno. O. Feetham, *b.* 1876	1913	20
Rockhampton,		1920	20
PROVINCE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.			
Bunbury,	Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1859	(1894) 1917	24
Kalgoorlie,	William E. Elsey	1919	22
Perth,	Chas. Owen L. Riley, *b.* 1854, *Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1914	1894	59
INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA.			
Adelaide,	Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869	1906	99
N.W. Australia,	G. Trower, *b.* 1860 (*cons.* 1902)	1909	5
Polynesia,	T. C. Twitchell, *b.* 1866	1908	6
Tasmania,	Robert Snowdon Hay, *b.* 1864	1919	91
Willochra,	Gilbert White (*cons.* 1900)	1915	15
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.			
Bloemfontein,	Arthur Chandler, *b.* 1860 *Asst.*, F. R. T. Balfour, *b.* 1846	1902 1911	57
Cape Town,	W. M. Carter, *b.* 1850 (*cons.* 1891), *Archbp.*	1909	99
	J. O. Nash, *b.* 1861	*Coadjutor* 1917	
George,	H. B. Sidwell, *b.* 1863	1911	26
Grahamstown,	F. R. Phelps	1915	96
Kimberley and Kuruman,	W. Gore-Browne, *b.* 1859	1912	27
Lebombo,	Jno. L. Fuller, *b.* 1870	1913	13
S. Rhodesia,	Fredc. H. Beaven, *b.* 1855	1911	29
Natal,	Fredk. Saml. Baines, *b.* 1858 *Assist.*, F. Roach	1901 1913	61
Pretoria,	Neville S. Talbot, M.C., *b.* 1879	1920	104
St. Helena,	W. A. Holbech, *b.* 1850	1905	4
St. John's,	J. W. Williams, *b.* 1857	1901	60
Zululand,	Wilmot L. Vyvyan, *b.* 1861	1903	33
PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.			
Antigua,	Edward Hutson, *b.* 1873	1911	34
Barbados,	A. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1868	1917	73
Guiana,	E. A. Parry, *b.* 1860, *Archbp. of W. Indies*	1900	38
Honduras,	Edward A. Dunn, *b.* 1869	1917	—
Jamaica,	G. F. C. De Carteret, *b.* 1866 *Asst. Bishop*, D. W. Bentley	1916 1919	90
Nassau,	Roscow G. Shedden, *b.* 1889	1919	23
Trinidad,	A. H. Anstey, *b.* 1870	1918	—
UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.			
Acera,	M. S. O'Rorke, *b.* 1869	1913	7
Argentina and E. S. America,	E. F. Every, *b.* 1862 (*cons.* 1902)	1910	29
Chch Kiang,	Herbert J. Molony, *b.* 1865 *Asst. Bishop*, Tsae-Seng Sing	1908 1918	42
China, North,	F. L. Norris, *b.* 1864	1914	17
West,	W. Wharton Cassels, *b.* 1858	1895	30
Falklands,	N. S. de Jersey, *b.* 1868	1919	—
Fuh-Kien,	John Hind, *b.* 1876	1918	41
Gibraltar,	Hy. J. C. Knight, *b.* 1861	1911	—
Hokkaido (vacant).			
Jerusalem,	R. MacInnes	1914	61
	Asst. (*Khartoum*), Llyn. H. Gwynne, *b.* 1863	1908	—
Kiushiu (*S. Japan*),	A. Lea, *b.* 1868	1909	8
Korea,	Mark Napier Trollope, *b.* 1862	1911	15
Kwangsi and Hunan,	W. Banister, *b.* 1855	1909	7
Labuan and Sarawak,	E. D. L. Danson, *b.* 1879	1917	12
Lagos,	F. M. Jones	1919	—
Madagascar,	G. K. Kestell-Cornish, *b.* 1858	1919	45
Mauritius,	C. H. Golding-Bird, *b.* 1874	1919	
Mombasa,	R. S. Heywood, *b.* 1867	1918	25
Newfoundland,	Wm. Charles White, *b.* 1864	1917	79
N. Rhodesia,	A. J. W. May	1914	5
Nyasaland,	Thos. G. Fisher, *b.* 1872	1910	18
Osaka,	Hugh Jas. Foss, *b.* 1848	1899	31
Persia,	J. H. Linton, *b.* 1879	1919	29
Shantung,	Geoffrey D. Illi, *b.* 1867	1903	19
Sierra Leone,	John Walmsley, *b.* 1867	1910	50
Singapore,	C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872	1909	22
South Tokyo,	C. H. Boutflower, *b.* 1863 (*cons.* 1905)	1908	27
Uganda,	John J. Willis, *b.* 1872 (*Suff.*) H. G. Jones, *b.* 18—	1912 1920	68
Victoria, Hong Kong,	C. R. Duppuy, *b.* 18—	1920	20
West. Equatorial Africa,	H. Tugwell, *b.* 1854 A. W. Howells	1894 1919	84
Zanzibar,	Frank Weston, *b.* 1871	1908	31

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED, 1869).

Sees.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop (1901.)	Incumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1903)	1920	55,359	90	19	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., *b.* 1872 (*cons.* 1915)	1920	98,796	147	78	2,500
	Bishops.					
Meath.....	Rt. Rev. Hon. Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., *b.* 1870	1919	10,205	68	14	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Robert Miller, D.D., *b.* 1871	1919	9,691	55	18	1,462
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. Maurice Day, D.D., *b.* 1843	1908	37,183	65	10	1,273
Cork	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., *b.* 1862	1912	31,935	100	35	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., *b.* 1872	1916	50,741	105	18	2,140
Down.....	Rt. Rev. Charles T. P. Grierson, D.D., *b.* 1856	1919	204,773	165	56	1,750
Killaloe ...	Rt. Rev. Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D., *b.* 1854	1913	9,222	58	10	1,500
Kilmore...	Rt. Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., *b.* 1858	1915	31,210	97	26	1,542
Limerick .	Rt. Rev. Raymond d'A. Orpen, D.D., *b.* 1837	1907	9,085	53	11	1,408
Ossory ...	Rt. Rev. John G. FitzMaurice Day, *b.* 1875	1920	22,446	101	34	1,535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. Arthur E. Ross, D.D., *b.* 1878	1920	9,723	60	10	1,493

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Charles Thomas Ovenden, D.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. L. A. Pooler, D.D.; Very Rev. H. V. White; J. A. Maconchy; Major E. H. C. Wellesley.

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on 31 Dec., 1918, was only £135,320, charged with annuities to 40 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £9,569,302, made up of *Commutation* £135,320, *Parochial Sustentation* £6,981,606, *Episcopal Sustentation* £563,685, *General Synod Funds* £577,127, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,311,565.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £8,616,597. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £347,000. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1919, was £102,240, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £354,432.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 524,375, or 12·0 per cent. of the entire population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy	Stipd.	Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Frederic Ll. Deane, D.D.	1917	...48	£*948	*Edinburgh*	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910	...77	£*1,142
Argyll ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	...17	... 702	*Glasgow* ...	A. E. Campbell, D.D.	1904	.. 82	... *983
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1908)	1904	...33	*1,258	*Moray*.....	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	...21	... *849
					St. Andrews	C. E. Plumb, D.D....	1908	...43	*1,120

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 416. Parsonages, 195. Clergy, 333. Communicants, 56,212.

The Church of Scotland.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are over 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants at the close of 1919 was 728,239. The sum of £643,589 was raised in 1919 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 500 chapels, at a cost of £1,830,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,457. There are in addition 247 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. The *First Book of Discipline*, published in 1560, abolished the imposition of hands in the ordination of the clergy, but superintendents were appointed to appoint ministers and to plant and erect kirks. The Church, so reformed, was governed by a General Assembly composed of the Superintendents, ministers, and lay commissioners. A *Second Book of Discipline* was sanctioned by the Scots Parliament in 1581. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. ii.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his *accession* is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, Duke of Atholl, K.T., C.B., D.S.O.

MODERATOR, 1920, Rev. Thomas Martin, D.D., Peebles.

Principal Clerk, Rev. David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh.
Depute Clerk, Rev. J. A. McClymont, D.D., Edinburgh. (*Moderator Elect*, 1921.)
Procurator, Hon. Wm. Watson, K.C.
Agent, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.
Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Speus, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1919, there were 1,489 congregations and 45 preaching stations. The total membership was 528,084, and there were 2,050 Sunday Schools, with 201,014 scholars and 21,647 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 370 European Mission Agents and 5,017 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,233,322.—*Moderator* (1921), Rev. A. P. Longforgan.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh; and 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales* (*see* p. 258.)

(3) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 626 ministers, 561 congregations, with 104,778 communicants, 90,431 families, 7,163 Sabbath-school teachers, and 92,994 scholars. During the year 1919-1920 this branch contributed by congregational effort £265,941 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £347,985. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 13 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 35 ministerial with 3 medical missionaries in foreign parts.—*Moderator*, Rev. H. P. Glenn, B.A., Bray. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(4) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 13 presbyteries, 352 congregations, 6 preaching stations, and 85,551 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 89 missionaries abroad, including 40 women. In 1918 the amount raised for all purposes was £304,941. *Moderator*, Rev. T. Barclay, B.D.—*Church Offices:* 7 E. India Avenue, E.C. 3. *Financial Sec.*, Percy Graham. *Publications Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

(5) The less numerous divisions are: The *Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. This figure, however, is probably an over-estimate, and is therefore open to correction. The latest statistics are: Ministers, 55,589; local preachers, 98,884; members and probationers, 10,184,373; Sunday schools, 94,705; officers and teachers, 954,298; scholars, 9,025,106; churches and other preaching places, 100,607. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. The Wesleyan Conference will be held at Middlesbrough in 1921. —*Pres.*, Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford, D.D., D.C.L.; *Sec.*, Rev. John E. Wakerley.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. M. P. Davison.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists, which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President*, Rev. W. S. Welch; *Secretary*, Henry Smith.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists.*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. —*President*, W. A. Hindley.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—*Secretary*, Rev. E. Bromage, Sheffield.

FINANCES.

Finances.—The *Wesleyans* raised in 1919–20 £257,695 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £41,924. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £1,248 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £30,688 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,768	19,043	489,870	21,176	8,533	849,861
Primitive Methodists	1,095	14,383	206,372	...	4,442	424,452
United Methodist Church	709	4,828	138,921	5,465	2,306	264,113
Independent Methodists	381	...	8,468	189	144	25,192
Wesleyan Reform Union	16	403	8,506	290	196	21,978

The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales.

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1919 the body numbered—churches, 1,481; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,774; ministers and preachers, 1,175; elders, 1,989; communicants, 187,575; on probation, 1,353; Sunday-school teachers, 24,417; teachers and scholars, 191,295; adherents (including communicants), 326,647.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1919, £177,726. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £434,732.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 365 chapels and preaching stations, with 32,343 communicants and 86,977 adherents (including communicants). All the rest are Welsh.

The churches in Assam number 522; communicants, 16,275; adherents (including communicants), 54,773. The adherents in Brittany are few. The daughter churches in America number 120 and in Australia 3.

Moderator (*South Wales*) *Synod*, Rev. R. J. Rees, M.A., Aberystwyth; (*North Wales*), Rev. John Owen, M.A., Carnarvon.
Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. John Morgan Jones, LL.D., Cardiff.
Secretaries, Revs. Griffith Parry Williams, M.A., Mold, and J. Henry Williams, Portmadoc.
Statistical Secretaries, Revs. John Jones, Brynyrodyn, and D. E. Thomas, Llanstephan.

The Independents and the Baptists.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,701 churches and preaching stations containing 1,127,442 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062.
Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1920–21, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.; 1921–22, Rev. A. J. Viner. *Secretary*, Rev. Richard J. Wells. *Chief Clerk*, C. Stancliff. *Office and Publication Department*, 16, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 40 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1919, 4,249 chapels and 2,215 pastors. The members numbered 405,540, Sunday-school teachers 54,243, and Sunday scholars 501,784. In the U.S. the "members" alone number 7,044,097.
President of the Baptist Union, 1920–21, Rev. D. J. Hiley. *Secretary*, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, D.D. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. H.Q., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2. The Society of Friends, which consists of 20,028 members and about 9,000 other adherents in Great Britain, Cape Colony and Australasia, and 2,307 in Ireland, has 272 recorded ministers, including over 100 women; their places of worship, in 1918, numbered 408. *Central Offices for Great Britain*, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. Ireland has a separate organisation, with *Office*, 5 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Churches of Christ have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The Moravian Church (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,680 communicants. The Catholic Apostolic Church has above 80 churches; the New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Reformed Episcopal Church: *Presiding Bishop in England*, Rt. Rev. P. Xenophon Eldridge, D.D., St. Jude's Ch., Balham, S.W. The Old Roman Catholic Church: *Archbishop in Great Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, The Edge, Stroud, Glos. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office, Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.1. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at fourteen millions. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for Moslems.

In *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 112 Episcopal Sees, with 54 Vicariates and 9 Prefectures Apostolic, as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

		Cons.	Clergy.
	Archbishops.		
Westminster	Francis, Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* S'thwark 1903)	1896	484
	Bishops Auxiliary:—		
	Joseph Butt	1911	
	Manuel Bidwell	1917	
Cardiff			102
Birmingham	Edward Ilsley	1911	305
	J. McIntyre, Abp. Aux.	1912	
Liverpool	Thomas Whiteside	1911	493
	Bishops.		
Brentwood	Arthur Doubleday	1920	99
Clifton	George A. Burton	1902	120
Hexham & Newcastle	Richd. Collins	1905	275
Leeds	J. R. Cowgill	1905	186
Menevia, Wales	Francis Mostyn	1895	82
Middlesbrough	Richard Lacy	1879	114
	Bp. Coadj.	1921	
Northampton	Fredk. Wm. Keating	1908	102
Nottingham	Thomas Dunn	1916	141
Plymouth	John Keily	1911	131
Portsmouth	Wm. Timothy Cotter	1910	294*
Salford	Louis Chas. Casartelli	1903	373
	John S. Vaughan, Aux.	1909	
Shrewsbury	Hugh Singleton	1908	96
Southwark	Peter E. Amigo	1904	540*

SCOTLAND.

	Archbishops.		
St. Andrews & Edinburgh	James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900)	1890	102
	Hy. Graham, Bp. Aux.	1917	
Glasgow	(vacant)	1920	311
	Bishops.		
Aberdeen	George Bennett	1918	71
Argyll & Isles	Donald Martin	1919	32
Dunkeld	John Toner	1914	47
Galloway	James McCarthy	1914	36

IRELAND.

	Archbishops.		
Armagh	Michael Card. Logue (*succeeded* 1887)	1879	188
Dublin	William J. Walsh	1885	647
	Ed. Byrne, Bp. Aux.	1920	
Cashel	John Harty	1914	133
Tuam	T. P. Gilmartin	1910	151
	Bishops.		
Achonry	Patrick Morrisroe	1911	51
Ardagh	Joseph Hoare	1895	105
Clogher	P. McKenna	1909	112
Clonfert	Thomas O'Doherty	1919	83
Cloyne	Robert Browne	1894	138
Cork	Daniel Cohalan	1914	204
Derry	Charles MacHugh	1907	116
Down & Connor	Joseph MacRory	1915	175
Dromore	Edward Mulhern	1916	60
Elphin	Bernard Coyne	1913	105
Ferns	William Codd	1918	133
Galway & Kilmacduagh	Thomas O'Dea	1903	85
Kerry	Charles O Sullivan	1918	135
Kildare and Leighlin	Patrick Foley	1896	154
Killala	James Naughton	1912	47
Killaloe	Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore	Patrick Finegan	1910	114
Limerick	Denis Hallinan	1918	173
Meath	Laurence Gaughran	1906	169
Ossory	Abraham Brownrigg	1884	119
Raphoe	Patrick O'Donnell	1888	80

* Including many French exiles.

IRELAND. *Bishops—continued.*

			Cons.
Ross		1897	30
Waterf'd & Lismore	Bernard Hackett	1916	167
Army Bishop for Gt. Brit. & Ireland	William Keatinge	1917	

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Europe.

	Bishops.		
Malta	Maurus Caruana, Bp., Archb.		1915
Gozo	John Camilleri		1889
Gibraltar	H. Gregory Thompson		1910

America.

Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Peter di Maria.

			Cons.
	Archbishops.		
Edmonton	Henry O'Leary		1913
Halifax	Edward MacCarthy		1906
Kingston	Michael J. Spratt		1911
Montreal	Paul N. Bruchesi		1897
	George Gauthier, Bp. Aux.		1912
Ottawa	Charles Gauthier		1898
Port of Spain	John Pius Dowling		1909
Quebec	Louis Nazaire Bégin, Card.		1888
	Paul Eugene Roy, Abp. Coadj.		1908
Regina	Olivier Mathieu		1911
St. Boniface	Arthur Béliveau		1913
St. John's, Newfoundland	E. P. Roche, Abp.		1915
Toronto	Neil MacNeil		1895
Vancouver, B.C.	Timothy Casey		1500
Winnipeg	Alfred Sinnott		1916
	Bishops.		
Alexandria	William A. MacDonnell		1906
Antigonish	James Morrison		1912
Athabasca	Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.		1891
	Celestine Joussard, Coad.		1909
Calgary	John McNally		1913
Charlottetown	Louis O'Leary		1913
Chatham, N.B.	Patrick Chiasson		1917
Chicoutimi	Michael Labrecque		1892
Demerara	Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.		1902
Gulf of St. Lawrence, (vacant)			1920
Haileybury	Elias A. Latulipe		1908
Hamilton	Thomas Joseph Dowling		1887
Harbour-Grace, John March			1906
Honduras	Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.		1899
Jamaica	William O'Hare, Vic. Ap.		1919
Joliette	John William Forbes		1913
Keewatin	Ovide Charlebois		1910
London	F. Fallon		1910
Mackenzie	Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.		1902
Mont Laurier	Francis Xavier Brunet		1913
Nicolet	Joseph S. Brunault		1899
Pembroke	Patrick Ryan		1912
Peterboro'	Michael O'Brien		1913
Prince Albert	(vacant)		1920
Rimouski	(vacant)		
Roseau	Philip Schelfhaut		1902
St. George's, N.F.	Henry Renouf		1920
St. Hyacinth	Alexis Bernard		1906
St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc			1912
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard			1904
Sherbrooke	Paul Stanislas La Rocque		1893
	Hubert Chalifoux, Bp. Aux.		1915
Three Rivers	F. X. Cloutier		1899
Valleyfield	Joseph Emard		1892
Victoria, B.C.	Alex. Macdonald		1908
Yukon and Prince Rupert	Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap.		1917
	(Bp. for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, *res.* Win'peg)		1912

Africa.		Cons.
	Bishops.	
Bangweolo ...	Stephen Larue, V.A.	1913
Bahr-el-Ghazal,	Antony Stoppani, V.A.....	1917
Basutoland.	Julius J. Cénez, V.A.....	1909
Cape Colony	*East*...Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896
	West...John Rooney, Vic. Ap..	1886
Delta of the Nile	(vacant)	1920
Egypt	Aurelius Briante, Vic. Ap. ...	1904
	Felix Couturier, Ap. Visitor	1919
Gold Coast ...	Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap....	1906
Kenia	Philip Perlo, V.A.	1909
Khartum ...	Francis Geyer, V.A.	1903
Kimberley...	Charles Cox, Adm. Ap.	1914
Lagos	Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap.	1912
Natal	Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904
Lower Niger	I. Shanahan, Vic. Ap....	1920
Nyasa	Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap.	1911
Orange River,	J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898
Port Louis...	John Murphy	1916
Port Victoria,	*Seychelles* (vacant)	1920
Shiré	Louis Auneau, Vic. Ap.	1910
Sierra Leone	John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903
Tanganika	Joseph Birraux.....	1920
Togo	Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap.	1914
Transvaal...	Charles Cox, Vic. Ap.	1914
Upper Nile	John Biermans, Vic. Ap.	1912
Victoria Nyanza,	H. Streicher, Vic. Ap.....	1897
Western Nigeria,	Thos. Broderick, Vic. Ap.	1918
Zanzibar ...	John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap.	1913
	Asia.	
Delegate-Apostolic to India,	Abp. Peter Pisani	
	Patriarch.	
Jerusalem ...	Louis Barlassina	1918
	Archbishops.	
Agra	Angelo Bernacchioni	1918
Bombay	Alban Goodier	1919
Calcutta	Brice Meuleman.....	1902
Colombo	Antony Coudert.....	1898
Cyprus	Paul Aouad	1911
Madras	John Aelen	1902
Simla	Anselm John Kenealy.....	1911
Verapoly.....	Angelus M. Perez	1915
	Bishops.	
Ajmer	Henry Caumont.....	1913
Allahabad ...	Joseph Poli	1915
Arabia (*Aden*)	Latin Henry Vanni	1916
Burma, East	Victor Emml. Segrada, V. A.	1909
Burma, North	Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906
Burma, South	Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893
Changonacherry,	Thos. Kurialacheril, V. A.	1911
Cochin	Jose Ribeiro	1909
Coimbatore...	Augustine Roy	1904
Dacca	Joseph Legrand	1916
Ernakulam...	Augustine Kandathil, Vic. Ap.	1911
Galle.....	Joseph van Reeth.....	1895
Hong Kong...	Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap....	1905
Hyderabad...	Denis Vismara	1909
Jaffna	Joseph Brault.....	1920

Asia. *Bishops—continued.*		Cons.
Kanay.....	Bede Beekmeyer.....	1912
Kottayam ...	Alexander Chulaparambil ...	1914
Krishnagur .	Santino Taveggia	1906
Kumbaconam,	Mary Aug. Chapuis	1911
Lahore.....	Fabian A. Eestermans.....	1905
Malacca	Emile Barillon	1904
Mangalore ...	P. Perini	1910
Meliapur ...	T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro ...	1899
Mysore.....	Hippolytus Teissier	1916
Nagpur	Francis S. Coppel	1907
Patna.....	(vacant)	1920
Poona	Henry Doering	1907
Quilon	A. M. Benziger	1900
Trichinopoly	A. Faisandier	1909
Trichur	(vacant).....	1920
Trincomalee	Gaston Robichez	1917
Vizagapatam	John Mary Clerc	1891
	Australasia.	
Delegate Apostolic to Australasia.	Abp. Cattaneo.	
	Archbishops.	
Adelaide	Robt. W. Spence	1914
Brisbane.....	James Duhig	1905
Hobart.....	Patrick Delany	1893
Melbourne ...	Daniel Mannix	1912
Perth	Patrick Joseph Clune	1913
Sydney	Michael Kelly	1901
Wellington	Francis Redwood	1874
	Thomas O'Shea, Abp.-Coadj	1913
	Bishops.	
Armidale ...	Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
Auckland ...	Henry William Cleary.....	1910
	James Liston, Bp. Coadj. ...	1920
Ballarat	Daniel Foley	1916
Bathurst	Michael O'Farrell.....	1920
Caroline Islands.	Peter Walleser, Vic. Ap.. ..	1912
Central Oceania,	Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap. ...	1912
Christchurch	Matthew Joseph Brodie	1916
Cooktown.....	John Heavey	1914
Dunedin.....	Joseph White.....	1920
Fiji	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost. ...	1887
	Charles Nicolas, Bp. Coadj.	1918
Geraldton ...	William Kelly.....	1898
Gilbert Islands,	Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1889
Goulburn ...	John Gallagher	1895
Kimberley ...	(vacant).....	1920
Lismore	John Carroll	1910
Maitland ...	Patrick Dwyer	1897
Navigator Islands	Joseph Darnand, Vic. Ap. ...	1919
New Guinea	A. G. de Boismenu	1899
New Pomerania,	Louis Couppé.....	1889
Port Augusta	John Norton	1906
Rockhampton	Joseph Shiel.....	1912
Sale	Patrick Phelan	1913
Sandhurst ...	John MacCarthy	1917
South Solomon Islands	Aloysius Raucaz	1920
Wagga-Wagga,	Joseph Dwyer	1918
Wilcannia Forbes,	William Hayden.....	1918

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912). In Dec., 1919, the number of *Officers*, *Cadets* and *Employés* was 24,582, of *Corps* and *Outposts*, 11,173, *Local Officers*, 71,419. The number of countries occupied was 70, and of languages used 42. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 116 Industrial Homes for Fallen Women, 38 Maternity Homes and 87 Children's Homes, 196 Slum Posts, 16 Prison-Gate Homes, 265 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 179 Workshops and Factories, 123 Labour Bureaux, 25 Farms, &c. More than 37,900 open-air meetings are held weekly, and a still larger number in the various halls of the organisation. At a large number of police courts, many gaols, and some convict establishments, Salvation Army officers are constantly in touch with prisoners, both of the first-offender class and confirmed criminals. In many instances men and women of both classes are taken into the care of the Army at the prison gate. Magistrates sometimes commit first offenders to the care of the Army instead of to prison. The total raised during "Self-Denial Week" in 1920 amounted to £268,010. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1920–1921.

Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 17.
Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 14 to Mch. 19.
Trinity, March 30 to July 9.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, The Earl Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L., *All Souls* ... Elect. 1907
High Steward, The Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., *Merton* ... 1896
Vice-Chancellor, L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., Rector of *Exeter* ... 1920
Proctors, Rev. G. B. Allen, B.D., *Pembroke*; H. J. Paton, *Queen's* ... 1920
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., *Hertford*, 1918; Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls* ... 1919
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., *All Souls* ... 1910
Deputy Steward (vacant) ... 1920
Public Orator, A. D. Godley, M.A., *Magdalen* ... 1910
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* ... 1899
D.Litt., *Magdalen* ... 1919
Bodley's Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley,
Sub-Librarians, H. H. E. Craster, M.A., D.Litt., *All Souls*, 1912; E. Lobel, M.A., *Queen's* ... 1920
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.* 1909
Radcliffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., *New Coll.* ... 1900
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, M.A., D.Litt., *Magdalen* ... 1909
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magdalen* ... 1909
Registrar of the University, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke* ... 1906
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Magdalen* ... 1907
Radcliffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, M.A., (D.Sc. Dublin), *Queen's* ... 1897
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, J. F. Stenning, M.A., *Wadham* ... 1919
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *All Souls* ... 1915
Acting Curator of Schools, Rev. G. B. Cronshaw, M.A., *Queen's* ... 1910
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* ... 1908
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*, 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's* ... 1908
University Counsel, George J. Talbot, K.C., M.A., *All Souls* ... 1913
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* ... 1908
Bedels, F. S. Gee, *Non-Coll.*, *Divinity*; E. Parker. *Law*; C. J. Honey, *Medicine*; G. W. Beesley, *Arts* ...
Organist, F. Iliffe, D.Mus., *St. John's* ... 1900
Summoner of Preachers; H. M. Lodge ... 1919
Clerk of the Schools, E. H. Bellamy ... 1900
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., *Worcester*.
Extension of Teaching, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, *Trinity* ... 1919
Local Exams., H. T. Gerrans, M.A., *Worcester*.
University Museum, Prof. H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magdalen*.
University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A., *Oriel*.
Women Students, R. W. Jeffery, M.A., *B.N.C.* ... 1911
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments, R. Trustlove, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., *B.N.C.*
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund. Nigel Bond, M.A., 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W. 1.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; the ex-Vice-Chancellor (President of Trinity); Proctors.
Heads of Houses, Warden of *Wadham*; Warden of *All Souls*; Master of *Balliol*.
Professors, The Regius Professor of Divinity; the Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics; the Vinerian Professor of English Law; the Regius Professor of Medicine; the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory; the Camden Professor of Ancient History.
Members of Convocation, H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; E. M. Walker, M.A.; G. B. Cronshaw, M.A.; N. Whatley, M.A.; Sir T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; A. J. Jenkinson, M.A.; J. L. Stocks, M.A. (2 vacancies to be filled on Nov. 18.)

PRIZEMEN, 1919–20.

Chancellor's Prizes—
Latin Verse, J. B. Poynton, *New Coll.*
English Essay, G. E. G. Catlin, *New Coll.*
Newdigate Prize, G. H. Johnstone, *Merton.*
Stanhope Essay, E. F. Jacob, *New Coll.*
Gaisford (*Verse*), J. B. Poynton, *New Coll.*
,, (*Prose*), A. H. Holden (*Exeter*).
Greek Testament (*Junior*), W. S. Davies, *Non-Coll.*
Septuagint (*Junior*), A. O. Standen, *St. John's.*
Lothian Essay, R. Cohen, *Wadh.*
Welsh, K. J. Franklin, *Hertf.*
Gladstone, E. F. Jacob, *New Coll.*
Chas. Oldham, A. M. Harris, *Balliol.*

SCHOLARS, 1919–20.

Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, C. P. Symonds, *New Coll.*
Ireland, C. Hignett, *Corp.*
Craven, C. Hignett, *Corp.*; D. Ll. Jenkins, *Ball.*; J. B. Poynton, *New Coll.*
Eldon, G. C. Faber, *All Souls.*
Boden, C. R. King, *Balliol.*
Mathematical (*Senior*), E. G. C. Poole (*Queen's*).
,, (*Junior*), V. C. Morton, *Merton.*
,, (*Exhibr.*), E. C. Titchmarsh, *Ball.*
Denyer-Johnson (*Junior*), A. Guillaume, *Wadh.*
Hertford, J. B. Poynton, *New.*
John Locke, J. Macmurray, *Balliol.*
Pasmore Edwards, C. R. King, *Balliol.*
Squire, B. Watts, *Bras.*; H. D. Bruce, *Keble.*
Theodore Williams—
Anatomy, A. A. F. Peel, *Univ.*
Pathology, D. G. T. K. Cross, *St. John's.*
James Mew (*Arabic*), G. L. M. Clauson, *Corp.*
C. Welch, A. C. Hardy, *Exeter.*
Heath-Harrison (*Travelling*), H. N. Lett, *Queen's*; G. N. Eeles, *Linc.*; G. A. Riding, *New*; C. M. C. Gurney, *St. John's*; E. R. P. Vincent, *Ch. Ch.*

Oxford Colleges

(with date of foundation).

All Souls (1437), F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *Warden.*
Balliol (1262), A. L. Smith, M.A., *Master.*
B.N.C. (1509), C. H. Sampson, M.A., *Principal.*
Ch. Ch. (1532), H. J. White, D.D., *Dean.*
Corpus Christi (1516), T. Case, M.A., *President.*
Exeter (1314), L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., *Rector.*
Hertford (1874), H. Boyd, D.D., *Principal.*
Jesus (1571) (vacant), *Principal.*

Lincoln (1427), J. A. R. Munro, M.A., *Rector.*
Magdalen (1456), Sir H. Warren, D.C.L., *President.*
Merton (1270), T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden.*
New Coll. (1386), W. A. Spooner, D.D., *Warden.*
Oriel (1326), L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Provost.*
Pembroke (1624), F. H. Dudden, D.D., *Master.*
Queen's (1340), J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost.*
St. John's (1555), H. A. James, D.D., *President.*
Trinity (1554), H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *Pres.*
University (1249), R. W. Macan, D.Litt., *Master.*
Wadham (1613), J. Wells, M.A., *Warden.*
Worcester (1714), F. J. Lys, M.A., *Provost.*
St. Edm. Hall (1269), G. B. Allen, B.D., *Prin.*
Keble (1869), B. J. Kidd, D.D., *Warden.*

Non-Coll. Stu. (1868), J. B. Baker, M.A., *Censor.*
Campion Hall, C. D. Plater, M.A.
S. Benet's Hall, P. J. McCann, M.A.

Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL.

Chairman of Council, Warden of Wadham Coll.
Principal, Miss H. Jex Blake.
Vice-Principal, Miss Lodge.
Hon. Sec., Miss Edith Argles, Spinney Piece, Bagley Wood, Oxford.
Resident Librarian, Miss E. Jamison.
Resident Bursar, Miss Lee-Strachy.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss E. Penrose, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Hon. Alice Bruce, M.A.
Bursar, Miss M. B. Stonedale.
Librarian, Miss V. Farnell.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Eleanor Jourdain, M.A.
Librarian, Miss Joan Evans, B.Litt.
House Bursar, Miss B. A. Bullen.

ST. HILDA'S HALL.

Principal, Miss W. M. Moberly, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss A. E. Levett, M.A.
Bursar, Miss V. L. Winslow.
Secretary, Miss J. C. Thornton, B.A.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS.

Chairman, Prof. W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L.
Principal, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, M.A., 5 South Parks Road, Oxford.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1920–1921.

Michaelmas... Oct. 1 to Dec. 19.
Lent ..... Jan. 8 to Mar. 24.
Easter ..... Apr. 15 to June 24.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, O.M., Hon. LL.D., M.P., *Trin.* ..... Elect. 1919
Vice-Chancellor, Peter Giles, Litt.D., Master of *Emmanuel* 1920
High Steward, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., LL.D., *St. John's* 1919
Deputy High Steward, J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.* 1918
Representatives in Parliament, J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.M., Hon. LL.D, *Trin.*, 1918; Professor Sir J. Larmor, M.A., Hon. SC.D., *St. John's* 1918
Commissary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.M., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.* 1900
Public Orator, T. R. Glover, M.A., *St. John's* 1920
Registrary, J. N. Keynes, SC.D., *Pemb.* 1910
Assistant Registrary, B. Benham, M.A., *King's* 1889
Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., *Trin.* 1889
Sec. to the Library, E. H. F. Miils, M.A., *St. John's* 1919
Counsel, J. A. Foote, K.C., M.A., *St. John's*, 1915; M. L. Romer, K.C., M.A., *Trin. H.* Elect. 1915
Esquire Bedells, R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., *Pet.*, 1913; G. V. Carey, M.A., *Clare* ... 1920
Proctors, C. R. Fay, M.A., *Christ's*; J. T. Spittle, O.B.E., M.A., *Pemb.* 1920
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (*King's*), MUS.D. (*Oxf.*) .....
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.
Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's*
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, SC.D., *Trin.*
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., *Trin.*
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queens'* .....
Curator of the Botanic Garden, (vacant)..... 1919
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emman.*.....
Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. F. Gowland Hopkins, M.A., M.B., F.R.S., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, C. S. Myers, C.B.E., M.D., SC.D., *Caius* ...
Secretary to Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, J. H. Flather, M.A. (*Examinations*); Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D. (*Lectures*).
Highest Grade Schools Examinations Syndicate, T. G. Bedford, M.A., University Offices.
Appointments Board, H. A. Roberts, M.A., University Offices.
University Press, A. R. Waller, M.A.

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The President of *Queens'*; The Master of *Trinity Hall*; The Master of *Gonville and Caius*; The Master of *Emmanuel.*
Professors, Professor Sir J. Larmor; Professor Sorley; Professor Wood; Professor Sir E. Rutherford.
Other Members of the Senate, Sir W. Durnford (*Kings*), Dr. Keynes (*Pemb.*), *Sec.*; Dr. Hazeltine (*Down.*); J. H. Gray, M.A. (*Qu.*); H. McL. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*); W. Spens, M.A. (*Corp. Chr.*); J. M. Keynes, M.A. (*King's*); T. Knox-Shaw, M.A. (*Sid. Suss*).

MATRICULATIONS.

1905-1906	1,067	1910-1911	1,191	1915-1916	344
1906-1907	1,083	1911-1912	1,156	1916-1917	235
1907-1908	1,164	1912-1913	1,200	1917–1918	281
1908-1909	1,163	1913-1914	1,178	1918-1919	1,835
1909-1910	1,218	1914-1915	727	1919-1920	2,456

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR 1919, £87,704.

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR 1919.

Total payments	£76,106
Balance due to Chest	11,598
	£87.704

Cambridge Colleges.
(*With date of Foundation.*)

St. Catharine's (1473), The Rt. Rev. Bishop T. W. Drury, D.D., *Master.*
Christ's (1505). Sir A. Everett Shipley, G.B.E., SC.D., *Master.*

Clare (1326), Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL.D., *Master.*
Corpus Christi (1352), E. C. Pearce, D.D., *Master.*
Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, M.A., *Master.*
Emmanuel (1584), Peter Giles, Litt.D., *Master.*
Gonville & Caius (1348), H. K. Anderson, M.D., *Mast.*
Jesus (1496), Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master.*
King's (1441), Sir W. Durnford, G.B.E., LL.D., *Provost.*
Magdalene (1542), A.C. Benson, LL.D., C.V.O., *Mast.*
Pembroke (1347), W. Sheldon Hadley, LL.D., *Master.*
Peterhouse (1284), Sir A. W. Ward, Litt.D., *Master.*
Queens' (1448), Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, D.D., *Pres.*
Sidney-Sussex (1596), G. A. Weekes, M.A., *Master.*
St. John's (1511), R. Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master.*
Trinity (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Pres. R.S., *Master.*
Trinity Hall (1350), Henry Bond, LL.D., *Master.*

HOSTELS.

Selwyn College (1882), J. O. F. Murray, D.D., *Mast.*
Non-Coll. Stdts. (1869) W. F Reddaway, M.A., *Censo.*

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss K. Jex-Blake.
Vice-Mistress and Bursar, Miss E. M. Allen.
Junior Bursar, Miss P. K. Leveson.
Librarian, Miss E. S. Fegan.
Secretary, Miss M. Clover, Coleby, Grange Road, Cambridge.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss B. A. Clough.
Tutors, Miss A. B. Collier; Miss J. P. Strachey; Miss Steele Smith; Miss E. M. Chrystal.
Bursar, Miss L. M. Bagge.
Librarian, Miss I. B. Horner.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S.W. 7. 1836 and 1900.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, S. Russell Wells, M.D., B.S.C.
Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A.
Principal Officer, Sir Cooper Perry, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Registrars: (*Academic Council*) Edwin Deller, LL.D.; (*External Council*) G. F. Goodchild, M.A.; (*University Extension Board*) J. Lea, M.A.
Secretary to the Senate, Percy M. Wallace, M.A.
Sec. to Finance Committee, W. K. Hill, B.A.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, Bart., B.A., B.Sc.
Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, F. D. Acland, Sir William H. Beveridge, Prof. Sir Arthur Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation*—(*Divinity*), Rev. J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), Miss E. C. Higgins, Prof. S. L. Loney, Lord Moulton, Sir Albert Rollit, Rev. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*), His Honour T. B. Napier; (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Dr. T. D. Lister, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (*Science*), Dr. M. O. Forster, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. G. T. Moody, Dr. R. M. Walmsley, Dr. S. R. Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. J. Fawcett, Sir Wilmot P. Herringham. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, Sir Charles Ballance, Sir Charters Symonds (one vacancy). *Co-opted to represent University College*, Sir Gregory Foster, A. T. Taylor. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, E. Barker. *By King's College* (*Theological Department*), T. B. Saunders. *By Lincoln's Inn*, N. Micklem. *By Inner Temple*, W. R. Bousfield. *By Middle Temple*, R. A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, Lord Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, J. W. Budd, R. B. Phillpotts. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Pakeman. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. Collins, Sir Cyril Jackson. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Dr. G. N. Pitt. *By the Faculties*—(*Theology*), Rev. Prof. S. W. Green; (*Arts*), Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*), J. S. Green; (*Music*), Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge; (*Medicine*), Lord Dawson of Penn, H. L. Eason, H. J. Waring; (*Science*), Prof. L. N. G. Filon, J. L. S. Hatton, Prof. Sir Herbert Jackson, Dr. A. N. Whitehead; (*Engineering*), Prof. W. E. Dalby; (*Economics*), Prof. Graham Wallas.

ORGANISATION OF TEACHING.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, but is divided into two separate institutions, viz.: (*a*) "King's College" (in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics) and (*b*) "King's College for Women" (in the Faculties of Arts and Science). The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, and the Ratan Tata Department of Social Science and Administration at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

TEACHING STAFF.

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised" Teachers in the several Faculties are as follows:—

Theology, 0 and 22; *Arts*, 59 and 168; *Laws*, 4 and 9; *Music*, 1 and 21; *Medicine*, 19 and 320; *Science*, 53 and 218; *Engineering*, 12 and 78; *Economics*, 19 and 18.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES, 1920–22.

Theology, Rev. Prof. S. W. Green, M.A.
Arts, Prof. Sir Sidney Lee, LL.D., Litt.D., F.B.A.
Laws, H. J. H. Mackay, M.A., LL.B.
Music, T. F. Dunhill, A.R.C.M.
Medicine, H. J. Waring, C.B.E., M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Science, A. N. Whitehead, Sc.D., M.A., F.R.S.
Engineering, Prof. E. G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Economics, Mrs. Knowles, Litt.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Chairman of Committee, Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I.
Provost, Sir Gregory Foster.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2.
Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden.
Principal, Ernest Barker, M.A.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Household and Social Department,
Campden Hill Road, W. 8.
Dean, Miss Lane-Claypon, M.D., D.Sc.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.
Warden, T. Raymont, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.
In the Faculty of Theology:—
New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.
Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, M.A., D.D.
Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist).
Principal, H. Wheeler Robinson, M.A.
King's College (Theological Department).
Strand, W.C. (Church of England).
Dean, Rev. W. R. Matthews, M.A., B.D.
Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Principal, Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D.
St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D., Litt.D.
Arts, Science, and Engineering:—
East London College, Mile End Road, E.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.
Arts and Science:—
Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.
Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.
Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4.
Principal, George Senter, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Arts:—
Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Principal, Miss B. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E., Litt.D.
Arts—in Pedagogy only:—
London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Principal, Prof. J. Adams, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.
Arts—in Oriental Research only:—
School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Medicine:—
The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* p. 268).
Science and Engineering:—
Imperial College of Science and Technology.
(*See* p. 272.)
Science:—
Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.H., LL.D.
Engineering:—
City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E.
Science—in Agriculture only:—
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Principal, M. J. R. Dunstan, O.B.E., M.A.
Economics and Political Science:—
London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Director, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., M.A., B.C.L.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1831.
Chancellor, The Earl of Durham, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, David Drummond, C.B.E., D.C.L.
Proctors, J. A. Menzies, M.A., M.D.; P. J. Heawood, M.A.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
Hon. Director of Observatory, Col. E. H. Hills, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Observer, Frank Sargent, F.R.A.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Rev. Henry Ellershaw, M.A.

HATFIELD COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, F. B. Jevons, M.A., D.Litt.

ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, M.A., B.D.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. C. S. Wallis, M.A.

BEDE COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. Donald Jones, B.D.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson, M.A.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.
Censor, Rev. J. H. How.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).
Censor, Kathleen Lambley, M.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.
President, Prof. D. Drummond, M.A., M.D., D.C.L.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.
Principal, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.A.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)
Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.
Chancellor, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Senior Pro Vice-Chancellor, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Pro Vice-Chancellor, Prof. C. H. Herford, Litt.D.
Treasurer, A. E. Steinthal, M.A., B.Sc.
Internal Registrar, Norman Smith, D.Sc.
External Registrar, H. P. Turner, M.A., LL.B.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.
Senior Tutor (Women), Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Lit.
Clerk of Convocation, A. E. G. Chorlton, LL.B.
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professors, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Dalton Hall, *Princ.*, J. W. Graham, M.A.
,, —Hulme Hall, *Warden*, Rev. T. Nicklin, M.A.
,, —St. Ansel's Hall, *Warden*, F. G. Chevassat, M.A.
Women—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. M. E. Hogg, M.A.
,, —Lees Hall, *Warden*, Miss Elsie A. Underwood, B.Sc.
,, —Ward Hall, *Warden*, Miss Gwendolen Bruce.
,, Ellis Lloyd Jones Hall, *Warden*, Miss C. Spurling.
,, —Langdale Hall, *Warden*, Miss Guthkelch.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.
Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Gilbert Barling, Bart., C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Principal, C. Grant Robertson, C.V.O., M.A.
Vice-Principal, Sir William Ashley, Ph.D., M.Com.
Registrar, John H. Costain.
Secretary, George H. Morley, M.Com.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.
Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)
Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, J. C. Adami, C.B.E., F.R.S.

Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.
Librarian, John Sampson, M.A., D.Litt.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men: Warden, G. H. Turnbull, M.A., Ph.D.
Women: Warden, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£33,000.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor (vacant).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Michael E. Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B., LL.D.
Accountant, G. R. Brench.
Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.
Secretary, A. E. Wheeler.
Librarian, R. Offor, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.
Pro-Chancellors, Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O., M.P., LL.D.; A. J. Hobson, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Henry Hadow, C.B.E., M.A., D.Mus.
Treasurer, D. Vickers, M.P.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, O.B.E., M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory, A. H. Leahy, M.A
Tutor for Women Students, Miss M. J. Sorby.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).

Professor, J. A. Green, M.A.

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Rector, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P. (1919).
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Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Campbell, Bart 1919
Provost, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D. 1919
Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Woods 1918
W. M. Jellett, K.C. 1919

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(See also under Hospitals, p. 249.)

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LEGAL.

THE INNS OF COURT.

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Hilary ...	11 Jan. to 31 Jan.	Trinity	24 May to 13 June.
Easter ...	5 Apr. to 2 May.	Machaelmas	2 Nov. to 25 Nov.

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CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Number of beds, 300.—*Dean*, W. J. Fenton, M.D.; *Secretary*, F. Noakes.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 213.—*Dean*, A. Stanley Woodward, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower St., W.C. 1.—Number of beds, 325.—*Dean*, G. F. Blacker, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; *Sec.*, J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

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Bristol University.
Cambridge University.
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Dublin University.
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Leeds University.
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Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester University.
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Oxford University.
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Scotland, Universities of.
Sheffield University.
University Colleges of the National University of Ireland (Cork, Galway, and Dublin).
Wales, University of.
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

MILITARY.

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

[Officers who pass through the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.]

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. W. H. Anderson, C.B.
Adjutant, Maj. E. A. Parker, O.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH (1741).

Course, two years; entrance twice yearly.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Sir Webb Gillman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Second in Command, Lt.-Col. W. W. Jelf, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.
Adjutant, Maj. J. N. Thomson, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.
Asst. Adjutant, Capt. F. Bolton, M.B.E., R.A.
Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. F. G. Fitzgerald, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. H. J. Fleming, C.M.G., S.C.F.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST (1799).

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Asst. do., Col. A. C. Girdwood, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adjutant, Lt.-Col. E. J. L. Pike, M.C.
Quarter-Master, Maj. H. S. Lickman, O.B.E.
Riding Master, Lt.-Col. W. Sykes.
Surgeon, Col. W. R. P. Goodwin, D.S.O.
Asst. Surgeon, Maj. J. W. L. Scott, D.S.O.
Chaplain, Rev. H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
Asst. do., Rev. T. W. Heale, M.A.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Guston, near Dover.

Commandant, Col. H. C. de la M. Hill, C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary & Adjutant, Maj. G. C. Thomas, D.S.O.
Medical Officer, H. E. Priestley, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Headmaster, Capt. B. Dryer.
Chaplain, Rev. E. G. Semple, C.F.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, Phœnix Park, Dublin.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. M. Bent, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Adjutant and Sec., Maj. R. W. Smyth.
Headmaster, Capt. A. J. H. McCleesh.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane, Scotland.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. P. Milford.
Qr.-Mr. & Adjt., Maj. J. Mackie, M.C., D.C.M.
Headmaster, Capt. R. Reid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.

All persons engaged in education who have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admissible as members. Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P., and A.C.P.

President, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P.
Dean, W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.
Treasurer, G. Armitage Smith, D.Lit.
Secretary, G. Chalmers.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841), for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the maintenance of Scholarships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific and other subjects for artisans, and to the assistance of approved educational objects.

Trustees, Rt. Hon. Lord Shuttleworth, LL.D., *Chairman*; Walter Leaf, Litt.D.; Sir Michael E. Sadler, C.B., LL.D.; Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D.Sc.; Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.M.G.
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(Trustees of the), 3 Temple Gardens, E.C. 4.

[The income (£114,284) is applied mainly in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education, in grants of pensions, and for the maintenance of City Churches.]

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Vice-Chairman, L. B. Sebastian.
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MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822),
York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

[The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland) for the cultivation of the science of music. The average number of students attending in 1920 was 750. There are 100 Fellows (F.R.A.M.), 577 Associates (A.R.A.M.), and 7,988 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.), of whom 21 Associates and 422 Licentiates were elected in 1919.]

President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Chairman of Committee, Sir E. E. Cooper, Bart.
Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., F.R.A.M.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Russell, A.R.A.M.
Secretary, J. A. Creighton.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883),
Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

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President H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Director, Sir Hugh Percy Allen, Mus.Doc.
Hon. Secretary, George A. Macmillan, D.Litt.
Registrar, Claude Aveling, B.A.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Westland Row, Dublin.

Secretary, C. E. Grahame-Harvey.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (1880).

[The School grants a diploma of Licentiateship (L.G.S.M.) and of Associateship (A.G.S.M.), open to students of eight terms' standing and over.]

Principal, Landon Ronald.
Secretary, H. Saxe-Wyndham.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hemming.
Professors, 130 in number.

INCORPORATED LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 22 Princes Street, Cavendish Sq., W. 1., Hampstead Conservatoire, and Finsbury Park.

Principal, T. H. Yorke Trotter, M.A., Mus.D.
Secretary, R. Beauchamp.
Business Manager, L. F. Wintle, LL.B.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
Gt. Marlborough Street, W. 1.

Principal, Frederick J. Karn, Mus.B.
Director of Examns., G. Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, A. Gambier Holmes.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, 26 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. (1875).

President, Sir Walter Parratt, C.V.O., Mus.D.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, M.A., Mus.B.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872),
Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.

Chairman of Board, Sir Fredk. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.D.
Secretary, C. N. H. Rodwell.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS,
Kensington Gore, S.W.

President, Dr. C. Macpherson.
Hon. Sec., Dr. H. A. Harding.
Registrar, Thomas Shindler, M.A., LL.B.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1893). Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.

Patroness, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
President, Sir Thomas Beecham, Bart.
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
Kneller Hall, Twickenham.

Commandant, Col. J. A. C. Somerville, C.M.G.
Adjutant & Qr.-Mr., Lt.-Col. G. Wilson, D.S.O.
Senior Director of Music, Lt.-Col. A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

Superintendent, Maj. J. G. Horne, R.M.L.I.
Company Officers, Lt. W. E. Faithfull, C. E. Maton.
Musical Director (vacant).
Quarter-Master, Lieut. A. E. Whiting, R.M.L.I.
Superintending Clerk (acting), H. B. Simmons, R.M.A.

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
158 Holland Park Avenue, Kensington, W. 11.

Principal, J. H. Lewis, Mus.D.
Chairman, J. M. Bentley, Mus.D.
Director of Music, Churchill Sibley, Mus.D.
Registrar, J. G. Cooper, Mus.D.
Secretary, H. Portman Lewis.

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir William Christopher Pakenham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Captain, Percy M. K. Royds, C.M.G., R.N.
Commander, Charles G. C. Sumner, R.N.
Medical Officers, Surg.-Commr. Percival M. May, R.N.; Surg.-Lieut. Alexander M. Dunlop, R.N.; C. H. Fernie, M.R.C.S.
Store Officer, Cashier, &c., Staff-Paymaster George Whitcroft, R.N. (ret.).
Secretary, Henry F. V. Negus.
Staff Clerk, A. Wotton.
Civil Engineer, H. F. Bowen, A.M.I.C.E.
Curator of Museum, Lieut. J. T. Berry, R.N. (ret.).

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth.

Adml. Commg., E. La T. Leatham, C.B., R.N.
Commander, G. L. D. Gibbs, L.S.O., R.N.
Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Osborne.

Captain, F. R. Marten, C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.
Commander, C. F. R. Cowan, D.S.O., R.N.
Headmaster, C. Godfrey, M.V.O., M.A.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.

Supt., Captain E. M. C. Cooper Key, M.V.O., R.N.
Headmaster, S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc.

Training Ships for Royal Navy.

FOR MEN:—*H.M.S. Albemarle* (gunnery), *Duncan* (gunnery), *Argonaut*, *Vestal*, *Vindictive*, *Niger*, *Dryad* (Navigation School Ship), and *Harrier* (tender to *Dryad*).

FOR BOYS:—*H.M.S. Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers, Portsmouth), *Ganges* (3 ships, and Shotley Training Establishment, Harwich), *Impregnable* (3 ships, Devonport), *Indus* (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers, Devonport), *Powerful* (3 ships, Devonport); and Marine Society's Ship *Warspite* and National Refuges Ship *Arethusa* (see Societies).

Exmouth, moored off Grays, Essex (and seagoing tender *Exmouth II.*). Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine, and for employment in naval and military bands.—*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. R. B. Colmore, O.B.E., R.N.

Training Ships for Mercantile Marine.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe. *Capt. Supt.*, M. B. Sayer, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Capt.*, H. W. Broadbent, R.D., R.N.R.

TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt.* Capt. Charles E. W. Pyddoke, R.N.; *Sec.*, Walter Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C. 2.

TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead. For boys between 13 and 14½ years of age and of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Commander H. Butterworth, R.N.

TRAINING SHIP *Mercury*, Hamble, Southampton, Hants. For boys of good character only, intended for entry to Special Branches of the Military Branch R.N. or for Cadet apprenticeship in the Mercantile Marine.—*Hon. Director*, C. B. Fry, Commr. R.N.R.

OCEAN TRAINING SHIPS.—This scheme for training officers for the Merchant Service and R.N.R. is now carried on at the Nautical College, Pangbourne, and in the Cadet Training Ship *St. George*, making three foreign sailing cruises from Plymouth in the year.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

(Incorporated),

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Chairman of Governing Body, Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Director, Prof. Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Secretary, Miss C. L. Clegg.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester*, and *Sheffield*; *Wales*; *St. Andrews, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*; *Dublin, National University of Ireland*, and the Queen's University of *Belfast*.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the London County Council are the following:—

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E.11.—*Principal*, Dr. A. Ritchie-Scott.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Rd., S.E.5.—*Principal*, S. Thorogood.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, Fred V. Burridge.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High St., Clapham, S.W.4.—*Principal*, T. McKeggie, A.R.C.A. (*hon.*).

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, E.8.
(b) *Hackney Institute, Sir John Cass's branch*, Cassland Road, E.9.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.—*Principal*, John Williams.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, W. Huntington, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Principal*, J. Bowyer.

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W.4.—*Principal*, H. W. Richards.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, A.M.I.C.E. *Sec.*, D. H. Flynn.

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull, M.Sc.

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (L.C.C. Hammersmith), Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss M. A. J. Boon.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.—*Headmistress*, Miss F. E. I. Smythe.

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc.; Head (Sch. of Art), Walter Bayes.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal*, Robt. H. Pickard, D.Sc., F.R.S.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE, Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane.—*Principal*, George Senter, D.Sc.

BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I.Mech.E.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, 280 St. John Street, E.C.1.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Rd., N.7.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W.1.—*Director of Education*, Major Robert Mitchell, C.B.E.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.

SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.—*Principal*, A. F. Hogg, M.A.

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.

ALBANY INSTITUTE DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albury Street, Deptford.—*Head Mistress*, Mrs. Landels.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

CHURCH INSTITUTE, Wiseton Rd., Upper Tooting.—*Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Baker.

COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN, 7 Fitzroy Street, W.1.—*Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. H. F. Plant.

DEVAS INSTITUTE, New Road, Battersea, S.W.—*Secretary*, W. F. Holmes.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.14.—*Warden*, T. Raymont, M.A.

HEROLD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (*Branch of the Borough Polytechnic*).—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I Mech.E.

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 176 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.—*Principal*, Dr. J. Gordon Parker, F.I.C.

MORLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S.E.—*Vice-Principal*, Miss C. I. Brennand.

NEWCOMEN'S FOUNDATION TRADE SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE, Newcomen Street, Borough, S.E. 1.—*Lady Principal*, Miss R. A. Roberts.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Principal*, Miss E. Bradshaw.

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ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (for Printing Trades).—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.

SCHOOL OF WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W. 7.—*Secretary*, J. Bailey.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.—*Hon. Principal*, A. R. Gridley, M.A.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Road, N.W. 1.—*Superintendent*, A. A. Aldworth, M.A.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

BLACKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH, *Temp. premises*, Lee Terrace, Blackheath.—*Principal*, J. Howard Hale.

ST. MARTIN'S, 107 Charing Cross Road, W.C.—*Headmaster*, J. E. Allen.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122–124 Kennington Park Road (see below).

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

Imperial College of Science and Technology,
South Kensington, S.W. 7.
Visitor: H.M. THE KING.

Chairman of Governing Body, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.

Chairman of Executive Committee, Right Hon. Sir Arthur Acland.

Chairman of Delegacy, Walter T. Prideaux.

An Institution for the most advanced training and research in Science, especially in its application to industry. The Departments and Professors are :—

Royal College of Science.

Aeronautics: Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B., F.R.S. (*Aviation*); Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S. (*Meteorology*); L. Bairstow (*Aerodynamics*).

Mathematics: A. R. Forsyth, F.R.S., A. N. Whitehead, F.R.S. (*Applied*); *Physics:* H. L. Callendar, C.B.E., F.R.S., A. O. Rankine, F.R.S., A. Fowler, F.R.S. (*Astro-Physics*); *Technical Optics*, F. J. Cheshire; A. E. Conrady, *Optical design*; A. Pol'ard, *Mechanical design*; *Chemistry:* H. B. Baker, F.R.S., J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S. (*Organic*), J. C. Philip (*Physical*); *Chemical Technology — Fuel and Refractory Materials:* W. A. Bone, F.R.S.; *Biology:* J. B. Farmer, F.R.S. (*Botany*), E. W. McBride, F.R.S. (*Zoology*), V. H. Blackman, F.R.S. (*Plant Physiology*), P. Groom (*Woods and Fibres Technology*), H. M. Lefroy (*Entomology*); S. B. Schryvor (*Biochemistry*); *Geology:* W. W. Watts, F.R.S., C. G. Cullis (*Economic Mineralogy*).

Royal School of Mines.

Mining: S. J. Truscott; *Mine Surveying*, L. H. Cooke; *Mining Geology*, W. W. Watts, F.R.S.; *Metallurgy:* H. C. H. Carpenter, F.R.S.; *Oil Technology:* W. W. Watts, F.R.S.

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.

Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power: W. E. Dalby, F.R.S.; *Civil Engineering:* S. M. Dixon; *Electrical Engineering:* T. Mather, F.R.S.

Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B.

Secretary, A. Gow, M.A.

City and Guilds of London Institute,
Gresham College, E.C. 2.

(1). *City Guilds Engineering College* (see Imperial College of Science and Technology).

(2). *Technical College*, Leonard Street, Finsbury, E.C.—*Professors:* A. J. Margetson, M.Sc., M.I.M.E., *Civil and Mech. Engineering*; (vacant), *Applied Chemistry*; W. H. Eccles, D.Sc., *Applied Physics and Electr. Engineering.*

(3). *Technical Art School*, 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

(4). *Department of Technology*, Exhibition Road, S.W. 7.

CORDWAINERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 42, Bethnal Green Road, E. 1.—*Principal*, F. Y. Golding.

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering).—*Principal*, J. W. Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE (*see* University of London).

FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE (Southampton Row, W.C.).—*Princ.*, A. Russell, D.Sc.

INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED GROCERS (Incorporated), 4 Cullum St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, C. L. T. Beeching.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Electrical, Civil, Motor, Aero, and Mechanical), 307-312 Regent Street, W.—*Head of School*, Henry J. Spooner, M.I.Mech.E.

SCHOOL OF MOTOR BODY AND CARRIAGE BUILDING (Balderton St., W.).—*Head of Depart.*, Ernest Bailey.

SOUTH OF ENG. COLL. OF PHARMACY (186 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9).—*Principal*, H. Lucas, F.C.S.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W. 1.—*Director*, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W. 6.—*Principal*, A. J. Bird.

PROVINCIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Heginbottom Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, A. Morris, B.Sc.

BANBURY (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Headmaster*, R. Luscombe, B.A.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Techn. Sch.). — *Princ.*, David Bardman, M.Sc.

BATH (Munic. Techn. Coll.).—*Director*, A. G. Day, A.M.I.Mech.E.

BATLEY (Techn., Art Sch. and Voly. Day Contn. Sch.).—*Principal*, N. B. Ratcliffe, M.Sc.

BELFAST (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, Rupert Stanley, B.A., M.I.E.E.

BIRKENHEAD (Holt Techn. Sch., Tranmere).—*Princ.*, J. E. L. Barnes, M.I.M.E.

BIRMINGHAM (Munic. Techn. Sch.). — *Princ.*, W. E. Sumpner, D.Sc.

" (Tech. Sch., Handsworth).—*Princ.*, W. E. Harrison, B.Sc.

" (Techn. Sch., Aston).—*Princ.*, C. A. White, M.B.E., M.Sc.

" (Vittoria St.—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, A. J. Gaskin.

BLACKBURN (Munic. Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, F. J. Harlow, B.Sc.

BOLTON (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Director*, F. Wilkinson, C.B.E., F.G.S.

BOOTLE (Munic. Techn. Sch.). — *Principal*, Laurence Small, B.Sc.

BRADFORD (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, H. Richardson, M.Sc.

BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, H. B. Cronshaw, B.A.

BRIGHOUSE (Techn. Sch.). —*Sec.*, A. W. Hoyle, B.Sc.

BRIGHTON (Munic. Techn. Coll.). — *Princ.*, W. Mansergh Varley, M.A., D.Sc.

BRISTOL (Merchant Venturers' Technical Coll.). —*Princ.*, Prof. J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, G. H. Pope, B.C.L.

BURNLEY (Munic. Coll.). — *Princ.*, W. Mun Rankin, B.Sc.

BURY (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, R. Wilkinson, B.A.

CAMBORNE (Sch. of Metalliferous Mining).—*Princ.*, Alex. Richardson, M.I.M.M.

CARDIFF (City Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, Charles Coles, B.Sc.

CHELTENHAM (Techn. Sch.).—*Director*, F. W. Dickenson, M.A.

CHORLEY (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Head Master*, C. H. Glew.

COVENTRY (Munic. Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, D. R. MacLachlan, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.

CREWE (Technical Inst.).—*Princ.*, J. Smith, M.B.E., M.Eng.

CROYDON (Central, S. Norwood, and Thornton Heath Polytechnic).—*Princ.*, W. Thomson, M.A.

DARLINGTON (Techn. Coll.). — *Princ.*, J. W. Angles, M.Sc.

DARWEN (Munic. Techn. Sch.)—*Principal*, R. Roberts, B.Sc.

DERBY (Tec. Coll.).—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.

DEVONPORT (Plymouth and Devonport Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, W. S. Templeton, M.A., B.Sc.

DEWSBURY (Techn. Sch., Day Cont. Sch., and Sch. of Art).—*Head Master*, H. J. Taylor, F.C.S.

DONCASTER (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. Eagles, A.R.C.Sc.

DOVER (Sch. of Sci. and Tech., Ladywell).—*Princ.*, F. Whitehouse, M.A.

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‡ACKWORTH, Pontefract (Friends').—G. K. Hibbert, B.D.
§ACTON (County School).—G. H. Clarke, M.A.
§‡ALCESTER (Grammar Sch.).—E. Wells, M.A.
*ALDENHAM (Herts).—Harvey M. Beck, M.A.
§‡ALDERSHOT (County Sch.).—A. E. Chapman, M.A.
§ALFORD (Lincs.).—J. A. Staley, M.A.
§ALNWICK (Duke's School).—P. W. Shelford, B.A.
§‡ALRESFORD (Perin's).—F. P. C. Walker, M.A.
§‡ALSTON (County Sch.).—J. G. McIntosh, B.Sc.
§‡ALTON (Eggar's).—E. A. C. Stowell, B.A.
§ALTRINCHAM (County High Sch.).—L. Saville Laver, M.A.
‡AMBLESIDE (Kelsick Gr. Sch.)—Rev. F. Lewis, M.A.
§‡AMERSHAM (Bucks).—R. E. Yates, B.A.
*AMPLEFORTH (York, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. E. Matthews, O.S.B., M.A.
§ANDOVER.—R. O. Bishop, M.A.
§APPELEY BRIDGE (Bradford, Woodhouse Grove).—W. J. Walker, M.A.
APPLEBY (Westmorland).—H. A. Counsell, M.A.
§ARDINGLY (St. Saviour's).—Rev. T. E. Wilson, M.A.
§‡ASHBOURNE (Qn. Eliz.).—R. C. Legge, B.Sc.
§‡ASHBURTON (Devon—1314).—Henry Naylor, M.A.
§ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—C. Elliot, M.A.
§ASHFORD (Kent).—A. S. Lamprey, M.A.
,, §‡(Middx., County Sch.).—H. B. Knowles, M.A.
§‡ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—W. E. McClure, M.Sc.
‡ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Sec. Sch.).—A. Morris, B.Sc.
‡ATHERSTONE.—W. W. Exell, M.A.
§‡AYLESBURY.—T. Osborne, M.A.
§‡BAKEWELL (Lady Manners).—T. Dennis, M.A.
§‡BANBURY (Municip. Sch.).—R. Luscombe, B.A.
§BARNARD CASTLE (N.E. County Sch.).—Rev. F. L. Brereton, M.A.
§BARNET (Qn. Elizabeth).—W. Lattimer, M.A.
§BARNSLEY (Holgate's).—A. J. Schooling, M.A.
§BARNSTAPLE (Gr. School).—H. G. Abel, M.A.
§BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Sec. Sch.).—J. Harris.
§‡BARROW-ON-SOAR (Loughborough).—F. R. E. Fernsby, B.A.
§BASINGSTOKE (Queen Mary's).—C. W. Percivall, M.A.
BATH (King Edward's Sch.).—E. W. Symons, M.A.
,, §(Kingswood, Wesl.).—H. A. Woottou, M.A., B.Sc.
,, §‡(City Secondary Sch.).—F. C. Holmes, B.A.
§BATLEY.—R. L. Ager, M.A.
BATTERSEA.—Wm. Henry Bindley, M.A.
,, §(Sir Walter St. John's).—Rev. G. H. Dix, M.A.
,, §(County School).—Arnold Smith, M.A.
§‡BEAMINSTER (1529).—L. Skyrm, M.A.
*BEAUMONT (Old Windsor, *R.C.*).—Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J.
§‡BECCLES (Sir John Leman).—G. Watson, B.A.
§BECKENHAM (Sec. Sch.).—C. T. F. Watts, B.Sc.
BEDALE (Queen Eliz.).—C. F. Rowden.
*§BEDFORD GR. SCHOOL (1552).—R. Carter, M.A.
,, §MODERN SCHOOL.—A. C. Powell, M.A.
§‡BELPER (Herbt. Strutt).—W. W. Tunnicliffe, B.Sc.
§BENTHAM.—E. F. Hamer, B.Sc
*§BERKHAMSTED (Herts).—C. H. Greene, M.A.
BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—G. Hartley Ballard, M.Sc.
BEULAH HILL, S.E. (St. Joseph's, *R.C.*).—Rev. Brother Christantian.
§BEVERLEY.—C. H. Burden, B.A., B.Sc.
§BIDEFORD (Gr. Sch.).—J. Stuart Fergusson, M.A.
§BINGLEY.—Alan Smailes, M.A., LL.B
*§PIRKENHEAD (Sch.).—F. Griffin, M.A.
,, §(Institute).—J. Smallpage, B.A.
BIRMINGHAM (King Edward's Schools) (4) :—
,, *§High Sch.—R. Cary Gilson, M.A.
,, §Aston Grammar.—J. Manton, M.A.
,, §Camp Hill Grammar.—G. H. Ball, M.A.
,, §Five Ways Grammar.—A. E. Barker, B.A., B.Sc.
,, (City Secondary Schools) (5) :—
,, §Central.—L. M. Jones, B.Sc.
,, §Geo. Dixon.—J. R. Brown, M.A.
,, King's Norton.—A. James, B.A.
,, ‡Waverley.—H. K. Frew, B.Sc
,, §‡Yardley.—H. P. Lunn.
,, *R.C.* Schools (2) :—
,, Oratory.—Rev. E. Pereira.
,, St. Philip's.—Rev. F. V. Reade, M.A.
,, (Quinton) Bourne Coll.—T. J. S. Hooson, B.A.
,, (Erdington) Sir Jos. Mason's.—H. D. Cleave.
§BISHOP AUCKLAND (James I.).—R. Bousfield, M.A.
*§‡BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—(College).—F. S. Young.
,, (Gr. Sch.)—J. Bruce Payne, M.A. [M.A.
§BLACKBURN.—Arthur Holden, M.A., B.Sc.
§‡BLACKFORD (Sexey's School, Wedmore, Som.).—Rev. Edward H. Smith.
‡BLACKPOOL (Secondary School).—J. Turral, B.A.
BLANDFORD (Milton Abbas Gr. Sch).—E. T. H. Royds, B.A.
,, ‡(Sec. School).—W. Greenhalgh.
§‡BLAYDON-ON-TYNE (Sec.).—R. N. Wilson, B.Sc.
§BLOXHAM (Banbury).—Rev. F. H. George, M.A.
§BLYTH (Northumb.).—Sec. Sch.—J. L. Gibbons, F.C.S.
§‡BODMIN (County School).—J. B. Wilkinson.
§BOLTON-LE-MOORS.—W. G. Lipscomb, M.A. [M.A.
,, §‡(Church Inst. Sch.).—Rev. A. D. Clarke,
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—P. W. Evetts, B.A.
§BOOTLE (Sec. School).—W. Ditchburn, B.Sc.
BORDEN (Kent).—W. Murdock, M.A.
§BOSTON (Lincs).—H. H. Morris, M.A.
§BOURNEMOUTH.—E. Fenwick, LL.D.
§BOW (Coopers' Co. School).—S. Elford, M.A.
§BRACKLEY (Magd. Coll. Sch.).—Rev. R. F. Ashwin, M.A. [B.A.
§‡BRACKNELL (Berks, Ranelagh Sch.).—E. Cleave,
*BRADFIELD COLL. (Berks).—Rev. R. D. Beloe, M.A.
*§BRADFORD (Gram. Sch.).—W. Edwards, M.A.
,, §(Belle Vue).—A. B. Archer, M.A.
,, §(Carlton Street).—A. Jackson.
,, §(Grange Road).—M. Denby, PH.D.
,, (Hanson).—J. W. Nicholl.
,, §‡(Thornton Gr. Sch.).—F. B. Fisher, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Rev. C. Tindall, M.A.
§‡BRADFORD-ON-AVON (County School).—J. Crompton, M.A.
§‡BRAINTREE (County).—F. J. Weaver, M.A.
‡BRAMPTON (Sec. Sch.).—H. W. Cousé, M.Sc.
BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A
§BRENTWOOD (Sir Anthony Browne's).—J. F. Hough, M.A.

BREWOOD.—Ernest J. Gaman, B.Sc.
§BRIDGNORTH.—Rev. H. V. Dawes, B.A.
§BRIDGWATER (Dr. Morgan's).—Rev. W. E. Catlow, M.A.
§BRIDLINGTON.—Arthur Thornton, M.A.
‡BRIDPORT.—W. F. Hill, B.A.
§BRIGG.—H. E. Bryant, B.A.
§BRIGHOUSE(Rastrick).—Rev. E. N. Langham, M.A.
*§BRIGHTON (College).—Rev. W. R. Dawson. M.A.
,, §(Grammar School).—T. Read, B.Sc.
,, (Secondary School).—W. J. Stainer, B.A.
,, (Xaverian Coll.).—Rev. Bro. Cyril, C.F.X.
*§BRISTOL (Gram. Sch.).—J. E. Barton, M.A.
,, (Cathedral School).—Rev. H. A. Watts, M.A.
,, §(Colston's School).—A. Finn, LL.D.
,, §‡(Fairfield Sec. Sch.).—Augustus Smith, B.Sc.
,, §(Cotham, late Merch. Vent. School).—T. V. T. Baxter, M.A.
,, §‡(Merrywood Sec.Sch.).—H. D. Mockridge, B.A.
,, §‡(Municp. Sch.).—F. Pickles, M.A.
,, (St. Brendan's Coll.).—Rev. J. S. Roche.
§BRIXTON (Freemen's School).—W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
BROMLEY (Kent) County Sch.—R. Airy, M.A.
*BROMSGROVE (Sch., Worcs.).—R. G. Routh, M.A.
,, ‡(Sec. Sch.).—F. A. Hibbins, M.A.
‡BROMYARD (Qn. Eliz.).—A. W. Tuckey, B.Sc.
§BRUTON (King's).—C. H. Tremlett, M.A.
,, §(Sexey's).—W. A. Knight, M.A.
§‡BUCKINGHAM (Roy. Lat. Sch.).—W. Fuller, M.A.
§‡BUDE (County School).—R. J. Ritte, B.Sc.
§BUNGAY.—C. H. Lockitt, M.A.
§BURFORD.—H. F. Piggott, M.A.
§BURNLEY.—H. L. Joseland, M.A.
§BURTON-ON-TRENT.—R. T. Robinson, M.A.
§BURY (Lancs.).—Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.
,, §‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—E. W. Holman, B.Sc.
§BURY ST. EDMUNDS (K. Edwd's Sch.).—B. S. Richards, M.A.
,, §(E. Anglian School).—W. C. Newman, M.A.
,, §‡(W. Suffolk County Sch.)—W. J. Bright, M.A.
§BUSHEY, Herts (Royal Masonic).—T. R. N. Crofts, M.A.
§BUXTON (Derbyshire).—J. F. Judson, M.A.
§‡CAISTOR (Lincs.).—H. E. J. Coxon, M.A.
§‡CALLINGTON (County Sch.).—A. J. Freeman, M.A.
§‡CALNE (County Sch.).—C. T. Apps, M.A.
§CAMBERWELL (Wilson's).—T. H. Knight, M.A.
§CAMBRIDGE (County).—C. J. R. Whitmore, M.A.
CAMELFORD.—C. E. Leese, B.Sc.
*CANTERBURY (King's, 7th century & 1541).—A. Latter, M.A.
,, *§(St. Edmund's).—Rev. W. F. Burnside, M.A.
,, §(Kent Coll.).—A. Brownscombe, M.A.
,, §(Simon Langton Schs.).—J. H. Sharp, B.A.
CARDINAL VAUGHAN SCH. (Addison Rd., W. 14).—Very Rev. Canon Driscoll, M.A.
*§CARLISLE.—C. F. C. Padel, B.A.
§‡CASTLEFORD (Sec. Sch.).—T. R. Dawes, M.A.
§CATERHAM (Congregat.).—A. P. Mottram, B.Sc.
§CATFORD, Lewisham (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—C. M. Stuart, M.A.
§CENTRAL FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Cowper Street, City Road, E.C.—H. G. Abel, M.A.
§CHARD.—Rev. J. Drummond Robertson, F.C.S.
*§CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming (1611).—Frank Fletcher, M.A.
CHEADLE HULME (Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan School).—J. R. Purdy, M.A.
§CHELMSFORD (Gram. Sch.).—T. Hay, M.A.
§CHELSEA (Sloane Sch.).—E. H. Pritchard, B.A.
§*CHELTENHAM (College).—*Headmaster*, H. H. Hardy, M.B.E., M.A.
,, *(Dean Close School).—Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L.
,, §(Gr. Sch.).—R. R. Dobson, M.A.
*CHESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A.
,, §(City and County).—J. K. Wilkins, M.A., B.Sc.
§CHESTERFIELD.—James Mansell, B.A.
,, (Mount St. Mary's Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. A. Collingwood, S.J.
§‡CHESTER-LE-STREET(CountySch.).—J. J. Simms, M.A.
CHICHESTER (Preb. Sch.).—Rev. Preb. W. F. Pearce, M.A.
*§CHIGWELL (Essex).—E. H. Stewart Walde, M.A.
§‡CHIPPENHAM (County School).—E. N. Tuck.
§‡CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos.).—W. Matthew Cox, M.A.
§‡CHIPPING SODBURY.—C. D. Waters, M.A.
§‡CHORLEY (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—G. B. Alcock, B.A.
*§CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, West Horsham (1552).—Maj. Wm. Hamilton Fyfe, M.A.
CHUDLEIGH (Pynsent's).—S. Urquhart Mackay.
§‡CIRENCESTER.—T. Frazer, M.A.
*§CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL (1442), Embankment, E.C.—Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.
CLAPHAM COMMON (*R.C.*).—Rev. C. Unwin.
§‡CLAY CROSS, (near Chesterfield, County Sec. Sch.).—G. S. Hollister, B.Sc.
§CLECKHEATON (Whitcliffe Mount Sec. Sch., Dual).—H. Clayborn, B.Sc.
§CLEE (Grimsby, 1708).—T. R. Turnbull, B.A.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
*§CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol (1862).—J. E. King, M.A., D.Litt.
§CLITHEROE.—C. M. Henderson, M.A.
§COALBROOKDALE (County Sch.).—G. Fraser, B.A.
‡COALVILLE (Gram. Sch.).—A. Rigby, B.Sc.
§COATHAM (Redcar).—Rev. H. D. Littler, M.A.
§COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—H. J. Cape, M.A.
§‡COLEFORD (Bell's Gr. Sch.).—J. S. Hough, B.Sc.
§COLESHILL (Warwickshire).—Rev. S. Bateman, B.A.
§‡COLNE (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—E. A. How, B.Sc.
§‡COLYTON.—Rev. D. McKay-Ohm, M.A.
§‡CONSETT (Secondary Sch.).—E. Cellan Jones.
§COVENTRY (Henry VIII.).—John Lupton, M.A.
,, §(Bablake Sch.).—Rev. J. N. Frankland, M.A., D.Sc.
§CRANBROOK (Kent).—Rev. C. F. Pierce, M.A.
*§CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
§CREDITON.—Frank Clarke, M.A.
§‡CREWE (Secondary Sch.).—D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
§CREWKERNE (Somerset).—W. V. P. Hexter, M.A.
*§CROSBY, Liverpool (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
*§CROYDON (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—S. O. Andrew, M.A.
,, §(Whitgift Middle Sch.).—H. S. Clayton, M.A.
,, (Bor. Sec. Sch.).—A. H. Hillyer, B.A.
§DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).—L. W. Taylor, M.A.
§DARTFORD.—Harold Pochin, M.C., M.A.
*DARTMOUTH (Royal Naval College).—C. E. Ashford, C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.
‡DARWEN (Sec. Sch.).—R. Roberts, B.Sc. [M.A.
§DAUNTSEY (Dauntsey, Wilts).—G. W. OLIVE,
§‡DAVENTRY.—A. W. Priestley, M.A.
*§DENSTONE (Coll.).—Rev. R. M. Grier, M.A.
‡DEPTFORD (Addey and Stanhope).—A. E. Salter, B.A.
§DERBY SCHOOL (1160).—Rev. A. Clifton Knight, M.A.

§DERBY (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—W. G. Constable, B.Sc.
§‡DEVIZES (County Sch.).—E. A. Eden, M.A.
§DEVONPORT, (High Sch.).—A. F. Treseder, M.A.
§DEWSBURY (Endowed).—L. Sadler, M.A.
§‡DISS.—C. H. Gray, M.A.
§DONCASTER.—J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
‡DONINGTON (Lincs.).—J. N. Worman, B.A.
DORCHESTER.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
§‡DORKING (High Sch.).—A. J. Rivett, B.A., B.Sc.
*§DOVER COLL.—William S. Lee, M.A.
,, (County School).—F. Whitehouse, M.A.
*DOWNSIDE (nr. Bath, *R.C.*).—Rev. R. S. Trafford.
§DRAX (Selby).—E. V. Watkins, M.A.
§‡DRONFIELD.—C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
§DUDLEY.—H. Watson, B.A.
*§DULWICH COLLEGE, S.E. (1619).—G. Smith, M.A.
,, §(Alleyn's).—R. B. Henderson, M.A.
§DUNSTABLE.—L. C. R. Thring, M.A.
*§DURHAM SCHOOL.—Rev. R. D. Budworth, M.A.
,, §(Johnston Schools).—S. Whalley, B.Sc.
§EALING (County Sec. Sch.).—L. Marsh, M.A.
,, (St. Benedict's, *R.C.*).—Rev. S. D. Young, D.S.O., M.A., O.S.B.
§EARL'S COLNE (Essex).—E. T. Baldwin, M.A.
§‡EASINGWOLD (Grammar).—G. Sandham, B.A.
*§EASTBOURNE (Coll.).—Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
,, §(Mun. Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Blackburn, M.A.
‡EAST DEAN (Cinderford Sch.).—O. Lloyd, B.A.
§‡EAST HAM (Secondary Sch.).—W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
§‡ECCLES (Sec. Sch.).—T. I. Cowlishaw, M.A.
§‡EDMONTON (Latymer).—R. Ashworth, B.A.
§‡ELLAND (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).—I. Thorpe, M.A.
,, §(Grace Ramsden Sch.).—J. S. Hird, M.A.
§ELLESMERE.—Rev. T. H. Hedworth, M.A.
§ELTHAM (Eltham Coll.).—G. Robertson, M.A.
§ELY (King's School).—Rev. T. J. Kirkland, B.Sc.
§ENFIELD (1557).—Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
*§EPSOM COLL.—Rev. W. J. Barton, M.A.
§‡ERITH (County Sch.).—A. Bell, M.A.
*§ETON COLLEGE (1441).—Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.
,, *Provost*, Montague R. James, Litt.D.
‡EVESHAM (Pr. Henry's).—W. A. Jessop, B.A. (*acting*).
*§EXETER.—E. T. England, M.A.
,, (Cathedral).—Rev. R. W. B. Langhorne, M.A.
,, §(Hele's).—F. G. Snowball, M.A.
§‡EYE (Suffolk).—F. J. Eldridge, B.Sc.
§FALMOUTH.—R. W. Harre, M.A.
§FAREHAM (Price's Sch.).—S. R. N. Bradly, M.A.
FARNHAM (Surrey).—J. Reynolds Stickland, M.A.
§FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—J. McCarter, B.A.
FAVERSHAM.—H. Kitto, M.A.
,, (Wreight's).—Rev. A. Telfer, B.A. [M.A.
*§FELSTED SCHOOL, Essex.—Rev. F. Stephenson,
§FINCHLEY, N. (Christ's Coll.)—J. T. Phillipson,
,, ‡(Sec. Sch.).—C. H. Carr, B.Sc. [M.A.
§‡FLETTON (Sec. Sch.).—H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
FOLKESTONE (Harvey Gr. Sch.).—Maj. H. A. Denham, D.S.O., M.A.
§‡FOWEY (Cornwall).—J. K. Hudson, M.A.
§FRAMLINGHAM.—F. W. Stocks, M.A.
§FULNECK (nr. Leeds).—Rev. E. J. Libbey, M.A.
§GAINSBOROUGH.—J. Hewetson, M.A.
§‡GATESHEAD (Secondary Sch.).—W. Walton, B.A.
*§GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL (Yorks).—Robert N. Douglas, M.A.
§‡GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
§‡GLOSSOP.—R. H. Dickinson, B.A.
GLOUCESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. C. E. B. Kingsford, M.A.
,, *§(Crypt Gr. Sch.).—D. G. Williams, M.A.
,, (Rich's).—E. F. Price.
§‡GOOLE (Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Forth, B.Sc.
§GOSPEL OAK (Ellis's).—W. H. Davis, D.S.O., M.A.
§‡GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—L. C. Keating, M.A.
§GRANTHAM (1329).—A. J. Tate, M.A.
§GRAVESEND (County Sch.).—H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
§GRAYS (Palmer's).—Rev. H. A. Abbott, M.A.
§‡GREAT AYTON (Yorks: Friends').—H. Dennis, B.Sc.
§GREENHITHE (H.M.S. *Worcester*).—Commr. M. B. Sayer, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
§GREENWICH (Roan).—A. H. Hope, M.A.
,, (Roy. Hosp. Sch.).—S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc.
§‡GRIMSBY (Wintringham).—E. J. Stream, M.A.
§GUILDFORD (K. Edwd.).—A. J. B. Green, M.A.
§GUISBORO' (Yorks).—Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
§HACKNEY DOWNS.—W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
*§HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts) (1862).—F. B. Malim, M.A.
§‡HALESOWEN.—R. Dickinson, B.A.
§HALIFAX (Heath).—O. R. A. Byrde, M.A.
,, (Crossley and Porter School).—G. B. Newport, M.A.
,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.A.
§HAMMERSMITH (Latymer Upper Sch.). — Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A.
§HAMPSTEAD (Haberdashers', Aske's, Westbere Road, N.W. 2).—F. J. Kemp, M.A.
§HAMPTON (Middlesex).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
§HANDSWORTH (Birmingham; Gr. Sch.)—Arthur Clendon, M.A.
,, §‡(Sheffield; Woodhouse S. Sch.). — J. Buckley, B.Sc.
§HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestrsh.).—F. Leeds, M.A.
HARLOW (St. Mary's).—E. P. Horsey, B.A.
‡HARPENDEN (St. Georges).—Rev. C. Grant, M.A.
§HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.).—Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
,, §‡(Secondary Sch.).—A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
*§HARROW SCHOOL (1571).—Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A.
,, (John Lyon's).—E. H. Butt, B.A.
,, §(County Sch.).—Randall Williams, M.A.
§HARTLEBURY (nr. Kidderminster).—G. H. Ashe,
§‡HARTLEPOOL.—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A. [M.A.
§‡HARWICH (County Sch.).—(Vacant).
§‡HASLINGDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—T. Smirk, B.A.
§HASTINGS.—P. S. Barlow, M.A.
*§‡HATCHAM (Aske's—Haberdashers')—E. Basil Falkner, M.A.
§‡HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
§‡HEBDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
§‡HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.).—R. S. Cahill, M.A.
§‡HELSTON (County Sch.).—R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
HENDON (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, M.A.
§HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1604).—J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
*§HEREFORD (Cathedral Sch.).—J. H. E. Crees, D.Litt.
,, §(Boys' High Sch.).—J. B. Crompton, M.A.
§HERTFORD.—G. W. Kinman, M.A.
§HEVERSHAM.—(Vacant).
HEXHAM (Gr. Sch.).—C. J. Rogerson, M.A.
§‡HEYWOOD (Sec. Sch.).—A. Oldroyd, M.A., M.Sc.
*HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1565).—J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
§‡HINCKLEY.—G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
§‡HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Lancs.).—W. S. Fairbrother, M.Sc.
§HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1530).—J. Kemp, M.A.
§HITCHIN.—Jabez King, M.A.
§HOLBORN ESTATE (Gr. Sch., St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.).—W. P. Fuller, M.A.
§HOLLOWAY, N. (County Sec. Sch.).—F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.
§‡HOLMFIRTH (Sec. Sch.).—J. Hanson Green.
*§HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's).—J. R. Eccles, M.A.
HONITON (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
‡HORNCASTLE.—A. N. Worman, B.A.
§HORNSEY (Stationers').—Maj. J. Huck, O.B.E., M.A.

§‡Hornsey (County Sch.).—H. E. Piggott, Ph.D.
,, (Tollington Sch.).—W. C. Brown, M.A.
Horsham (1532).—W. R. E. Major, B.A., B.Sc.
§Houghton-le-Spring.—F. L. Gaul, M.A.
Howden (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
§Huddersfield (Almondbury Gr. Sch.)—T. Dyson, M.A.
,, §(College).—H. E. Atkins, M.A.
,, (Fartown Gr. Sch.).—W. P. Yates.
*§Hull.—(Hymers Coll.).—C. H. Gore, M.A.
,, §(Gr. School).—J. E. Forty, M.A.
,, (Boulevard).—F. W. de Velling, B.A.
,, §‡(Craven Street).—J. W. Smith.
§‡Huntingdon.—J. H. Howgate, B.A.
§Hurstpierpoint (Coll.).—Rev. A. H. Coombes, M.A.
Hutton (Lancs).—Rev. C. P. Hines, B.Sc.
§‡Hyde (Cheshire County Sch.).—R. E. Jones, M.A.
§Ilford (County High Sch.).—A. E. Diggens, B.A., LL.B.
§‡Ilkeston (County Sec. Sch.).—S. R. Wood, M.A.
§Ilkley (Yorks).—N. L. Frazer, M.A.
§Ilminster.—L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
*§Ipswich (1477).—Rev. E. C. Sherwood, M.A.
,, §(Muni. S. Sch.).—P. Wilkinson, B.A., B.Sc.
§Isleworth (County Sch.)—W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
*§Islington, (Owen's, Brewers' Co.).—R. F. Cholmeley, M.A.
,, §(Northern Polyt. Sch.)—W. E. Spragg, M.A.
‡Itchen (Hants).—F. J. Hemmings, B.A.
§‡Jarrow-on-Tyne (Sec. Sch.)—A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
§Keighley (Gr. Sch.).—T. P. Watson, M.A., B.Sc.
§Kendal.—S. A. Moor, M.A.
,, §(Stramongate Sch.).—F. H. Knight, M.A.
§‡Keswick.—C. E. Hudson, M.A.
§Kettering (Gr. Sch.).—J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
§‡Kibworth (Leices.).—C. L. Ryley, M.A.
§Kidderminster (Charles I.).—W. H. Witherby, M.A.
§Kilburn (Gr. Sch.).—W. Bonavia Hunt, M.A.
§Kimbolton.—W. Ingram, B.Sc.
§Kingsbridge.—P. H. Wykes, M.A.
*§King's College School, Wimbledon Common.—H. Lionel Rogers, M.A.
§King's Lynn (King Edward VII.).—C. J. L. Wagstaff, M.A.
§Kingston-on-Thames.—C. A. Howse, M.A.
,, §(Tiffin's).—T. Dean, M.A., M.Sc.
§‡Kington (Lady Hawkins).—E. A. Mahir, B.A.
§‡Kirkby Lonsdale.—J. L. Johnson, M.A.
Kirkby Ravensworth.—Rev. S. J. Lee, M.A.
§Kirkham.—Rev. Cresswell Strange, M.A.
Kirton (Boston).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
§‡Knaresborough (Rural Sec., Dual).—C. W. H. Greaves, B.Sc.
*§Lancaster (Royal).—Rev. J. H. Shackleton-Bailey, B.D.
*§Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex (1848).—Rev. H. T. Bowlby, M.A.
Langport.—S. G. Day, M.A.
‡Lanteglos (Smith's).—D. B. Harte, B.A.
Launceston (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
,, §(Horwell Gr. Sch.).—H. E. Richardson, B.A.
§Leamington (Sec. Sch.).—A. Thornton, B.Sc.
*§Leatherhead (St. John's).—Rev. E. A. Downes, M.A.
Ledbury (Russell Endowed).—F. W. Wade, M.A.
*§Leeds.—Rev. J. R. Wynne-Edwards, M.A.
,, §(Modern).—G. F. Morton, M.A.
,, §(Armley, West Leeds High School).—C. Darling, B.A.
,, §(Central High).—W. Parsons.
,, §‡(Cockburn High).—F. G. Harmer.
,, (Cath. Day Coll.).—Rev. H. Garman, S.J.
§‡Leek (High School).—T. C. Warrington, M.A.
*§Leicester (Wyggeston).—T. Kingdom, M.A.
,, §(Newton's Found.).—J. W. Muston, M.A.
§‡Leigh (Lancs).—W. H. Leek, B.A.
,, (Catholic Coll.).—Rev. J. Moran.
§Leighton Park (Reading: Friends').—C. I. Evans, M.A.
§‡Leiston (Sec. Sch.).—J. A. Broadhead, M.A.
§‡Leominster (Sec. Sch.).—W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
§Lewisham (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—F. W. Lucas, M.A.
§‡Leyland (Lancs).—F. Jackson, M.A.
*§Leys School, Cambridge.—Rev. H. Bisseker, M.A.
§Leytonstone (Leytonstone County High Sch.).—M. Gompertz, B.A.
§Lichfield (Edward VI.).—Rev. Reg. W. Clarke, M.A.
§Lincoln.—Rev. R. S. Moxon, B.D.
,, §‡(Sec. School).—A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
‡Liskeard (County Sch.).—H. Dewdney, B.A.
*§Liverpool (Coll.).—Rev. Richard Brook, M.A.
,, §(Collegiate Sch.).—S. E. Brown, M.A., B.Sc.
,, §(Institute).—Hy. V. Whitehouse, B.A.
,, (St. Francis Xavier's, *R.C.*).—Rev. James Bridge, S.J.
,, §‡(Oulton Sec. Sch.).—R. Nixon, B.A.
,, §‡(Holt Sec. Sch.).—C. W. Bailey, M.A.
§‡Long Eaton (County Sec. Sch.).—S. Clegg.
Longwood (Huddersfield).—J. E. Bottom.
§Loughborough.—T. Stinton, M.A.
Loughton (School).—W. Vincent.
§Louth.—E. A. Gardiner, M.A.
§‡Lowestoft (Munic.).—J. E. B. McAllen, M.A.
§Lucton (Herefordsh.).—Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
§Ludlow.—R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
§Luton (Modern Sch.).—T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
§‡Lutterworth.—S. M. Douglas, M.A.
§‡Lydney (Sec. Sch.).—F. Dixon, B.Sc.
§‡Lymm (Cheshire).—W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
§Lytham (King Edward VII.).—J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
§Macclesfield.—F. D. Evans, M.A.
§Maidenhead (County Sch.).—A. E. Brooks, M.A.
§Maidstone (Gr. Sch.).—E. Percival Smith, M.A.
§‡Maldon (Gram. Sch.).—S. G. Deed, M.A.
§‡Malmesbury (County Sch.).—Capt. M. J. Truscott, M.A.
§‡Malton—Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
*§Malvern College (1865).—F. S. Preston, M.A.
,, (Lyttelton Gr. Sch.).—G. R. Thornton, M.A.
§Manchester (Grammar Sch.).—J. L. Paton, M.A.
,, §(The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. A. Parker-Mason, M.A.
,, §(Central High Sch.).—R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. F. Gonne, M.A.
,, (Xaverian Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. Bro. Bernardine, B.A.
§Mansfield (Notts).—J. B. Godfrey, M.A.
,, §‡(The Brunts).—C. E. Stacey, B.Sc.
§March (Gr. Sch.).—W. H. Claypoole, B.A.
§Market Bosworth.—J. Ford Smith, M.A.
§Market Drayton (County Gr.).—J. Elliott, M.A.
§‡Market Harborough.—F. Hammond, M.A.
§Market Rasen.—P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
*§Marlborough College, Wilts (1843).—C. Norwood, D.Litt.
,, §‡(Grammar Sch.).—S. Pontefract, B.A.
§Marlow (Sir W. Borlase's).—Rev. A. J. Skinner, B.A.
Masham (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
Mayfield (Sussex; Xaverian Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. Br. Wilfrid.
§‡Melton-Mowbray.—R. Stuart Smith, B.A.

§MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—C. H. Bicknell, M.A.
*§MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq., E.C. (1561).—Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D.
§MERTON (Surrey).—A. N. Disney, M.A.
§‡MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—T. W. Ireland, M.A.
§MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's Coll.).—Rev. James Corcoran, S.M.
§‡MIDDLETON (Qn. Eliz.).—H. Bromley, M.A., B.Sc.
§MIDHURST (Sussex).—Rev. Bernard Heald, M.A.
‡MIDSOMER NORTON (County).—G. P. Furneaux, B.A.
*§MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W.—Sir John David McClure, LL.D.
‡MILLOM (Sec. Sch.).—J. Sharp, B.Sc.
§‡MIRFIELD (Yorks).—William Todd, M.A.
*MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
*MONMOUTH.—L. James, M.A.
‡MORECAMBE (Lancs.).—W. H. Counsell, B.A.
§‡MORLEY (Sec. Sch.).—H. B. Browne, M.A.
§MORPETH (Edward VI., 1551).—G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
MOULTON (Lincs).—A. S. Hatt.
§‡NANTWICH & ACTON (Cheshire).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
§‡NELSON (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—A. C. Patrick, M.A.
§NEWARK.—Rev. H. Gorse, M.A.
§NEWBURY.—E. Sharwood Smith, M.A.
*§NEWCASTLE HIGH SCH. (Staff.).—F. Harrison, M.A.
,, §(The Orme Sch.).—T. F. Rutter, B.Sc., Ph.D.
*§NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal).—J. Talbot, M.A.
,, §(Allan's Endowed).—F. W. Brewer, O.B.E., M.A.
,, (St. Cuthbert's, *R.C.*).—Rev. G. C. Jefferys.
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‡NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—J. A. Nichols, M.A.
§NEWPORT (Essex).—Rev. F. J. Wyeth, D.Sc., M.C.
,, ‡(Isle of Wight).—F. J. Monk, B.A.
,, §‡(Mon.).—D. W. Oates, M.A.
,, §(Salop, 1442).—J. W. Shuker, M.A.
§NEWQUAY (County Sch.).—H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
NEWTON ABBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
,, §(Newton Coll.).—Rev. A. W. Chennells, LL.D.
,, ‡(Sec. School).—J. Hembrough, A.R.C.S.
§NORMANTON.—C. E. Brittain, B.A., M.Sc.
§‡NORTHALLERTON.—J. W. Bearder, Ph.D.
§NORTHAMPTON.—E. Reynolds, M.A.
NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Gr. Sch.).—G. Hare.
‡NORTHWICH.—Frank C. Weedon, B.Sc.
*§NORWICH.—Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
,, §(City of Norwich Sch.).—W. R. Gurley, M.A.
*NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.—G. S. Turpin, D.Sc.
,, §‡(Mundella).—R. B. Wright, M.A.
,, ‡(High Pavement).—(Vacant).
§NUNEATON (Edward VI.).—A. B. Holman, M.A.
OAKAMOOR (St. Wilfrid's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Canon E. B. Hymers.
*§OAKHAM (Rutland).—W. L. Sargant, M.A.
§‡ODIHAM (Hants, 1694).—C. H. S. Willson, M.A.
‡OKEHAMPTON.—W. Hunter, B.A.
§‡OLDBURY (Sec. Sch.)—J. G. Howarth, M.A.
§OLDHAM (Hulme School).—A. G. Pickford, M.A.
,, §‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—G. M. Handley, B.A.
§‡ORMSKIRK.—Rev. James R. Bate, B.Sc.
*OSBORNE (R.N. Coll.)—C. Godfrey, M.V.O., M.A.
§‡OSSETT.—G. Clark, M.A.
§OSWESTRY (Sch., 1407).—R. Williamson, M.A.
,, §(High Sch.).—W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
‡OTLEY (Prince Henry's).—W. Robinson, B.A.
§‡OTTERY ST. MARY (King's Sch.).—F. Wyatt, B.A.
*§OUNDLE SCHOOL (N'thants).—F. W. Sanderson, M.A.
*OXFORD (St. Edward's).—Rev. W. H. Ferguson,
,, *§(High School).—A. W. Cave, M.A. [M.A.
,, *§(Magdalen Coll. School).—Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A.
‡PALMER'S GREEN (County).—A. A. Brayley (*actg.*).
§‡PARKSTONE (Ch. Sec. Sch.).—Rev. E. S. Moss, M.A.
§‡PENISTONE (Yorks, 1392).—J. W. Fulford, M.A.
PENKETH, Warrington (Friends').—W. E. Brown, B.A.
§‡PENRITH (Qn. Eliz.).—W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
§PENZANCE (County Sch.).—G. L. Bradley, M.A.
*§PERSE GR. SCHOOL (Cambridge).—W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D.
§PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.).—Rev. H. Baxter, M.A., B.D.
,, §(Deacon's Sch.).—J. H. Davies, Ph.D., B.Sc.
§PETERSFIELD (Churcher's).—Rev. H. Bernard Tower, M.A.
‡PICKERING (Lady Lumley's).—E. G. Highfield, B.Sc.
§PINNER (Comm. Trav.).—F. Adshead, M.A.
*§PLYMOUTH (Coll.).—F. R. Dale, M.A.
,, §(Corp. Gr. Sch.).—C. W. Bracken, B.A.
,, (St. Boniface, *R.C.*).—Bro. De Sales, M.A.
§POCKLINGTON (Yorks).—P. C. Sands, M.A.
§PONTEFRACT (King's School).—E. Bruce Forrest, M.A.
‡POOLE (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A.
§POPLAR (George Green's).—A. J. Woolgar, M.A.
*§PORTSMOUTH.—J. C. Nicol, M.A.
,, §(Council Sec. Sch.).—G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
§POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Lancs. (Baines').—T. D. Whittington, B.A.
§PRESCOT.—C. W. H. Richardson, M.A., B.Sc.
§PRESTON.—Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
,, (Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. H. Irwin, S.J., M.A.
§‡PUDSEY (Secondary School).—S. Sawyer, B.A.
§PURLEY, Surrey (Russell Hill Sch.).—G. A. Roberts, M.A.
,, §(County S. Sch.).—B. E. Mitchell, M.A.
§‡QUORN (Gr. School).—G. Keith Thomson, M.A.
*RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (1847).—Rev. Adam Fox, M.A.
§RAINE'S (Arbour Sq., Stepney, E.).—R. S. Taylor.
§‡RAMSEY (Hunts).—F. T. Allen, M.A.
*§RAMSGATE (St. Lawrence Coll.).—Rev. J. Ralph S. Taylor, M.A.
,, §(County Sec. Sch.).—H. C. Norman, B.A.
,, (St. Augustine's, *R.C.*).—Rev. B. A. Flannery, O.S.B., M.A.
RATCLIFFE (Leicester, *R.C.*)—Rev. A. Emery, B.A.
RAWDON, Leeds (Friends').—A. L. Stapleton, M.A.
‡RAWTENSTALL (Lancs.).—T. E. Jackson, B.A.
*READING.—G. H. Keeton, M.A.
,, *Woolhampton (*R.C.*).—Rev. W. I. Rice, M.A.
‡REDDITCH (Secondary School).—A. E. Scothern.
§REDHILL (St. Anne's).—Rev. W. J. Perry, LL.D.
§REDRUTH (County School).—T. Shopland, B.A.
§REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, Secondary School.—P. Abbott, B.A.
§REIGATE.—Francis S. Orme, M.A.
*§REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (1557).—Rev. G. F. Fisher, M.A.
§RETFORD.—C. R. Skrimshire, M.A.
§RICHMOND (Surrey, County).—T. W. Beasley, M.A.
§RICHMOND (Yorks, 1567).—T. C. Martin, B.Sc.
§RIPON (Grammar School).—J. W. Dyson, M.A.
§RISHWORTH (Gr. Sch., Yorks).—D. W. A. Hughes, B.A.
§‡RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD (Lancs).—F. J. Bonnor, M.A.
§‡ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.).—J. H. Brittain, B.A., B.Sc.
*§ROCHESTER (King's).—Rev. W. Parker, B.D.

ROCHESTER (Mathematical Sch.).—A. W. Lucy, M.A.
§‡ROSS (Gram. Sch.).—W. A. Whitton, M.Sc.
*ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.
‡ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—E. H. Stevens, B.A.
§ROTHERHAM.—W. A. Barron, M.A.
*§RUGBY (1567).—Rev. A. A. David, D.D.
,, §(Lower School).—Rev. S. R. Hart, M.A.
§RUGELEY.—Capt. H. H. Hutchinson, M.C., M.Sc
,, Hawkesyard School (*R.C.*).—Rev. H. P. Reader, M.A.
§‡RUNCORN (County Sch.).—L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
RYE (Sussex).—J. Molyneux Jenkins.
§‡RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—R. P. Williams, B.Sc.
§SAFFRON WALDEN (Edward VI.).—H. Parrack, M.A.
,, ‡(Friends').—J. E. Walker.
*§ST. ALBANS.—E. Montague-Jones, M.A.
§‡ST. AUSTELL (County Sch.).—Maj. A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
*§ST. BEES (Cumb.).—C. W. Kaye, M.A.
§ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
,, (*R.C.* Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Brother Lewis.
§ST. MARYLEBONE (248 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1).—G. S. Penny, M.A.
*§ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E., 1571).—W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.
*§ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd., W. (1509).—Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
§SALFORD (Munic. Sec.).—H. B. Winfield, B.Sc.
SALISBURY.—E. A. Philpots, M.A.
,, §‡(The Bishop's School).—R. Bracher.
§SANDBACH.—S. W. Finn, M.A.
‡SANDOWN (I. of W.).—J. H. Parkinson, Ph.D.
§SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—Rev. W. Burton, M.A.
‡SCARBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—D. W. Bevan.
SCORTON (Yorks).—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
*SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1525).—W. N. Weech, M.A.
§SEDGEBROOK (Lincs).—F. Upton, M.A.
§SEVENOAKS.—Geoffrey Garrod, M.A.
§SHAFTESBURY.—C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
§SHEBBEAR (Devon).—J. Rounsefell, M.A., B.Sc.
§SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—J. H. Hichens,
,, §(Central School).—J. W. Iliffe, M.A. [M.A.
§SHEPTON MALLET (1627).—W. B. Welch, M.A.
*§SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—Nowell Charles Smith, M.A.
,, §(Foster's).—T. L. Hutchins, M.A., B.Sc.
§SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—F. J. Fuller, M.A.
*§SHREWSBURY (1551).—Rev. H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
,, §(Priory County Sch.).—A. R. Florian, M.A.
SIBFORD, Banbury (Friends').—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
§SKIPTON.—Rev. F. G. Forder, M.A.
§SLEAFORD (Carre's).—E. C. Watson, B.A.
§‡SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.).—W. F. Smith, B.A.
§SOHAM (Cambs).—J. C. Platt, M.Sc.
§SOLIHULL.—Rev. A. J. Cooper, LL.D.
§‡SOUTHALL (County).—S. Pollitt, B.Sc.
§SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—Rev. C. F. Russell,
,, §(Taunton's).—S. J. Gubb, B.A. [M.A.
§SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—J. Hitchcock.
‡§SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—A. T. Warren, M.A.
SOUTHPORT (University S.).—W. Henderson, M.A.
§SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—W. T. Lucas, M.A.
,, §‡(Westoe S. Sch.).—T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.
§SOUTHWELL.—R. Matthews, B.A.
‡SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—H. E. Long, M.A.
§‡SPALDING (Lincs).—L. J. Driver, M.A.
‡SPILSBY (Lincs).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
§STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—E. O. Powell, B.A.
*§STAMFORD.—Rev. J. D. Day, M.A.
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§STAND (Whitefield, Manchester).—G. T. Locke,
§‡STAVELEY (Netherthorpe).—A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
§STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers' Co.).—S. Elford, M.A.
§STEVENAGE.—H. P. Thorne, M.A.
§STEYNING.—Rev. E. T. Lea, M.A.
§STOCKPORT.—A. E. Daniels, M.A.
,, §‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—R. J. Brown. M.Sc.
§STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Gr. Sch.).—W. Douglas Seville, M.A.
,, §(County Sec. Sch.).—J. J. Prest, B.Sc.
STOKESLEY (Preston Gr.).—(vacant).
§‡STOKE-ON-TRENT (Hanley).—W. M. Wilson, M.A.
,, §‡(Longton).—Walter Harris, Ph.D.
§STONE.—H. M. Fraser, B.A.
*STONYHURST (Blackburn, *R.C.*).—Rev. E. O'Connor, S.J., M.A.
§STOURBRIDGE (Edwd. VI.).—Joseph E. Boyt, M.A.
§‡STOWMARKET (County Sch.).—H. A. Webb, B.Sc.
§STRAND SCHOOL (S.W. 2).—S. R. Gurner, M.A.
§STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI.).—Rev. A. Cecil Knight, M.A.
‡STRETFORD (Lancs.).—A. Dakin, B.A.
§STROUD (Marling Endowed).—H. W. Carter, M.A.
§SUDBURY.—R. L. Gillingham, M.A.
§SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—G. T. Ferguson, B.A., B.Sc.
§SUTTON (County School).—E. H. Hensley, M.A.
§SUTTON-COLDFIELD.—Herbert Jerrard, M.A.
*§SUTTON VALENCE (Kent).—Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
§SWAFFHAM.—R. S. Purdie, B.A.
§‡SWINDON (Borough).—G. H. Burkhardt, M.A.
,, ‡(Euclid St.)—A. J. Dicks, B.A.
§‡TADCASTER (Yorks).—A. W. Mason, B.Sc.
§TAMWORTH.—T. J. Barford, B.Sc.
§TAUNTON (King's Coll.).—Rev. H. Hughes, M.A.
,, §(Huish Gr. Sch.).—A. Goodliffe, M.A.
,, §(Queen's Coll.).—A. S. Haslam, M.A.
,, *§(Taunton Sch.).—C. D. Whittaker, LL.D.
§TAVISTOCK (Kelly Coll.).—H. V. Plum, M.A.
,, §(Gr. Sch.).—J. J. Alexander, M.A.
§TETTENHALL COLL. (Staffs.).—A. H. Angus, B.Sc.
§TEWKESBURY (Gram. Sch.).—O. H. Lace, M.A.
§THAME (Lord Williams's).—W. R. G. Bye, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
THETFORD.—Frederick G. Cole, M.A.
‡THIRSK (North Riding).—A. E. Pitfield, B.A.
‡THORNBURY.—C. H. Ross, M.A.
§THORNE (Doncaster).—Rev. G. O. Morgan-Smith, M.A., Ph.D.
§‡THRESWELL (Buxton).—R. Biddulph, M.A.
*§TIVERTON, (Blundell's).—A. E. Wynne, M.A.
,, §(Middle School).—C. Parsons, B.A.
‡TODMORDEN (Yorks.).—A. R. Allen, M.A.
*§TONBRIDGE SCHOOL—C. Lowry, M.A.
,, §(Judd Commercial Sch.).—John Evans, M.A.
§TOTNES (Edward VI.).—F. G. Hanks, B.A.
§TOTTENHAM.—(Gram. Sch.)—P. T. Creswell, M.A.
,, §‡County School.—C. H. Peters, B.A.
,, (St. Ignatius Coll., *R.C.*)—Rev. Charles Nicholson, S.J.
§TOWCESTER.—J. Wetherell, M.A.
*§TRENT COL., Derbyshire.—Rev. J. S. Tucker, M.A.
§TROWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—J. W. Henson, B.A.
TRURO (Cath. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
,, §(College).—H. W. Vinter, M.A.
§TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners' School).—Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A.
§‡TYNEMOUTH (Munic. High Sch.).—E. W Heaton, B.Sc.
§UCKFIELD.—J. Montgomery, B.A.

UFFCULME (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
§‡ULVERSTON (Victoria Gr.).—G. H. Daniel, B.Sc.
*§‡UNIVERSITY COLL. SCH., Hampstead, N.W.—G. Kendall, M.A.
§‡UPHOLLAND (Wigan).—Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
*§UPPINGHAM.—Rev. R. H. Owen, M.A.
USHAW (Durham, *R.C.*).—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Brown.
§UTTOXETER (Alleyne's).—A. T. Daniel, M.A.
§‡UXBRIDGE (County Sch.).—W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
§VICTORIA PK. (Parmiter's).—W. J. Sharples, M.A.
WAINFLEET (Magdalen).—Rev. W. Gerrish.
*§WAKEFIELD (13th cent.).—A. J. Spilsbury, M.A.
,, §(Silcoates Sch.).—Sydney H. Moore, M.A.
§WALLASEY (Gram.).—H. E. Vipan, B.A., B.Sc.
,, (Oldershaw).—H. G. Mayo, M.A.
‡WALLINGFORD (Cty.).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
WALLSEND (Sec. Sch.).—W. McBretney, B.Sc.
WALSALL (Qn. Mary).—E. N. Marshall, M.A.
§WALSINGHAM.—H. Vaughan Hayler.
§WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—J. K. King, M.A.
,, (Forest School).—Rev. Ralph C. Guy, M.A.
§WANDSWORTH (Secondary).—H. Waite, M.A., D.Sc.
§WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W. (Emanuel School, 1594).—Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
§WANTAGE (King Alfred's).—K. A. R. Sugden, M.A.
WARE (St. Edmund's, *R.C.*).—Rev. E. Myers, M.A.
WARMINSTER.—C. M. Stanley, M.A.
,, §‡(County School).—E. E. Dent.
§WARRINGTON (Boteler Gr.).—Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
,, §‡(Sec. Sch.).—J. S. Broome, M.Sc.
*WARWICK (King's Sch.).—H. S. Pyne, M.A.
§‡WATERLOO WITH SEAFORTH (Sec. Sch.).—J. H. Thomas, B.A., B.Sc.
§WATFORD.—H. Nicholson, M.A. [M.A.
,, §(Lond. Orphan).—Rev. E. Hartley Parker,
§WELLINGBOROUGH (N'thants).—P. A. Fryer, M.A.
*§WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Berks.—*Master*, W. W. Vaughan, M.V.O., M.A.
§WELLINGTON (Somerset).—G. Corner, M.A.
§WELLINGTON (Salop, High Sc.).—H. W. Male, M.A.
WELLS (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. R. E. Lewis,
,, §(Blue Sch.).—Edward B. Smith, M.A. [M.A.
§WEM (Salop—1650).—G. L. Bretherton, M.A.
‡WEST BROMWICH (Munic.).—A. J. Menzies, M.A.,
§WEST BUCKLAND.—Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A.
§‡WEST HAM (Munic. Sec.).—Dr. G. F. Burness, B.A.
,, (Gram. Sch., *R.C.*).—C. E. Gourley, B.Sc.
§WEST HARTLEPOOL.—J. Archyll Jones, B.Sc.
§WEST KIRBY (Calday Grange Gr. Sch.).—R. T. B. Glasspool, M.C., M.A. [Costley-White, M.A.
*§WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W. (1560).—Rev. H.
,, §CITY (1633).—E. H. Stevens, Ph.D.
,, §W.C. (Abp. Tenison's, 1685).—C. B. Rusbridge, B.A.
*WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.—R. R. Conway, M.A.
,, §‡(Secondary Sch.).—F. J. Babb, B.Sc.
§‡WHITBY (County Sch.).—W. A. Bradley, B.Sc.
WHITCHURCH (Salop).—J. H. Crofts, M.A.
§WHITECHAPEL (Foundation).—L. T. Dimes, B.A.
‡WHITEFIELD (Lancs.).—G. T. Locke, B.A.
§‡WHITEHAVEN (Sec Sch.).—A. Clifford B.Sc.
§WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High Sch.).—H. B. Widdows, M.A.
§‡WIDNES (Secondary Sch.).—J. A. Cooper, B.Sc.
§WIGAN.—Rev. G. C. Chambres, M.A.
§WIGTON (Nelson).—W. Dazeley, B.A., B.Sc.
,, (Friends').—J. J. Jopling, B.A.
§WILLASTON, Nantwich.—H. L. Jones, M.A.
WIMBLEDON (Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. A. Chichester, S.J.
§WIMBORNE.—Rev. A. D. H. Allan, M.A.
*§WINCHESTER COLL. (1387).—M. J. Rendall, M.A.
§WINCHESTER (Peter Symonds).—Rev. T. Varley, M.A., B.Sc.
WINDERMERE.—P. P. Platt, M.A.
§WINDSOR (Cty. Sch.).—Capt. F. Morrow, M.C., B.A.
§WINDSOR (Imperial Service Coll.).—E. G. A. Beckwith, M.A.
§‡WINSCOMBE (Sidcot Sch.).—B. Lean, D.Sc.
§‡WIRKSWORTH (1576).—Rev. L. Hansen Bay, B.Sc.
§WISBECH (Grm. Sch.).—W. Lawrence White, M.A.
§‡WITNEY (Oxon.).—W. Haines, B.A.
§WOKING (County Sch.).—J. Holden, M.A. [B.Sc.
§‡WOLSINGHAM (Durham).—Joseph Backhouse,
*§WOLVERHAMPTON (1515).—W. Caldecott, M.A.
§WOLVERLEY (Worcestershire).—R. C. Lucas, B.Sc.
§‡WOLVERTON (Bucks).—E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.
WONERSH (Guildford, *R.C.*).—Rev. St. G. K. Hyland, D.D.
§WOODBRIDGE.—R. K. Davis, M.A.
WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.
§‡WOOD GREEN (County).—R. H. Cocks, M.A.
§WOOLWICH (Polyt. Sch.).—A. F. Hogg, M.A.
*§WORCESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—F. A. Hillard, M.A.
,, *§(Cathedral, King's).—Rev. C. Creighton, M.A.
,, (Blind College).—G. C. Brown, M.A.
§‡WORKINGTON (Sec. Sch.).—A. B. Coles, M.A.
§WORKSOP (St. Cuthbert's).—Rev. M. Pearson, B.A.
§‡WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—C. Trenchard, M.A.
§WYCOMBE (Royal Gr.).—G. W. Arnison, M.A.
§YALDING (Cleave's Endowed Sch.).—S. Williams.
§‡YARM (Yorks).—W. H. Hill, B.Sc.
§YARMOUTH, GREAT.—W. G. Williams, M.A.
§‡YEADON (Sec. Sch.).—W. Rigby, B.A.,
YEOVIL (County School).—F. C. Rudd, M.A.
*§YORK (St. Peter's).—S. M. Toyne, M.A.
,, §(Abp. Holgate's).—P. J. Vinter, M.A.
,, *§(Bootham, Friends').—A. Rowntree, B.A.
,, §(Elmfield Coll.).—S. R. Slack, B.A.
,, §(Haughton Sch.).—G. H. Golledge.

WALES.

ABERAYRON (County Sch.).—H. T. Evans, M.A.
ABERDARE (County School).—W. C. Cox, M.A.
§ABERGELE (County School).—J. Williams, M.A.
ABERTILLERY (Cty. Sch.).—W. D. L. Evans, M.A.
ABERYSTWYTH (County Sch.).—D. Samuel, M.A.
§AMMANFORD (County Sch.).—G. O. Williams, B.A.
BALA (County School).—Richard Williams, M.A.
BANGOR (Friars, 1557).—W. St. Bodfan Griffith, M.A.
BARMOUTH (County School).—E. D. Jones, M.A.
§‡BARRY (County School).—Edgar W. Jones, M.A.
BEAUMARIS.—E. Madoc Jones, M.A.
BETHESDA (County Sch.).—D. J. Williams, M.A.
BOTTWNOG (County Sch.).—J. L. Roberts, B.A., B.Sc.
*BRECON (Christ Coll.).—Rev. R. H. Chambers, M.A.
,, (County School).—P. Morton, M.A.
BRIDGEND (County School).—J. Rankin, B.A.
BRYNMAWR (County Sch.).—T. L. Williams, B.A.
BUILTH WELLS (County Sch.).—R. Thomas, B.A.
§CARDIFF (High Sch.).—J. R. Roberts, M.A.
,, (Munl. Secondary School).—W. Dyche, B.A.
,, (Canton Sec. Sch.).—W. Brockington, B.A.
CARDIGAN (County School).—D. Rees, M.A., Ph.D.
CARMARTHEN (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—E. S. Allen, M.A.
CARNARVON (County Sch.).—E. P. Evans, B.A.
§COLWYN BAY (Rydal Mt. S.).—Rev. A. J. Costain,
COWBRIDGE.—Rev. W. F. Evans, M.A. [M.A.
DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
DEYTHEUR.—Rev. W. B. D. Lee, M.A.
§DOLGELLEY (County School).—J. Griffith, B.Sc.
EBBW VALE (County Sch.).—J. R. Morgan, B.Sc.
FERNDALE (Sec. Day Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.
FESTINIOG (County Sch.).—E. T. Jones, M.Sc.
FISHGUARD (County Sch.).—O. Gledhill, B.Sc.
§GOWERTON (County Sch.).—D. E. Williams, M.A.
§HAVERFORDWEST.—C. Lloyd Morgan, M.A.
§HAWARDEN (County School).—A. Lyon, M.A.
HOLYHEAD (County Sch.).—E. D. Evans, M.A.
HOLYWELL (County Sch.).—J. M. Edwards, M.A.

LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. Ll. Footman, M.A.
§LLANBERIS (County Sch.).—J. Rees Foster, B.Sc.
LLANDILO (County Sch.).—G. G. Jones, B.A.
*LLANDOVERY COLL.—Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes, M.A.
§LLANDRINDOD WELLS (Co. S.).—W. Saunders, B.A.
LLANDUDNO (John Bright).—C. Madoc Jones, B.Sc.
LLANDYSSUL (County Sch.).—W. Lewis, M.A.
§LLANELLY (County Sch.).—G. J. Thomas, M.A.
LLANFAIR (County Sch.).—E. Jones, B.A., B.Sc.
LLANFYLLIN (County Sch.).—E. T. Griffiths, M.A.
LLANGEFNI (County Sch.).—S. J. Evans, M.A.
LLANGOLLEN (County Sch.).—H. Hugh Jones, B.A.
LLANIDLOES (County Sch.).—E. R. H. Turner, B.A.
LLANRWST (County Sch.).—H. Parry Jones, M.A.
MACHYNLLETH (County Sch.).—H. H. Meyler, M.A.
§MAESTEG (Secondary Sch.).—G. S. Griffiths, B.Sc.
MERTHYR TYDFIL (Intermed.).—A. J. Perman, M.A.
,, (Cyfarthfa Castle Sch.).—G. Fleming, M.A.
MILFORD HAVEN (County).—F. L. Lowther, B.A.
§MOLD (County School).—W. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
MOUNTAIN ASH (County).—W. U. Williams, M.A.
NARBERTH (Dual County Sch.).—J. Morgan, M.A.
§NEATH (County School).—J. Walter Jones, B.A.
§NEWPORT (Interm. Sch.).—F. E. Battersby, M.A.
NEWTOWN (County School).—W. Ranger, B.Sc.
§PEMBROKE DOCK (Cty. Sch.).—T. H. Jones, M.A.
§PENARTH (Intermed. School).—J. M. Judd, M.A.
§PENGAM (Lewis' County).—D. Vaughan Johnston, M.A.
PENYGROES (County Sch.).—D. R. O. Prytherch, M.A.
§PONTYPOOL W. (Mon. Sch.).—R. Ivor Jones, M.A.
§PONTYPRIDD (Interm. Sch.).—Rhys Morgan, M.A.
PONTYWAUN.—W. N. Harper, B.A.
PORTH (Rhondda Intermed. Sch.).—E. Samuel, M.A.
§PORTMADOC (County Sch.).—J. Rhys Evans, M.A.
PORT TALBOT (County School).—D. J. Lloyd, M.A.
PRESTEIGN (County School).—A. H. Smith, M.A.
PWLLHELI (County Sch.).—D. H. Williams, M.A.
§RHYL (County Sch.).—W. A. Lewis, M.A.
RUABON (Gram. Sch., 1632).—Rev. D. J. Bowen,
RUTHIN.—E. W. Lovegrove, M.A. [M.Sc.
ST. ASAPH (County).—E. Mainer, M.A.
ST. DAVID'S (County Sch.).—T. Thomas, B.A.
§SWANSEA.—J. Trevor Owen, M.A.
,, §(Mun. Sec. Sch.).—W. Arthur Beanland, B.A.
TENBY (County School).—J. T. Griffith, B.Sc.
*TOWYN (County School).—T. Jones, B.Sc.
TREDEGAR (County School).—J. Morgan, B.Sc.
TREGARON (County School).—G. T. Lewis, M.A.
§WELSHPOOL (County Sch.).—R. E. Owen, M.A.
WHITLAND (County School).—E. Jones, M.A.
§WREXHAM.—F. P. Dodd, M.A.
§YSTALYFERA (County School).—Hy. Rees, B.A.
‡YSTRADGYNLAIS (Sec. Sch.).—W. E. Rees, B.Sc.
YSTRAD MEURIG.—Rev. G. D. Jones, M.A.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN (Gram. Sch.).—J. M. Thomson, M.A.
,, (Robert Gordon Coll.).—George A. Morrison, M.A.
DOLLAR (Academy).—C. S. Dougall, M.A.
*EDINBURGH ACADEMY (1824).—*Rector*, Reginald H. Ferard, M.A.
EDINBURGH (Royal High Sch).—W. K. Gillies, M.A.
,, (Institution).—Walter Hardie, M.A.
,, (George Heriot's School).—J. B. Clark, M.A.
EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—George Watson's Coll.—J. Alison, M.A.
Daniel Stewart's Coll.—C. H. Milne, M.A.
*FETTES COLLEGE, Edinburgh (1870). — Alec Hutchinson Ashcroft, M.A., D.S.O.
GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, M.A.
GLASGOW (High Sch.).—P. Pinkerton, M.A., D.Sc.
,, (Allan Glen's).—James H. Steel, M.A., D.Litt.
,, (Kelvinside Acad.).—D. G. Miller, M.A.
*GLENALMOND (Trinity Coll.) Perthshire (1841).—*Warden*, Rev. S. E. Longland, M.A.
INVERNESS (Coll.).—Allen Upward, M.A.
KIRKCALDY, Fife (High Sch.).—John D. Rose, M.A
*LORETTO SCHOOL, Musselburgh, N.B. (1830).—A. R. Smith, M.A.
*MERCHISTON CASTLE (Edinb.).—Cecil Stagg, M.A.
PERTH ACADEMY —E. Smart, B.A., B.Sc.

IRELAND.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, IRELAND (*Pres.*, Wm. Anderson M.A., Mountjoy Sch., Dublin; *Secy.*, H. S. McIntosh, M.A., 4 Upper Ely Place, Dublin), is similar to the I.A.H.M. in aims and objects.

ARMAGH (Royal Sch.).—H. Hirsch, B.A.
,, (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
ATHLONE (Ranelagh School).—F. C. Ormsby, M.A.
BANDON.—Henry G. Johnston, B.A.
BELFAST (Royal Academy).—T. R. Collier, M.A.
,, (Roy. Acad. Institn.).—R. M. Jones, M.A.
,, *(Campbell Coll.).—R. A. H. MacFarland, M.A.
,, (Methodist Coll.).—J. W. Henderson, M.A.
CAVAN (Royal School).—R. A. H. Mayers, B.A.
CLONGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co. Kildare, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. N. J. Tomkin, S.J.
CLONMEL.—W. J. McClelland, M.A.
COLERAINE (Londonderry).—Thomas J. Beare, M.A.
CORK (Gr. Sch.).—H. L. Doak, M.A.
DROGHEDA.—Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A.
DUBLIN (The High School).—J. Thompson, M.A.
,, (St. Andrew's).—A. S. M. Imrie, M.A.
,, (Mountjoy Sch.).—Rev. W. Anderson, M.A.
,, (Wesley Coll.).—Rev. T. J. Irwin, D.Litt.
,, (Belvedere, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. C. Doyle, S.J.
,, (Blackrock, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. N. J. Brennan, C.SS.P.
DUNGANNON (Royal Sch.).—R. W. Bingham, B.A.
ENNISKILLEN (Portora).—Rev. E. G. Seale, M.A.
GALWAY.—Alexander Erant, M.A.
LISBURN (Ireland) (Friends').—John Ridges, M.A.
LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.).—R. F. Dill, M.A.
LURGAN COLL. (Co. Armagh).—James Cowan, M.A.
MIDLETON.—(Vacant).
NENAGH.—R. D. Parker, M.A.
*RATHFARNHAM (S. Columba's).—Rev. C. B. Armstrong, M.A.

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALS.

THE following is a list of those to whom the Royal Society awarded medals in 1920. The awards of the Royal medals have received the King's approval. A *Royal* medal to Mr. W. Bateson, F.R.S., for his contributions to biological science, and especially his studies in genetics; a *Royal* medal to Prof. G. H. Hardy, F.R.S., for his researches in pure mathematics, particularly in the analytic theory of numbers and allied subjects. The *Copley* medal to Mr. H. T. Brown, F.R.S., for his work on the chemistry of carbohydrates, the assimilation of atmospheric carbon dioxide by leaves, and on gaseous diffusion through small apertures. The *Rumford* medal to Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., for his work in physical chemistry, and more especially on the composition and constitution of alloys. The *Darwin* medal to Prof. R. H. Biffen, F.R.S., for his work on scientific principles applied to the breeding of plants. The *Hughes* medal to Prof. O. W. Richardson, F.R.S., for his work in experimental physics, and especially thermionics.

The Higher Education of Women.

ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.
CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.
Principal, Miss L. M. Faithfull, M.A.
DURHAM UNIVERSITY.
EXETER, ROYAL ALBERT COLLEGE.
LEEDS UNIVERSITY.
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.
LONDON UNIVERSITY.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 43 and 45 Harley Street, W.
Principal, Joseph Edwards, M.A
Dean, Rev. R. Bayne, M.A.
Warden, Miss C. E. Lewer, B.A.
Librarian, Prof. K. J. Spalding, M.A.
Bursar, Prof. P. A. Ellis Richards, F.I.C.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY.
VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

WALES.

ABERDARE HALL, CARDIFF.
ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

SCOTLAND.

ALL UNIVERSITIES.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST.
ALEXANDRA COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
VICTORIA COLLEGE, BELFAST.

Girls' Secondary Schools.

*** *For List of Schools and Climates, see* pp. 986 to 1015.

§ Member of the Association of Head Mistresses.

§ABBOTS BROMLEY, Rugeley (St. Anne's).—Miss M. A. Rice, M.A.
§ABERDEEN (High).—Miss Ward, B.A.
§ALNWICK (Duchess's).—Miss Silburn, M.A.
§ALTRINCHAM (County High School).—Miss M. Howes Smith, M.A.
§ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Girls' Grammar School).—Miss C. M. Hopkirk.
§ASHFORD, Middx. (Welsh Girls' School).—Miss A. H. Jones.
,, Kent §(County).—Miss Rosa Davey.
§BANGOR (County).—Miss Mason, B.A.
§BARNET (Qn. Eliz. Gram.).—Miss Clement, B.A.
§BARNSLEY (High).—Miss Nuttall, M.A.
§BARNSTAPLE (Gram.).—Miss Jenkin, M.A.
§BARROW (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—Miss E. Fordham, B.A.
§BARRY (Cty. Sch.).—Miss E. E. Morgan, B.A.
§BASINGSTOKE (High).—Miss H. Costello, M.A.
§BATH (Royal School for the daughters of Officers of the Army).—Miss E. Steel, M.A.
,, §(High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss R. M. Fletcher.
§BATLEY (Gr. Sch.).—Miss M. Bellman.
§BECKENHAM (County).—Miss E. M. Fox.
§BEDFORD (High).—Miss Tanner, B.A.
,, §(Modern).—Miss E. E. Dolby.
§BERKHAMSTED.—Miss Sowels, M.A.
§BERWICK-ON-TWEED (High).—Miss D. L. Tasker.
§BEVERLEY (High).—Miss Rossiter, B.A. [B.A.
§BIDEFORD (Edgehill Coll.).—Miss E. O. Johnson,
§BINGLEY (Gr. Sch.).—Miss A. T. Scott, B.A.
§BIRKENHEAD (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Devonshire Place).—Miss Edith M. L. Lees, M.A.
,, §(Sec. Sch.).—Miss A. F. Edwards.
,, §(Higher Tranmere).—Miss Minna Jones.
§BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High).—Miss G. Tarleton-Young, M.A.
,, §(Edgbaston, Ch. of Eng. Coll.).—Miss Godfrey.
,, §(Handsworth, King Edward's).—Miss Brew, M.A.
,, §(Camp Hill, King Edward's).—Miss E. M. Keen. [M.A.
,, §(High Sch., New St.).—Miss E. H. Major,
,, (George Dixon).—Miss M. B. Clarke.
BISHOP AUCKLAND (County).—Miss Fisher, M.A.
§BLACKBURN (High).—Miss M. E. Gardner, M.A.
§BLACKHEATH (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Wemyss Road).—Miss M. Gale.
§BOGNOR (St. Michael's).—Miss B. A. Ward, B.Sc.
§BOLTON.—Miss M. H. Meade, B.A.
BOOTLE (Secondary Sch.).—Miss L. Taylor, M.A.
§BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch.).—Miss M. A. Broad.
,, §(Collegiate Sch.).—Miss Davie, B.A.
BRACKLEY (St. Edith's).—Miss E. R. Pearson, M.A.
§BRADFORD (Gr.).—Miss M. E. Roberts.
,, (Hanson Secondary).—Miss Hart, B.Sc.
,, (Belle Vue Secondary).—Miss S. L. Beszant.
,, (Carlton Street Secondary).—Miss E. Greene.
,, (Grange Rd. Secdy.).—Miss E. E. Richardson.
§BRAMLEY, Guildford (S. Catherine's).—Mrs. Russell Baker.
§BRECON (County Sch.).—Miss Margaret Davies.
§BRENTWOOD (County).—Miss Tew.
§BRIDGNORTH (Gram. Sch.).—Miss Windsor, M.A.
§BRIDLINGTON (High School).—Miss Drummond.
§BRIGHOUSE (Secondary Sch.).—Miss Fleming.
BRIGHTON (Roedean).—The Misses Lawrence.
,, §(St. Mary's Hall, Clergy Daughters').—Miss F. L. Ghey, M.A.
,, §(Mun.).—Miss E. V. Ellis, M.A.
§BRIGHTON AND HOVE (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Montpelier Road).—Miss Barratt.
§BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters' School, St. Brandon's)—Miss A. H. Palmer.
,, §(Colston's).—Miss B. M. Sparks, M.A.
,, §(Redland High).—Miss Shekleton, M.A.
,, §(Red Maids).—Miss Webb, LL.A.
§BROMLEY, KENT (County).—Miss L. G. Salt, M.A.
§BROMLEY (High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss M. A. Hodge, M.A.
,, (County Sch.)—Miss L. C. Salt, M.A.
§BRONDESBURY & KILBURN.—Miss K. L. Johnston, M.A.
§BRUTON (Sunny Hill).—Miss E. J. Radford.
§BURNLEY (High Sch.).—Miss Wood, M.B.E., M.A.
§BURTON-ON-TRENT (High School).—Miss E. H. Linnell.
BURY (Girls' Gram. School).—Miss Neild, M.A.
§BUSHEY (St. Margaret's).—Miss J. M. Boys, M.A.
§BUXTON (Cavendish High).—Miss Evans, B.A.
§CALNE (St. Mary's).—Miss Matthews.
§CAMBORNE (County School).—Miss Pratt, M.A.
§CAMBRIDGE (County).—Miss Bingham, M.A.
,, §(Perse High).—Miss Kennett, M.A.
§CANTERBURY (Simon Langton).—Miss Proudfoot.
§CARDIFF (City High School).—Miss Collin, B.A.
,, §(Munic. Sec. School).—Miss Hugon, M.A.
,, (The College Sch.).—Miss Gauntlett, B.A.
,, (Canton Munic.).—Miss Abbott, M.A.
§CARLISLE (County and High School, Lismore Place).—Miss F. E. Bevan.
§CARMARTHEN (County).—Miss Holme, M.A.
,, §(High School).—Miss E. I. Sutton, B.A.

§CASTERTON (Clergy Daughters' Sch.), Kirkby Lonsdale.—Miss Williams, M.A.
§CAVERSHAM (Qn. Anne's).—Miss K. E. Moore, B.A.
§CHATHAM (County).—Miss C. Wakeman, B.A.
§CHELMSFORD (County High).—Miss E. M. Bancroft, B.A.
§CHELTENHAM, 1854 (Ladies' College).—Miss L. M. Faithfull, M.A.
,, §(Pate's Gr. Sch.).—Miss A. N. Miles, M.A.
§CHERTSEY (Sir Wm. Perkins's).—Miss Eastaugh, B.Sc.
§CHESTER (Queen's).—Miss Beatrice Clay, B.A.
,, §(City & County).—Miss Footman.
§CHESTERFIELD (High).—Miss Munro, M.A.
§CHICHESTER (High School).—Miss Lane, B.A.
§CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Hertford (1552).—Miss M. E. Robertson.
CIRENCESTER.—Miss W. W. Callis.
§CLIFTON (High School).—Miss E. Addison Phillips.
§COALBROOKDALE (High School).—Miss A. Hurst, B.A.
§COLCHESTER (County High School).—Miss W. M. Crosthwaite, B.Sc.
§COLWYN BAY (Denbighshire).—Miss R. Hovey, B.A.
CORK (High).—Miss A. P. Dobbin, B.A.
§COVENTRY (Barr's Hill).—Miss Howell, M.A.
COWBRIDGE (High).—Mrs. E. E. Forrester, B.A.
§CRAWLEY, Sussex (Milton Mt.)—Miss Woodall, M.A.
§CREDITON (High).—Miss Belcher, B.A.
§CROYDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Wellesley Road).—Miss Leahy, M.A.
,, §(Borough High)—Miss Wellman, B.A.
,, (Convent Sch.)—Miss Everett.
,, (Old Palace)—Miss R. M. Boole, B.A.
§DARLEY DALE, Matlock (St. Elphin's).—Miss Flood, M.A.
§DARLINGTON (High).—Miss A. L. Harrison.
§DARTFORD (Cty. Sch.).—Mrs. J. Acworth, L.L.A.
DARTMOUTH—Miss Davidson, L.L.A.
§DENBIGH (Howell's, 1858).—Miss Robinson, M.A.
§DERBY (High School).—Miss Darke, M.A.
DERRY (Mun.).—Miss Keay.
§DEVONPORT (Mun.).—Miss D. Moore, B.Sc.
§DEWSBURY (Wheelwright).—Miss A. D. Baker, M.A.
DOLGELLY (Dr. Williams' Endowed).—Miss Anstey.
§DONCASTER (Munic. High).—Miss Nodes, B.A.
§DORKING (High Sch.).—Miss Craven.
§DOVER (County Sch. for Girls).—Miss Chapman.
DUBLIN (Alexandra Sch.).—Miss I. Mulvany, LL.D.
§DUDLEY (High School).—Miss S. Frood.
§DURHAM (High).—Miss M. L. Stafford Smith, M.A.
,, §(County Sch.)—Miss H. R. F. Cowie.
EALING (Princess Helena Coll.).—Miss Parker.
§EASTBOURNE (Girls' Sec. Sch.).—Miss Adams, M.A.
§EAST DERHAM.—Miss Galloway, B.A.
§EDINBURGH (Ladies').—Mary G. Clarke, M.A.
,, §(G. Watson's Ladies' Coll.).—Miss C. E. Ainslie, B.A.
,, §(St. George's).—Miss E. Stevenson, B.A.
§ELTHAM (County Sec.).—Miss Bramwell, B.Sc.
ELY (High Sch.).—Miss E. E. Fletcher, B.A.
§ENFIELD (County Sch.).—Miss Broome, M.A.
§EXETER (Maynard Sch.).—Miss C. W. Dixon, B.A.
,, §(Modern Sch.).—Miss Headridge, M.A.
§FALMOUTH (County High S.).—Miss Todd, M.A.
§FAVERSHAM (Wm. Gibbs).—Miss Frey.
§FOLKESTONE (Kent Coll.).—Miss Hargreaves, B.A.
,, §(County Sch.).—Miss F. Ames, B.A.
FOWEY (Cornwall). Mixed.—J. K. Hudson, M.A.
§FULNECK (Moravian Girls' Sch.).—Miss Curry.
§GLASGOW (High School).—Miss Reid, B.A.
,, §(Park School).—Miss Young.
§GLOUCESTER (High Sch.).—Miss F. D. Carless, M.A.
§GOUDHURST, KENT (Bedgebury Park).—Miss D. F. Hunter, B.Sc.
§GRANTHAM.—Miss H. G. Williams, M.A.
§GRAVESEND (County).—Miss J. E. Wills, B.D.
§GREAT CROSBY (Merchant Taylors' School for Girls).—Miss M. H. Shackleton, M.A.
§GUERNSEY (Ladies' College).—Miss Mellish, M.A.
§GUILDFORD (County).—Miss Wright.
,, §(High School).—Miss Stocks, M.A.
§HALIFAX (High).—Miss Bolton.
,, §(Crossley & Porter).—Miss M. E. Dale, B.A.
,, (Municipal).—Miss Greenwood.
§HARROGATE (Queen Ethelburga's).—Miss Young.
§HARROW (County).—Miss Huskisson, M.A.
§HASTINGS (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—Miss F. M. Commin.
HAVERFORDWEST (Tasker's).—Miss G. James, B.Sc.
§HELENSBURGH (St. Bride's).—Miss Renton.
§HEREFORD (High).—Miss Medwin.
§HIGH WYCOMBE (Godstowe).—Mrs. B. Turner.
,, §(Abbey Sch.).—Miss Whitelaw.
,, §(The High Sch.).—Miss B. Brew, M.A.
§HITCHIN (Grammar).—Miss Chambers.
§HUDDERSFIELD (Greenhead High).—Miss A. Hill, M.A.
§HULL (Newland High).—Miss Rowland, B.Sc.
,, §(High).—Miss E. M. L. Elliott, M.A.
§HUYTON (Liverp'l Coll.).—Miss S. G. Anthony, B.A.
§ILFORD (County High Sch.).—Miss Morris, B.Sc.
§ILMINSTER (Grammar).—Miss S. E. Pollard, B.A.
§IPSWICH (High, G. P. D. S. T.).—Miss E. Ransford.
,, §(Munic. Sec.).—Miss Harrison, M.A.
§ISLEWORTH (Green Sec. Sch.).—Miss Croal, M.A.
§JERSEY (Ladies' College).—Miss P. A. Good, B.A.
§KEIGHLEY (Drake & Tonson's).—Miss Atkinson, B.A.
§KENDAL (Kent Terrace).—Miss Horner.
§KETTERING (County High).—Miss Whyte, M.A.
§KIDDERMINSTER (High).—Miss Y. Raymond, B.A.
§KILMALCOLM, N.B. (St. Columba's).—Miss J. J. B. Waugh.
§KING'S LYNN (W. Norfolk High Sch.).—Miss Williamson, B.A.
§KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Tiffin).—Miss F. Watson, B.Sc.
§KIRKBY STEPHEN.—Miss Amy Whitley, B.A.
LANCASTER (Gr. Sch.).—Miss M. Phillimore, B.A.
§LEAMINGTON (Municipal).—Miss J. Wallace.
§LEAMINGTON (High School).—Miss Milroy.
§LEEDS (Girls' High Sch.).—Miss Lucy A. Lowe,
,, §(Modern).—Miss E. Garbutt, M.A. [M.A.
,, §(Chapel Allerton High School)—Miss Scotson Clark.
,, §(Thoresby High School).—Miss A. Silcox, B.Sc.
,, §(W. Leeds High School).—Miss J. A. C. Anderson, B.A.
§LEEK (High School).—Miss E. F. De Sausmarez.
§LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—Miss Heron.
§LEYTONSTONE (High School).—Miss Perry.
§LICHFIELD (High School).—Miss Hodge, M.A.
§LINCOLN (High).—Miss Lucie Savill.
§LIVERPOOL COLL. (Grove Street).—Miss F. M. Fordham.
,, §(Aigburth Vale High Sch.).—Miss Coates.
,, §(Anfield Road, Queen Mary High Sch.).—Miss Gwatkin, M.A.
,, §(Belvedere School, G.P.D.S.T.; Prince's Park).—Miss Rhys, M.A.
,, §(Liverpool Institute High Sch., Blackburne House).—Miss Ashwell, B.A.
LLANDAFF (Howell's, 1859).—Miss E. Trotter, M.A.
§LLANELLY (Intermediate).—Miss C. Davies, M.A.

§LONDON (Francis Holland Ch. of Eng. School). —*Clarence Gate, N.W.*, Miss Crapper; §Graham St. Branch, 39 *Graham St., Eaton Sq., S.W.*—Miss A. R. Morison.
,, §(Royal Masonic School for Girls, Clap. Junc.).—Miss Dean, B.A.
,, §(Bermondsey, Southwark Park Road, County Sec. Sch.).—Miss B. Callender, M.A.
,, §(Old Burlington St., W.).—Miss Wigg.
,, §(Coborn School, Bow).—Miss Kerly, B.A.
,, §(Mary Datchelor School, Camberwell).—Miss M. D. Brock, Litt.D.
,, §(Frances Mary Buss Schools)—*N. London Collegiate Sch., Sandall Road, N.W.5*, Miss Drummond; §*Camden School, Prince of Wales Road, N.W.5*, Miss Wright.
,, §(County Sec. Sch., Clapton, Laura Place, E. 5).—Mrs. O'Brien Harris, D.Sc.
,, §(Lewishm. Gr. Catford).—Miss Ashworth.
,, §(Central Foundation School, Spital Square, E. 1).—Miss Hanbidge, M.A.
, §(Charing Cross Rd., St. Martin's Endowed High School, W.C. 2).—Miss C. H. Bannister. [B.A.
,, §(Chelsea, Hortensia Road).—Miss Crosby,
,, §(City of Lond. Sch.).—Miss E. Strudwick,
,, §(Chiswick County).—Miss Hedley. [M.A.
,, §(Clapham (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Clapham Common).—Miss Escott.
,, §(Clapham Com. (Broomwood Rd., County Secondary).—Miss E. A. Jones.
,, §(County Sec. School, Old Mill Road, Plumstead).—Miss Bartram, M.A.
,, §(County Sec. School, Dalston, Colvestone Crescent).—Miss M. B. Rich, M.A.
,, §(James Allen's, E. Dulwich).—Miss E. M. Belcher, B.A. [M.A.
,, §(Dulwich High Sch.).—Miss A. M. Scott,
,, §(Freemen's School, Brixton).—W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
,, §(Fulham County Sec. Sch., Munster Road).—Miss Tucker, M.A.
,, §(Greenwich, Roan School).—Miss M. K. Higgs, M.A.
,, §(Haberdashers', Aske's, West Acton).—Miss D. W. Sprules.
,, §(Haberdashers', Hatcham).—Miss M. S. Young, B.A.
,, §(Hackney, Lady Eleanor Holles').—Miss N. Nickalls.
,, §(Hammersmith, Godolphin & Latymer).—Miss Zachary, B.A.
,, §Hampstead, S. (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 3 Maresfield Gdns.).—Miss Dorothy L. Walker, M.A.
,, (Harley Street, Queen's College School).—*Warden*, Miss C. E. Lewer, B.A.
,, §(Highbury Hill High Sch.).—Miss Kyle, B.A. [closed.
,, (Holborn Estate Girls' Sch.). Temporarily
,, § (Hornsey High School, Weston Park, N.).—Miss M. H. Coie. [B.A.
,, §(Islington, Dame Owen's).—Miss Wilson,
,, §(Kennington Sec. Sch., Halsmere Road, S.E.).—Miss Evers.
,, §Kensington (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; St. Alban's Road, W.8).—Miss Home.
,, §(Kentish Town, County Sec. School).—Miss Morant.
,, §Notting Hill (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Norland Sq.).—Miss M. M. Berryman, M.A.
, §Paddington and Maida Vale High Sch. (Elgin Av.).—Miss F. M. Purdie, M.A.

§LONDON (Peckham Rd.).—Miss M. Knight, M.A.
,, §Putney (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 35 Putney Hill).—Miss Beard.
,, §(Putney, West Hill).—Miss Fanner, M.A.
,, §(Queenswood, Clapham Park, S.W. 4).—Miss Ethel M. Trew.
,, §(St. Aidan's, Stroud Green, Albany Rd., N. 4).—Miss Jameson, M.A.
,, §(St. Mary's College, 34 Lancaster Gate, W.).—Miss H. L. Powell.
,, §(St. Paul's, Brook Green, W.).—Miss F. R. Gray, M.A.
,, §St. Saviour's & St. Olave's, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1).—Miss M. C. Frodsham, B.A.
,, §(Stamford Hill, Skinners').—Miss Emily Newton, B.A.
,, §Stepney (Raine's Foundation). — Miss Grier. [B.A.
,, §(Streatham, County Sec.).—Miss Bassett,
,, §Streatham (College).—Miss A. G. Lefroy.
,, §(Streatham Hill and Brixton High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Wavertree Road).—Miss Oldham, M.A., O.B.E.
,, §(Sydenham High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; West Hill).—Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A.
,, §(Sydenham High St., S.E. 26, County).—Miss E. Turner.
,, §(Westminster, Grey Coat Hospital).—Miss A. T. Steele, M.A.
,, §(Wimbledon High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Mabel E. Lewis.
§LOUGHBOROUGH (High).—Miss E. A. Bristol, B.A.
§LOUGHTON (Essex, High).—Miss M. E. Hall, M.A.
§LOUTH (King Edward VI.).—Miss Nalder, B.Sc.
§LUDLOW (High Sch.).—Miss M. R. Baldwin, M.A.
§MACCLESFIELD (High).—Miss S. G. L. Adams, B.Sc.
MAIDENHEAD.—Miss Burn, M.A. [M.A.
§MAIDSTONE (Endowed Gr.).—Miss W. M. Kidd,
§MANCHESTER (High).—Miss Burstall, M.A.
,, §(Broughton High Sch., Salford).—Miss D. G. Coward, M.Sc.
,, §(Harpurhey).—Miss A. E. Bell.
,, (Central High).—M. A. Johnstone, B.Sc.
§MANCHESTER (Pendleton, High). — Miss D. E. Limebeer, M.A.
,, §(Whalley Range Munic. High Sch.).—Miss F. A. Field, M.A.
,, §(Fallowfield).—Miss M. A. Grant.
,, §(Fairfield High School).—Miss Edwards.
§MANSFIELD (Qn. Elizabeth's).—Miss Macrae, B.A.
§MARCH (High Sch.).—Miss E. John, M.A.
§MARKET DRAYTON (County).—Miss K. E. Fanner, M.A.
§MERTHYR TYDFIL (Munic.).—Miss A. C. Davenport, B.Sc.
§MIDDLESBROUGH (High).—Miss Bedford, M.A.
,, §(Kirby Sec. Sch.).—Miss McCombie, M.A.
§MONMOUTH (High).—Miss Etheldreda Carless.
NANTWICH AND ACTON (Mixed).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
§NEWARK (High).—Miss Drew, M.A.
§NEWBURY.—Miss E. J. Luker.
§NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Allan's Endowed).—Miss Dobson, L.L.A.
,, §(Rutherford Coll. Sec. Sch. for Girls).—Miss F. E. Tooke, M.A.
,, §(Central High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Eskdale Terrace).—Miss Hiley.
,, §(High School, C.S. Co., Tankerville Terrace).—Miss Gurney, M.A., B.Sc.
§NEWCASTLE, Staffs (Orme).—Miss J. Sprunt, M.A.
§NEWPORT, MON. (High Sch.).—Miss Vivian, B.A.
§NEWTOWN, N. WALES (County).—Miss Florence Davies, B.A.
§NORMANTON (High).—Miss E. Robinson.

§NORTHAMPTON (High School).—Miss Wallace.
,, §(School for Girls).—Miss Schooley, M.A.
NORTHWICH (Deane's).—Miss A. G. Pierce, M.A.
§NORWICH (Munic. Sec. School).—Miss M. Hill.
,, §(High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Wise.
§NOTTINGHAM (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Clark.
§NUNEATON (High School).—Miss M. Davies.
§OLDHAM (Hulme Gr.Sch.).—Miss A.B.Clark, B.A.
§OSWESTRY (High).—Miss Mickleburgh.
§OXFORD, De Noailles (For Daughters of the Clergy).—Miss A. K. Edwards.
,, (Headington Sch.).—Miss K.L.Porcher.
,, §(High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Haig-Brown, M.A.
,, §(Milham Ford Sch.).—Miss J. McCabe.
§PARKSTONE (Sandecotes).—Miss A. Grainger Gray.
§PENARTH (County).—Miss E. M. Lloyd.
PENRITH (Gr. Sch., Mixed).—W. H. B. Leach, M.A.
§PENZANCE (W. Cornwall Coll.).—Miss E.C. Hanna, B.A.
,, §(C. of E. High Sch.)—Miss A. Symes, B.A.
,, §(County).—Miss Varley, B.A.
§PINNER (Roy. Comm. Trav., Hatch End).—Miss D. Bellamy.
§PLYMOUTH (High).—Miss Potter, M.A.
§PONTEFRACT (Ackworth).—Miss Hartley, B.A.
,, §(High School).—Miss L. Hall, B.Sc.
§PONTYPOOL (College).—Miss M. E. Jones, B.A.
§PORTSMOUTH (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Cossey, M.A.
,, §(Munic.).—Miss A. M. Kenyon Hitchcock, B.A.
§PRESTON (Park School).—Miss Stoneman, M.A.
§PURLEY (Warehousemen, Clerks', and Drapers').—Miss Deeks, B.A.
§RAMSGATE (County).—Miss Merryman, B.A.
§READING (Kendrick).—Miss Prebble, M.A.
,, §(Abbey).—Miss Musson. [B.A.
§REDHILL (ReigateCountySch.).—MissAnderton.
§REIGATE (S. Agnes Sch.).—Miss Nicholson.
§RETFORD (County High).—Miss Arblaster.
§RICHMOND (Surrey).—Miss E. M. Weeks, M.A.
§RIPON (High Sch.).—Miss Johnson, B.Sc.
§ROCHESTER (Gr.).—Miss Sandford, M.A.
§ROMFORD (County High).—Miss Bardsley, B.A.
§ROTHERHAM (Munic.).—Miss Helen S. Moss.
§ST. ALBANS (High S.).—Miss Archibald, M.A.
§ST. ANDREWS (St. Leonards School).—Miss Bentinck Smith, Litt.D.
,, §(St. Katharines).—Miss Loveday.
§ST. HELENS (Cowley Schools).—Miss Walker, B.A.
§ST. LEONARDS (Ladies' Coll.).—Miss C. E. Battye.
,, §(Uplands Sch.).—Miss M. V. Hill, M.A.
§SALE (County High).—Miss K. H. Masson.
§SALISBURY (Godolphin).—Miss C. R. Ash, B.A.
§SALTBURN (High).—Miss N. C. Craig.
§SELBY (High).—Miss G. F. Merson, B.A.
§SEVENOAKS (Walthamstow Hall).—Miss S.Hare.
§SHEFFIELD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Rutland Park).—Miss M. C. Aitken.
,, §(Central Sch.).—Miss F. M. Couzens, B.A.
§SHERBORNE (Lord Digby's Sch.).—Miss Billinger.
,, §(Sherborne School for Girls).—Miss Mulliner, M.A.
SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—Miss M. Duckitt.
§SHREWSBURY (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss D.
,, §(Priory County).—Miss Ellison. [Gale.
§SITTINGBOURNE.—Miss Freeman.
§SKIPTON (Girls' High S.).—Miss Broadbent, M.A.
§SLEAFORD (High Sch.).—Miss F. M. Kirk, B.A.
§SOUTHAMPTON (Cnty. Gr. Sch.).—Miss Ison, B.A.
§SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (High S.).—Miss F. A. Swann.
§SOUTHPORT (Lancs.).—Miss Athya, M.A.
§SOUTHWOLD (St. Felix).—Miss L. Silcox.
SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. School), Dual.—H. E. Long, M.A.
§STAFFORD (High).—Miss G. J. McCrea. [M.A.
§STAMFORD (High).—Miss Sunderland-Taylor,
§STOCKPORT (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Sewell, B.A.
§STOCKTON (Qn. Victoria High).—Miss Carpenter,
,, §(Sec.).—Miss Nelson, M.A. [M.A.
§STOURBRIDGE (Sec. School).—Miss Ethel M. Firth.
§STROUD (High School).—Miss J. Franklin, M.A.
§SUNDERLAND (High Sch.).—Miss Ironside, B.A.
,, §(Bede Collegiate Girls' School).—Miss M. E. Boon, M.A.
§SURBITON (Surbiton Pk. Cresc.).—Miss Procter.
§SUTTON, Surrey (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Cheam Road).—Miss Bell, B.A.
§SWANSEA (High Sch.).—Miss E. K. Mullins.
§TAMWORTH (High).—Miss Marshall.
§TAUNTON (Bishop Fox's).—Miss Willis, L.L.A.
§THETFORD, Norfolk (Gr.).—Miss C. L. Phillips, M.B.E.
§TIVERTON.—Miss A. Pinnock.
§TONBRIDGE (County).—Miss W. M. Fayerman.
§TOTTENHAM (High).—Miss Felvus, B.A.
§TROWBRIDGE (High).—Miss E. M. Moore, M.A.
§TRURO (High).—Miss Rowell.
,, §(County).—Miss Foreman, B.A.
§TUNBRIDGE WELLS (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Margaret W. Byrne.
,, §(County).—Miss E. M. Hughes, M.A.
§TWICKENHAM (Royal Sch. for Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers).—Miss A. E. Chaplin.
,, §(County).—Miss Doorly, M.A.
UXBRIDGE (County), Mixed.—W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
§WAKEFIELD (High).—Miss McCroben.
§WALLASEY (High School).—Miss Barrie, M.A.
§WALLINGTON (County).—Miss K. I. Wallace, B.A.
§WALLSEND-ON-TYNE.—Miss Giles, B.Sc.
§WALSALL (Queen Mary's).—Miss M. E. Smith.
§WALTHAMSTOW (Cty. High).—Miss Hewett, B.Sc.
§WARE (Gr. Sch. for Girls).—Miss Brough, M.A.
§WARWICK (King's High).—Miss Edghill, M.A.
§WATFORD (Gr.).—Miss Grace Fergie, M.A.
,, §(London Orphan School).—Miss Haines.
§WELLINGBOROUGH (County).—Miss Tinkler, B.A.
§WELLINGTON, Salop (High).—Miss E. B. Ross, B.A.
WELLS (Blue Sch.).—Miss L. A. Thomas, M.A.
,, (High Sch.).—Miss Ethel Biles, A.R.C.M.
§WELSHPOOL (County Sch.).—Miss d'Auvergne, B.Sc.
§WEST HAM (High).—Miss Atkins.
§WEST HARTLEPOOL (Munic.).—Miss Auld, M.A.
§WEST KIRBY (County High).—Miss A. S. Wallis, B.A. [B.A.
WEYBRIDGE (R. Masonic, Junior).—Miss Harrop,
§WHITCHURCH (Salop High Sch.).—Miss Keitley.
§WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High).—Miss Highton, B.A., B.Sc.
§WHYTELEAFE (County).—Miss W. Atwool, B.A.
§WIGAN (High Sch.).—Miss C. S. Banks.
§WIGTON (Thomlinson Gr.).—Miss Wildman, M.A.
§WINCHESTER (Sch. for Girls).—Miss Finlay, M.A.
,, §(County).—Miss A. M. Wright, B.A.
§WISBECH (High).—Miss E. M. C. Prideaux.
§WOLVERHAMPTON (High).—Miss Heatley, M.A.
§WORCESTER (Alice Ottley).—Miss Spurling, B.A.
,, §(City Sec. Sch.).—Miss J. H. Steel.
§WORTHING (County High).—Miss Coast.
§YARMOUTH (Trafalgar Road).—Miss Haig.
§YEOVIL (High School).—Miss Cobb.
§YORK (Mill Mount).—Miss J. Burne, M.A.
,, (Mount Sch.).—Miss Sturge, B.A.
,, §(69 Petergate).—Miss Ellett. [B.A.
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POST OFFICE ORPHAN HOMES INSTITUTION, for Children of Deceased Employés of Minor Establishment. *Chief Offices*, G.P.O., E.C.—*Sec.*, H. A. Green.

PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE, 44 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. R. Fleming, B.D.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Holborn Hall, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. T. Barkby.

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20 High Holborn. Almshouses at Wood Green.—*Sec.*, Joseph Mortimer.

PROCURATORS, FACULTY OF.—*Clerk and Fiscal*, J. Guthrie Smith, 205 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL OVERSEAS, SOCIETY FOR THE, 15 Tufton Street, Westminster.—*Sec.*, Rev. G. L. King, D.D. *Asst. Secs.*, Canon C. H. Robinson, D.D.; Rev. E. Courtenay West, M.A.; C. F. Pascoe; W. H. Const. Income, 1919, £290,928. Ordained missionaries, 986; women do., 357; lay do., 31.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE, THE, 430 Strand, W.C.—*Sec.*, Henry Fowler.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY, 57 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Walter A. Limbrick.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR, 20 Hanover Sq., W.—*Sec.*, Miss I. Newton.

PUBLIC HEALTH, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, 37 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. E. W. Hope, M.D.; T. M. Kelynack, M.D.

PUBLIC HOUSE TRUST ASSOCIATION, CENTRAL, 193 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Cripps.

PUBLIC MORALS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF, 60 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. James Marchant, C.B.E., LL.D.

QUEEN VICTORIA CLERGY FUND, *Central Fund*, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.—*Sec.*, S. W. Flamank.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE INSTITUTE FOR NURSES, 58 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Supt.*, Miss A. M. Peterkin. *Sec.*, Miss A. C. Lowe.

RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the Relief of Disabled Railway Officers and Servants, their Orphans, Widows and Children, 12 Euston Square, N.W. 1.; Railway Orphanage at Derby. Income 1919–1920, £90,103.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Mills, M.A.

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RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION SOCIETY, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.

RAILWAY OFFICERS' AND SERVANTS' ASSOC., UNITED KINGDOM, 21 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Alfred James.

RAINE'S SCHOOLS, Arbour Square, Stepney—*Sec.*, R. Strange Taylor.

RANKER OFFICERS' ASSOC., 115 Fleet St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Lieut. A. Harrold, R.N. (*ret.*).

RED CROSS SOCIETY, BRITISH (*see* BRITISH).

RED CROSS SOCIETIES, LEAGUE OF, *Headquarters*, Geneva. — *Director-Gen.* Lt.-Gen. Sir David Henderson, K.C.B.

REEDHAM ORPHANAGE (Incorporated), Purley, Surrey. *Office*, 34 Walbrook, E.C.—*Sec.*, Capt. S. Hall-Patch, B.A.

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION (Incorp.), 117 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. J. S. Maddison.

REGIMENTAL AGENCY, 7C Lower Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss S. D. Whitten.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 65 St. Paul's Churchyard and 4 Bouverie St., E.C. 4 (1799).—*Hon. Secs.*, Canon Hon. W. Talbot Rice, M.A.; Rev. Charles Brown, D.D. *Secs.*, Rev. F. T. Thornburgh, M.A.; Jas. Bowden. *Home Supt.*, Rev. C. H. Irwin, D.D.

RESCUE SOCIETY, 45 Cartwright Gardens, St. Pancras, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. Stuart Thorpe.

RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY, 11 Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Stephen Paget, F.R.C.S.

ROMAN STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF, Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge.—*Sec.*, R. Gardner, M.C., M.A.

ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION, The Home, Belvedere, Kent. *Office*, 58 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Ernest L. Smith.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (14,460 Fellows). F.R.C.I.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY (1731), Leinster House, Kildare St., Dublin.—*Secs.*, Sir J. M'Grath, LL.D., E. J. Beaumont Nesbitt, H.M.L.

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE, Beddington, Surrey. *Sec.*, Ernest J. Bayley (*acting*).

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (1774).—Income, £2,083; expenditure, £2,185 (in 1919). In 1919, 690 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 618 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 83 others. Stanhope Gold Medal, 1919, Lieut. Aubrey A. D. Grey, R.N. *Offices*, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross; *Sec.*, Major F. A. C. Claughton.

ROYAL INFANT ORPHANAGE, Wanstead.—*Sec.*, John Gordon.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle St.—*Sec.*, Col. E. H. Hills, C.M.G., F.R.S. *Asst. Sec. & Libr.*, H. Young.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, 8 Bayley St., Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Chief Sec.*, Wm. Henry.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, THE (1824).—Receipts (1919), £198,614; expenditure, £144,990; total number of lives saved, 57,370; saved in 1919, 379. 251 life-boats are maintained on the coasts of the U.K., including 3 steam and 24 motor boats.—*Offices*, 22 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.: *Sec.*, George F. Shee, M.A.

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ROYAL NAVAL AND MARINE ORPHAN HOME, St. Michael's Road, Portsmouth. *Sec.*, Paymaster Capt. W. G. E. Penfold, C.B.E., R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 18 Adam Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Paymaster Capt. E. H. Shearme, C.B.E., R.N.

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ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND, CORPORATION (1904), 17 Waterloo Place, S.W. 1. Administers Funds for the benefit of Widows, Children, and other dependents of deceased Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines; also the Royal Victoria Patriotic

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ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield.

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ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (1802), 207 Bath Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Prof. Peter Bennett.

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1771), Synod Hall, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Dr. Marion Newbigin.

ROYAL SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL AND HOME, 96 Fitzjohn's Ave., Hampstead, N.W. 3.—*Sec.*, F. R. D'O. Monro.

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ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, 176 West Regent Street, Glasgow.—*Gen. Sec.*, Wellwood R. Ferguson, W.S.

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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt. A. N. Cahusac, M.C.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE, St. John's Gate, E.C. 1.—*Chief Commissioner*, Col. Sir James Clark, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.Ed. *Sec.*, Maj. P. G. Darvil-Smith, C.B.E.

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ST. PATRICK, BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF, 61 Stamford St., Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, Comr. L. Menzies, R.N.

SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 120 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, P. N. Hasluck.

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SCHOOL NATURE STUDY UNION, 1 Grosvenor Park Camberwell, S.E. 5.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Turner.

SCHOOL SOCIETY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, Temple Chambers, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, E. N. Fallaize, B.A.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL, ROYAL (for the relief of Scottish poor), 7 Crane Court, Fleet Street.—*Sec.*, T. R. Moncrieff.

SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION AND NAV. AND MIL. BIBLE SOC. (1888), 14 Bedford St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. Francis C. Brading, B.D.

SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL PROVIDENT FUND FOR (Incorp.), Fishmongers' Hall, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, F. Northcott.

SEAMEN, THE MISSIONS TO, 11 Buckingham St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Stuart C. Knox, M.A.

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SELBORNE SOCIETY, 83 Avenue Chambers, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. M. Webb, F.L.S.

SELDEN SOCIETY, 6 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. Stuart Moore.

SEX-PSYCHOLOGY, BRITISH SOC. FOR STUDY OF, 29 Marsham St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Carson.

SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP, 164 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2.—*Secs.*, H. Bristow Wallen; H. G. Copeland.

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SIMPLIFIED SPELLING SOC., 44 Gt. Russell Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Irene Montagu.

SOCIAL SERVICE, BRITISH INSTITUTE AND NATIONAL COUNCIL OF, Stapley House, 33 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.—*General Sec.*, L. F. Ellis, D.S.O., M.C.

SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Leplay House, 65 Belgrade Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Fraser Davies.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, ROYAL (Hampstead), 5 Robert St., Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Maj. O. F. Duus.

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STAGE SOCIETY, INCORPORATED, 36 Southampton St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss Fredman.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL INQUIRY SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1847), 93 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin. —*Secs.*, H. Wood, M.R.I.A.; N. M. Falkiner, M.D.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 9 Adelphi Terrace. —*Assist. Sec.*, L. C. Thorburn.

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TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, NATIONAL, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.—*Secretary*, John Turner Rae.

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WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (applying within two months of widowhood), Dacre House, Arundel St.—*Sec.*, A. Wesley Dennis.

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WOMEN'S IMPERIAL HEALTH ASSOC., 7 Hanover Sq., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. H. Gilpin.

WOMEN'S LEGION, 115 St. George's Sq., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss R. M. Bradley, O.B.E.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND (1907), 9 Ely Pl., Dublin.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Miss M'Innes.

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ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W. 8. *Sec.*, P. Chalmers Mitchell, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1831), Phœnix Park, Dublin.—*Sec.*, Prof. G. H. Carpenter.

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Alliance of Employers and Employed, National, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

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Bakers and Confectioners, National Association of, 188-9 Strand, W.C. 2.

Bakers and Confectioners, Scottish Union of, 58 West Regent Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, W. G. Hunter.

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Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, &c., National Federation of, 93 Borough Road, Middlesbrough.—*Sec.*, T. McKenna.

Bleachers and Dyers, National Federation of, 16A Crescent, Salford, Manchester.—*Sec.*, J. W. Shepherd.

Blind, National League of the, Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. E. Gregory.

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Boot and Shoe Operatives, National Union of, 34 Guilford St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. L. Poulton, O.B.E.

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Brewers' Society, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.

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British Commercial Gas Association, 47 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. M. Mason.

British Empire Producers' Organization, Evelyn House, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.

British Industries, Federation of, 39 St. James's Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Edmund L. Hill.

Building Trades Employers, National Federation of, 48 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. G. White.

Building Trades Operatives, National Federation of (London District Council), 9 Rugby Chamb., Chapel St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Murray.

Cable Makers' Association, Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Lt. B. Atkinson, M.I.E.E.

Card and Blowing Room Operatives, Amalgamated Association of, 22 Hodson's Chambers, Hodson's Court, Corporation Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, William Thomasson.

Carpenters and Joiners, General Union of, 96 Wilderspool Causeway, Warrington, Lancs.—*Sec.*, Thos. R. Jones.

Carters' and Motormen's Association of England, United, 126 Upper Brook Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, A. Hilton.

Carters', Lorrymen and Motor Men's Association, 77 St. George's Road, Bolton.—*Sec.*, J. Parr.

Catering Trades Union, 10-11, Great Newport Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, T. E. Camu.

Chainmakers' and Strikers' Association, Unity Villa, Sydney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.—*Sec.*, T. Sitch, J.P.

Chatham Royal Dockyard Smiths Association, 5 Lester Road, Chatham.—*Sec.*, A. E. Drury.

Chemical Industry, Society of, Central House, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. Longstaff, D.Sc., F.I.C.

Chemical Manufacturers, Association of British, 166 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. U. Woolcock, C.B.E., M.P.

Chemists, Association of Manufacturing, 14 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.

Cigar Makers' and Tobacco Workers' Union, National, 99 Mile End Road, Mile End, E. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Santen.

Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, Broadmead House, Panton Street, S.W. 1.

Civil Service Sorting Assistants, Association of, 31 Fairlawn Avenue, Chiswick Park, W. 4.—*Sec.*, Miss Rose Smith-Rose.

Civil Service Union, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. E. Wilson.

Clerical Officers' Assn. (Civil Service), 12 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. J. Brown.

Clerical Union, National.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. H. Lloyd Evans.

Clerks and Administrative Workers, National Union of, 1 Brunswick Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. H. Elvin.

Coal Association, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

Coal Factors' Society, Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.

Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain, 56 Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, George Gentry, O.B.E.

Coal Owners' Association, Monmouthshire and South Wales.—*Sec.*, Finlay A. Gibson.

Coal Porters' Union, National, Rugeley Chambers, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Walton.

Cobden Club, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rt. Hon. J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P.

Cold Storage and Ice Association, 22 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Raymond.

Commercial Motor Users' Association, 50 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. C. Bristow.

Commercial Road Transport Associations and Federations, 17 Water Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, R. P. Barley.

Commercial Travellers' Association (Incorp.), 34 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Fred Coysh.

Communist Party, 21A Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Albert Inkpin.

Compositors, London Society of, 7 and 9 St. Bride Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, T. E. Naylor.

Confectioners' Alliance, Manufacturing (Incorp.), 9 Queen Street Place, E.C. 4.

Conservative Clubs, Association of, 1 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Frank Solbé.

Conservative Women's Reform Association, 48 Dover Street, W. 1.

Coopers, Amalgamated Society of, 37 Outwood Street, Burton-on-Trent.—*Sec.*, R. W. Mann.

Corn and Agricultural Merchants, National Association of, 60 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Cotton Growing Association, British, The Royal Exchange, Manchester.—*Sec.*, E. H. Oldfield.

Cotton Spinners, Amalgamated Association of Operative, 57 Great Ancoats Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, H. Boothman.

Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester.

Cumberland Coal Owners' Association.—*Sec.*, Major W. C. Scoular.

Dairy Farmers' Association, British, 28 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, B. Ravenscroft.

Dairy Trade Protection Society, 28 King Street, W.C. 2.

Dairymen's Association, London Retail, 3 South Wharf, Praed Street, W. 2.—*Sec.*, Llew. Williams.

Dairymen's Association, London and Provincial Master, 44 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, T. J. Goodchild.

Design and Industries Association, 6 Queen Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Charles A. Farmer.

Directors, Institute of, 25 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C. 2.

Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers, National Federation of, 5 and 6 Iddesleigh Ho., Caxton St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. R. Griffis.

Distributors, Incorporated Association of Retail, 125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. F. Jackson.

Dock, Riverside and General Workers, National Union of, 17 Norton Street, Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Councillor J. Sexton, J.P., M.P.

Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Ben Tillett, M.P.

Docks, Wharves and Shipping Staffs, National Union of, Vestry Hall, Vine Street, Minories, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, A. Short, M.P.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade, 125 Cheapside, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. R. Quilter.

Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association, 110, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Sir W. Glyn-Jones.

Dyers and Colourists, Society of, Pearl Build-Market Street, Bradford.—*Sec.*, J. B. Atkinson.

Dyers, Finishers and Textile Workers, National Society of, 64 Westfield Road, Bradford, Yorks.—*Sec.*, Arthur Shaw.

Eighty Club, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, M. Keith Jackson.

Electrical Trades Union, 12A Withy Grove, Manchester.—*Sec.*, J. Rowan.

Employers' Parliamentary Council, 25 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Millar.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Federation of, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Smith.

Engineering and National Employers' Federations, Broadway Ho., Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Engineering Union, Amalgamated, 110 Peckham Road, S.E. 15.—*Sec.*, Tom Mann.

Engineers and Calico Printers, Amalgamated Union of.—*Sec.*, J. Thomson.

Engineers' Association, British, 32 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Engineers and Shipbuilders, North-East Coast Institution, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Sec.*, E. W. Fraser Smith.

Engineers, Society of (Incorporated), 17 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. S. E. Ackerman, B.Sc.

Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen, and Electrical Workers, National Amalgamated Union of, 228 Wellgate, Rotherham.—*Sec.*, G. Parker.

Fabian Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.

Farm Servants' Union, Scottish, Queensgate, Stirling,—*Sec.*, J. F. Duncan.

Farriers, Amalgamated Society of, Cathedral House, Long Millgate, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. H. Briggs.

Firemen, Examiners and Deputies, 8 Ashfield Road, Brynteg, Abertillery, Mon. — *Sec.*, W. Frowen.

Flour Millers' Association, 61 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, E. Chatterton.

Food Manufacturers' Federation, 9 Queen Street Place, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, R. M. Leonard.

Foundry Workers, National Union of, 164 Chorlton Road, Brook's Bar, Manchester.—*Sec.*, A. Todd.

Free Trade Union, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, Sir Charles Mallet; Charles Roberts. *Sec.*, E. G. Brunker.

Furnishing Trades Association, National Amalgamated, Bedford Row House, 58 Theobalds Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Gossip.

Gas Council, National, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Smith.

Gas, Municipal and General Workers, Amalgamated Society of, 16–18 County Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham. — *Sec.*, Ald. H. Simpson.

General Federation of Trade Unions, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. A. Appleton, C.B.E.

General Labourers, United Order of, 64 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Davenport.

General Workers, National Union of, 6 Batchelor Street, Chatham.—*Sec.*, A. F. Gilliard.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers, United, 195 Strand, W.C. 2.

Governesses Association of Ireland, Alexandra College, Dublin.—*Sec.*, Miss H. B. Lewis, M.A.

Grocers Associations Federation of, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Arthur J. Giles.

Grocers', Provision Dealers', and Oilmen's Association, Metropolitan, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Arthur J. Giles.

Hatters, Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt, 113 Manchester Road, Denton, Huddersfield.—*Sec.*, T. Mallalieu.

Herald League, 2 Carmelite Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, George Belt.

Hermes Club, 34 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. William Hall.

Hosiery Union, 15 Midland Road, Heanor.—*Sec.*, H. Bassford.

Independent Labour Party, 8 and 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, F. Johnson.

Insurance Agents, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Officials Society, 6 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Humphry.

Irish Unionist Alliance, 109 Grafton Street, Dublin.—*Hon. Secs.*, John E. Walsh ; H. Franks ; G. A. McGusty, K.C.

Iron and Steel Manufacturers. National Federation of, 23 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

Iron Fitters' Association, General, 30 New Market Street, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, J. Fraser.

Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades' Association, British, 76–78 Swinton Street, Gray's-Inn-Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Arthur Pugh.

Ironmoulders' Association, Central, 11 Grahams Road, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, H. Murdoch.

Instrument Makers' Society, Amalgamated, 41 Cowcross Street, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Clark.

Jewish Socialist Society, 27 Sandys Road, Bishopsgate, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Pomerantz.

Journalists, Institute of, Tudor Street, E.C. 4.—*Secs.*, Herbert Cornish ; H. H. Thompson.

Journalists, National Union of, 180 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*General Sec.*, H. M. Richardson.

Junior Imperial League, Sanctuary Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. H. Cannell, O.B.E.

Labour Party, 33 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Labourers' Union, National Amalgamated, 51 Bryn Road, Swansea.—*Sec.*, J. Twomey.

Labour, National Amalgamated Union of, 4 Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. —*Sec.*, J. N. Bell.

Lacemakers, Amalgamated Society of Operative, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham. —*Sec.*, C. Wardle.

Land Law Reform Association, 8 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*,

Landowners' Association, Central, 46A Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Strachan Gardner.

Lands Valuation Assessors for Scotland, Association of Local, Sec., J. Smart, F.S.I., 29 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Launderers, National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Law Clerks, National Federation of, 7 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, M. D. Macduff.

Law, Society of Public Teachers of, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. Leslie Burgin, LL.D.

Leather and Grindery Merchants' Associations, National Federation of, 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2. —*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Liberal Central Association, 21 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.—*Political Sec.*, Richard Humphrey Davies, C.B.

Liberal Publication Department, 42 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Harold Storey.

Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London, 27 Russell Sq., W.C.—*Sec.*, A. B. Deane.

Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. G. Robinson.

Linen Merchants' Association (1871), 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

Lithographic Artists and Process Workers, Amalgamated Society of, 223 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Kneale.

Lithographic Printers, Amalgamated Society of, 223 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, T. Sproat.

Local Government Officers, National Association of, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, L. Hill.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated Society of, 8 Park Square, Leeds.—*Sec.*, J. Bromley.

London Labour Party, 15 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Morrison.

London Liberal Federation, 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. C. Rivers.

London Society for Women's Service, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1—*Sec.*, Miss P. Strachey.

London Trades Council, 7 Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, D. Carmichael.

Machine Workers' Association, United, 48 Plymouth Grove, Manchester.—*Sec.*, R. H. Coates.

Machinery Users' Association, 7A Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.

Manufacturers, National Union of (Incorp.), Terminus Chambers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1, —*Sec.*, Godfrey Cheesman, F.S.S.

Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society, London, 57–60 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1. —*Sec.*, A. Noyes.

Master Lightermen and Barge Owners' Association of, 24 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.* F. W. Tipton.

Medical Defence Union, Ltd., 4 Trafalgar Sq., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, James Neal.

Medical Officers of Health, Society of, 1 Upper Montague Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, G. S. Elliston, M.C., M.A.

Medico-Legal Society, 11 Chandos St., W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, E. Goddard, M.A. ; B. H. Spilsbury, M.B.

Mercantile Marine Service Association (Masters and Officers), established 1857, 90 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—*London Rep.*, Capt. Colin Nicholson, R.D., R.N.R.

Merchant Service Guild, Imperial (Captains and Officers), The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Lieut. T. W. Moore, C.B.E., R.N.R.

Merchant Tailors, National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1 —*Sec.*,

Millers, National Association of British and Irish (Incorp.), 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. H. Ball, LL.B.

Miners' Association, Cumberland Iron Ore, Miners' Hall, Cleator Moor, Cumberland.—*Sec.*, T. Gavan-Duffy.

Miners' Federation of Great Britain, 55 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Frank Hodges.

Mining Association of Great Britain, 6, Strand, W.C. 2. *Sec.*,

Motor Manufacturers', Association of British, 40 Conduit Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Horace Wyatt.

Motor Cab Owner-Drivers' Association, 20 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, H. B. Butler.

Motor Transport Employers' Federation.—Sec., Capt. F. G. Bristowe.

Municipal & County Engineers' Institution, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Dudley Robinson, M.Sc.

Municipal Employees Association, Highfield, Golders Green Road, N.W. 4.—*Sec.*, P. J. Trevenan.

Musicians' Union, Amalgamated, 1 Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. B. Williams.

National Democratic & Labour Party (formerly *British Workers' League*), Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, David Gilmour, O.B.E.

National Farmers' Union, 39 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. D. Allen, O.B.E.

National League of Young Liberals, 16 Green Street, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, N. M. Snowball.

National Liberal Federation, 42 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.

National Party, 64, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. H. Preston.

National Reform Union, 50 Haworth's Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Houghton Diggle.

National Trade Defence Association, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, Miss E. Macadam ; Miss Rosamond Smith.

National Unionist Association, 1, Sanctuary, Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Thomas Cox.

Newspaper, Weekly, and Periodical Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, E. O. Norton.

Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.

Newspaper Society, 346 Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Frank Bird.

Organ Builders, Federation of Master, 372 York Road, N. 7. *Sec.*, A. Wales Beard.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather Trade Association, 27 Earl Street, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.— *Sec.*, J. E. H. Baker.

Painters' Society, Scottish, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, A. Gardner.

Paper Makers, Amalgamated Society of, 1 Borough Chambers, St. Petersgate, Stockport.—*Sec.*, Arthur Fowler.

Paper Makers' Association, 26 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

Parliamentary Labour Party, Chairman, Rt. Hon. William Adamson, M.P. ; *Vice-Chairman*, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P. ; *Chief Whip*, W. Tyson Wilson, M.P.—*Sec.*, H. S. Lindsay.

Patent Agents, Chartered Institute of, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. Thompson.

Patternmakers' Association, United, 58 Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. A. H. Findlay.

People's League, The, 4 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. V. Cooper.

Pharmacists, Drug and Chemical Workers, Amalgamated Society of, 11-12 Chancery Lane. W.C. 2.

Plasterers, National Association of Operative, 37 Albert St., Mornington Crescent, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, T. Otley.

Plumbers, Associated Master, 16 Devonshire Square, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. A. Adams.

Police and Prison Officers, National Union of, Vigilance Ho., 57 Clapton Common, E. 5.—*Sec.*, J. H. Hayes.

Police Federation.—*Secs.*, Inspector Dalton (Leeds) ; Sergeant Johnson (Metropolitan) ; Constable Collis (Birmingham).

Port Labour Employees, National Council of, 22 Billiter St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. Grinling Harris.

Post Office Engineering Union, 14 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. H. Smith.

Post Office Workers, Union of, 43 Cornwall Road, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, J. W. Bowen.

Pottery Workers, National Society of, 5A Hill Street, Hanley, Staffs.—*Sec.*, S. Clowes.

Press Association, Byron House, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, P. A. Shaw.

Primrose League, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Reginald Bennett.

Printers and Allied Trades, Federation of Master, 24 Holborn, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Goodwin.

Printers & Assistants, National Society of Operative, 26 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, G. A. Isaacs.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. E. Holmes.

Prison Officers' Federation, Bassishaw House, 70A Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. R. Ramsay.

Property Owners Protection Society, 17 South Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*,

Proportional Representation Society, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, John H. Humphreys.

Prudential Staff Federation, 45 Cromwell House, High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. T. Palmer.

Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. Poulten.

Quantity Surveyors' Association, 28 Victoria Street, S.W., 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Cross, F.S.I.

Railway Clerks' Association, 25 Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Walkden.

Railway Companies' Association, 8 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Railwaymen, National Union of, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Parl. Sec.*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. *Indust. Sec.*, C. J. Cramp.

Reconstruction Society (formerly *The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain*), 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. H. Dant.

Sailors' & Firemen's Union, National, Maritime Hall, West India Dock Road, Poplar, E. 14. —*Sec.*, E. Cathery.

Schoolmasters, Society of, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. J. C. Marshall, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

Scottish Horse & Motormen's Associations, 17 Oswald Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, H. Lyon.

Scottish Liberal Federation, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, and 95 Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Webster.

Scottish Mine Workers' Association.—*Sec.*, J. Brown, M.P.

Scottish Unionist Association, 2 Frederick Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, G. Brown, (*Eastern*) ; Lewis Shedden (*Western*).

Secretaries Association, Ltd., 70A Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, F. G. L. Spain.

Secretaries, Chartered Institute of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. H. Carpenter, O.B.E.

Sheet Metal Workers' Society, National Amalgamated, 41 Clapham Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J.C. Gordon.

Shipbrokers, Chartered Institute of, 28 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. A. Findlay.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, 9 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Sec.*, Alex. Wilkie, J.P., M.P.

Shipping, Chamber of, 28 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3. —*Sec.*, H. J. Spratt.

Shipping Federation, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.— *Sec.*, Michael Brett.

Shipowners' Association, Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Sir Norman Hill.

Ships' Stewards, Cooks, Butchers and Bakers, National Union of, 14-16 Central Buildings, North John Street, Liverpool.—*Sec.*, J. Cotter.

Shoe and Leather Fair Society, Ltd., 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Distributors' Association, 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.— *Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Retailers, National Association of, 69 Mansell Street, Aldgate, E. 1. — *Sec.*, E. J. Morgans.

Shop Assistants, Warehousemen & Clerks, National Amalgamated Union of, Dilke House, Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, John Turner.

Social Democratic Federation, 160 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, T. Kennedy.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 7 Red Lion Square, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Sarcia.

Sports and Games, Association of British Manufacturers of, 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, L. D. Kidson.

Stationers and Paper Merchants, Wholesale, National Association of, 11 King's Bench Walk, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, R. G. Harvey Greenham, LL.B.

Steam Engine Makers Society, 17 Thomas St., Shudehill, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. F. Dawtry.

Stock Exchange, The London, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.

Stove, Grate, and General Metal Workers, National Union of, Effingham Street, Rotherham.—*Sec.*, A. Hutchison.

Tailors, Amalgamated Society of, 415 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, T. A. Flynn.

Tailors and Garment Workers, Amalgamated Union of, 39 Albion St., Leeds.—*Sec.*, A. Conley.

Tailors and Tailoresses, Association of Scottish Operative, 180A West Regent Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, A. C. Craig.

Tariff Commission, 7 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Percy Hurd, M.P.

Tariff Reform League, 7 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. Graham Anderson.

Teachers' Guild of Great Britain & Ireland, 9 Brunswick Square, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Capt. F. W. Glover, M.B.E.

Teachers, National Union of, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C. 1. — *Sec.*, Sir James Yoxall, M.A.

Textile Factory Workers' Association, United, Ewbank Chambers, 19 St. James' Street, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. Cross, J.P.

Textile Workers, General Union of, 1 Kirkgate Bldgs., Kirkgate, Huddersfield.—*Sec.*, Allen Gee.

Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amalgamated Society of, Co-operative Buildings, Foxlowe, Leek, Staffs.—*Sec.*, W. Bromfield, M.P.

Theatrical Employées, National Association of, King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. Johnson.

Theatrical Managers' Association, 52 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.

Theatrical Proprietors and Managers Association, Provincial, 52 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—*Sec.*,

Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association, 16 Bryn Road, Swansea.—*Sec.*, Ivor H. Gwynne, J.P.

Tithe Owners' Union, Church House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. I. Peterson.

Tobacco Trade Alliance, 105 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Toolmakers, Amalgamated Society of, 38 John Bright Street, Birmingham.—*Sec.*, G. Wilkinson.

Touring Managers' Association. — *Sec.*, W. Gibbons.

Trade and Technical Journals, British Association of, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. C. Brookes.

Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, 32 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1 (1920 Meeting at Portsmouth, *Chairman*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.)—*Sec.*, Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.

Transport Workers' Federation, National, 8 St. Martin's Place, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Robert Williams.

Typographical Association, 1–4 Caxton Hall, Chapel Street, Salford, Lancs.—*Sec.*, H. Skinner.

Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall, Belfast.—*Sec.*, R. Dawson Bates.

United Club.—*Hon. Sec.*, Capt. Campbell Johnstone, Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

United Irish League, 2 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. L. Crilly. *Org. Sec.*, John Brady.

Upholsterers, Amalgamated Union of, 135 Lower Clapton Road, E. 5.—*Sec.*, L. Leckie.

Variety Artistes' Federation, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 12.—*Chairman*, Albert Voyce.

Vehicle Builders, National Union of, 195 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, James Nicholson.

Vehicle Workers, United, 45 Emperor's Gate, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, S. Hirst.

Warehouse and General Workers' Union, National, Spekeland Buildings, 2 Cooper's Row, Liverpool.—*Sec.*, W. A. Robinson.

Watermen, Lightermen, and Bargemen, Amalgamated Society of, 31 Great Prescott Street, E. 1.—*Sec.*, H. Gosling, C.H.

Waterworks Employées, National Union of, 10 Tatam Road, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W. 10.—*Sec.*, A. E. Harwood.

Weavers' Association, Amalgamated, Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. Cross, J.P.

Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of, Watford.—*Sec.*, R. Robertson.

Welch National Liberal Council, 82 Queen Street, Cardiff.—*Sec.*,

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, 11 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. J. Healy.

Wholesale Textile Association, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*,

Wine Merchants' Union, 35 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. L. Harper.

Wireless Telegraphists, Association of, Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. R. Tuck.

Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Evans, M.A.

Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Underwood.

Women Journalists, Society of, 2 Tudor Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. Binstead.

Women's Local Government Society, 19 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Berry.

Women's National Liberal Federation, 72 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss McLarenRamsay.

Women's National Unionist Association, 1 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.—*Org. Sec.*,

Women Workers, National Federation of, Dilke House, Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Mary Macarthur.

Wood-cutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society of, 383 Stockport Road, Manchester. — *Sec.*, W. J. Wentworth.

Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of, 131 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Alex. Gordon Cameron.

Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers' Union, 20-22 Barry Street, Bradford.—*Sec.*, Frank Egan,

Workers, National Federation of General, 3 Arundel St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, James O'Grady, M.P.

Workers, National Union of General, 28 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Thorne, M.P.

Workers' Socialist Federation, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. 3.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

Workers' Union, "Highfield," Golders Green Road, Hampstead, N.W. 4.—*Sec.*, C. Duncan.

Young Scots Society, 26 Tassie St., Shawlands, Glasgow.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Thomas Lochhead.

Young Socialist League, 28 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Bloomfield.

**** *For further particulars of Hospitals* see *Advertisement pages.*

GENERAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10; ear, M. and F., at 1.30; Tu. and Th., at 10; throat, M. and F., at 1.30; Tu. and Th. at 10; women, M. and S., at 9, W., at 1.30; dental, daily, at 9; orthopædic, M. and Th. at 1.30; eye, M., Tu., Th. and F. at 1.30; electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F., at 1.30; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Steward*, C. M. Power, Capt., M.C. *Matron*, Miss A. McIntosh.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. In- and out-patients daily at 12 o'clock; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, M. and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu., W. and F.; women, M. and W.; children under 12, W. and Sat., 9.30; eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30; dental, M., Tu., Th. and F., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, M., W. and F., 2; physical exercise, M., W. and F., 1.30; neurological, S., at 10; urological, M., W. and Th., at 5. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., M.A. *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times; others at 1 daily. Out-patients, daily at 1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Treas.*, Viscount Goschen. *Supt.*, H. L. Eason, C.B., C.M.G., M.S. *Clerk*, W. J. Curry. *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, C.B.E.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. Urgent cases at all times. Surgical out-patients, daily at 1.30. Medical: Men, Tu., Th., and Sat.; women, M., Wed. and F., at 1.30; children, Mon., 9.30; Wed. and Sat., 1.30. Throat, Tu. and F., 1.30; eye, Mon. and Th., 1.30; ear, Mon. and Th., 1.30; skin, Tu. and F. 1.30; dental, Tu. and Th., 9. *Sec.*, Richard J. Coles. *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. A. Willcox.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E.1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily; ear, throat and nose, Tu., W., Th. and F., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9; ophthalmic, Tu., W., F. and Sat., 9; electrical, daily, 9; orthopædic, F., 10; phototherapy, Tu. and Th., 9; M. and F., 2; diseases of women, W. and Sat., 1.30; venereal, Sat., 1.30; M., 5; Tu. and Th., 8.30 a.m. Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, E. W. Morris, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss Beatrice Monk, R.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W.1. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1; diseases of women, Mon. and Th., 1.30; dental cases, daily at 8.45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), Gt. Portland Street, W.; skin, M., 9.30; Th., 1.30; eye, Mon., Tu., W. and F., at 1.30; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and Th. 5.30; Tu., F. and S., at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tu. and F., 1.30; Th., 8 p.m. Mental Diseases, W. at 2; Sat. at 10. Inoculation Dept., W. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days: Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun., 3 to 4, parents or guardians only. *Sec.*, J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 12.30 p.m.; diseases of women, W. and Sat. at 9.30; diseases of the eye, Tu. and F. at 9; throat, nose, and ear, M. and Th. at 9; skin, Th. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Reginald R. Garratt.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 11.30; throat, nose and ear, M. and F. at 1.30; eye, W. and Sat. at 1.30; skin, W. at 2; dental, M., W. and Fri. at 11.30; genito-urinary, Th. at 1.30; venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M., W. and F. at 6 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.30; vaccination, Tu. at 11. Special Departments for electro-therapeutic treatment. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached. *Secretary-Superintendent*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss J. M. T. Babtie.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W.2. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat.) at 1 p.m.; Sat., 9.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15; ear, nose and throat, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15; skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. at 9.15; mental diseases, T. at 9.15; inoculation, Tu. and F. 2. Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments:* Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (q.v.)*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*; *The Hospital for Tropical Diseases*, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W., to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine (q.v.)* *King George's Sanatorium for Sailors*, Bramshott, Hants. Dispensaries for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E., and Gravesend. The Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham. *Sec.*, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. In-patients. Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour. Visiting-days: Sun., between 2 and 3; Th., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, Sidney M. Quennell. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[*All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.*]

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL: BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W.11. Out-patients, M., F., 5; Tu., 2; surgical, W., 3.30; ear, throat, nose, F., 1.30; eye, M., 1.45; dental, Tu., 4; cancer, W., 2; elect., ther. and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1; massage, M., Th. and Sat., 2; dressings, daily, 9.30 to 11. Accidents free at

all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun. Board of Management (18): *Sec.*, G. W. F. Robbins, B.A. *Matron*, Miss A. Mossman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL (Free Accident and Emergency, with Home Hospital attached), Wandsworth Common, S.W. 11. In-patients, 705; out-patients, attendances, 30,922. Paying patients received. *Resident Med. Officer*, C. B. Lowe.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (74 beds, open to all French-speaking foreigners), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 61 beds. *Hon. Treas.*, John Holman. *Sec.*, G. Pondepeyre.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec.*, W. F. Cochrane.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, medical, M., 9. Tu., W., Th., and F., 1; surgical, M., W., 9. Tu., Th., and F., 1; dental, Wed., 1; ear and throat, Tu. and F., 1; skin, W. and Th., 1; eye, M. and Th., 1; diseases of women, T., Th., 9. Visiting-days: Sun., 2.30 to 4; W., 1 to 2.30. Hospital of Recovery, East Finchley; Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. *Secretary*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss A. M. Bird, R.R.C.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 108 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 20 beds up to 105*s.* weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C. 1. *Secretary and Controller*, Cav. F. Hornyik.

JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E. 1.—*Secretary*, M. Stephany.

KENSINGTON AND FULHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL, Earl's Court, S.W. 5. Free to necessitous poor. *Sec.*, D. L. Tattam.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 172 beds (founded 1849), Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. *Sec.*, Edward A. Attwood, F.C.I.S.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. *Med. Supt.*, A. E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., and W., at 1; surgical, M. and Th., 1; eye, M., 12.30, W., 1; ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 1; dental, Tu. at 9.30; In-Patients, daily. *Sec.*, J. Denholm.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., N.E. 2. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 120 beds. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., Sat., 9; women, M., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, W., 1.30; electrical, M., W., F., 1 30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec. and House Governor*, Guy P. Dale. *Matron*, Miss I. C. Bennett, R.R.C.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. 10. *Sec.*, Harry A. Bone.

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. 14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec. and House Gov.*, P. J. M. Rogers, B.A.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N. 15. 125 beds, all free. Visiting days Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director*, F. W. Drewett.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E. 130 beds. In-patients, 1919, 1,897; out-patients, 144,919. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Secretary*, A. W. Scrivener.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N.W. 18. For medical and surgical cases. 122 beds. *Sec.*, M. J. Griffin.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 6., 160 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.45 and 2; dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 2; eyes, M., W., and Th. at 2; orthopædic, Th. at 2. Women's cases, M. at 2. Skin diseases, Tu. and F. at 2. Med. dis. of children, W. and Sat. at 9.45. Electric cases, Tu. and F. at 10. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W. 10. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Visiting-days, Tu. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, J. Courtney Buchanan. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W. 1. For operable and cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE, Queen Sq., W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd, S.W. 9. Surgical and medical, M., Tu., Th., and Fri. at 9.30 a.m.; dental, W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu. & F., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F. E. Barwell. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7*s.*; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, H. Kemp-Welch

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, Robert J. Mumm. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox, B.A.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. Free and for the poor only. 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

HER MAJESTY'S HOSPITAL, 82 beds, 13 to 19 Stepney Causeway, E., and AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, 66 beds, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. Admission free to destitute children under the care of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. *Senior Medical Officer*, Robert Milne, M.D.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.

Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily. *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose. *Hon. Secs.*, E. Brown; A. Dewing.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1, and Hospital Branch, Cromwell House, Highgate (270 beds). *Matron*, Miss G. Mabel Tisdale. *Sec. (acting)*, James McKay.

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Lewes.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (*London Office*, 61 Moorgate St., E.C. 2.).—*Chairman*, Sir Wm. Treloar, Bart. *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, F. Stanley Cheer. *Matron*, Miss J. T. Archibald Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View," Slough. *Matron*, Miss E. Hasler.

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (164 beds). In- and out-patients daily at 12.30. Surgical cases, Tu. and W. 12.30, Fri. and Sat. 9.15; medical, W. 9.30 and 12.30, Sat. 9.15, other week-days, 12.30; eye, Th. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, M. and Th. 9.30; dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Kerr. *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. *Hon. Treas.*, J. Topham Richardson.—*Sec.*, Alexander Pym.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 268 beds (90 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and soldiers). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*, without letter 65*s.* per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26 (formerly Hospital and Home for Children). — *Matron*, Miss Scott. *Hon. Sec.*, W. MASON, M.B.E. *Hon. Treas.*, P. W. Killby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea; Victoria Home, Broadstairs, Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9.30 and 11.30; Eye, Tu., 1.30; Skin, W. at 1.30; Dental, Th., 1.30; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, H.G. Evered.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. *Sec.*, D. D. K. Willis, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Physician*, T. Gwynne Maitland, M.D.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W.; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND HEART. Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. 1. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, W. J. Morton.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Open daily for admission of out-patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, A. T. Mays.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand. *Sec.*, Charles W. Cox.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m. *Clerk*, M. P. Collings.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 11. *Sec.*, W. J. Wadham.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.*, Commr. T. J. Farrell, D.S.C.

The following fever hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.
North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., S. Tottenham, N. 15.
North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.
Fountain, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.
South-Eastern, Avonley Rd., New Cross, S.E. 14.
Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.
Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18.
Joyce Green (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.
Northern (Convalescent), Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
Southern, Dartford, Kent

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., Th. and F., at 2. *Sec.*, Carl St. Amory, M.A.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, Tu., Th. and F., 5 p.m., Sat. at 2 p.m. Operations, M., W. and Th. at 2.30.; open to the Profession and Students. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, H. Coope.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 42 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu., W. and F., 9.30 and 2; Th., 2 and 6.30. *Chairman*, Sir James Harrison, C.V.O. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.*, Edgar Penman.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. *Offices*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, Arthur R. Godrich.

ST. CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG WOMEN, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith. *Lady Supt. and Hon. Sec.*, Miss Thorman.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, 14 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W. 2. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Helen E. Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common. Apply to Sister Superior.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Male Hospital and Out-patient

department, 91 Dean St., Soho. Admission for In-patients daily from 10 to 5, Country cases until 4; Out-patients, Males, M., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; Tu., 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, Th., 11 and 5.30 to 7, Fr., 2 to 3. There are facilities for daily douchings for *women and children:* daily, 8.30 to 8.30 p.m., at 283 Harrow Road, W. 9; M., Tu. and W., 11 to 12.15; Th., 10 to 1; F., 1 to 6.30; S., 6 to 8 p.m., at 91 Dean Street, W. 1. *Males,* 91 Dean Street, W. 9: M., 1 to 6 p.m.; Tu. and W., 6.30 p.m.; S., 1 p.m. There are a few private wards. All communications to the *Sec.*, Hy. J. Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W. 9.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. (In connexion with the above, a department for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted, in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with as out-patients.) Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., M.R.C.P.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office,* 14–16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, H. Howard.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross, Bucks. *Offices,* 19 Nottingham Pl., W. 1. *Sec.*, W. H. Baird.

The following are for *rate-aided* persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties:—

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Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Spark, M.R.C.S.
Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, T. E. K. Stansfield, C.B.E., M.B.
Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. S. C. Elge, O.B.E., L.R.C.P. & S.
Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, G. F. Barham, M.D.
Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J. Gilfillan, O.B.E., M.B.
Ewell Colony, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.* (*acting*), G. Clarke, M.D.
Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, M.D.
Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D.
Manor, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, E. S. Littlejohn, M.R.C.S.

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, R. H. Steen, M.D. (*Private patients received at 2 gs. to 3 gs. weekly.*)

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.
Netherne, Coulsdon.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coombes, L.R.C.P.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. W. Lewis, M.D.
Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

The following asylums for unimprovable imbeciles from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis:—

Leavesden, Herts.—*Med. Sup.*, F. A. Elkins, M.D., C.M.
Caterham, Surrey.—*Med. Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D.
Tooting Bec Mental Hosp., Tooting, S.W.—*Med. Sup.*, Edwyn H. Beresford, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Fountain, Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, James Nicoll, M.D., C.M. D.Ph.

And the following is for improvable imbeciles and the feeble-minded:—

Darenth Training Colony, Dartford Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients and out-patients, W. and F., at 9. *Secretary,* Ralph B. Cannings.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396, and 398 Commercial Rd., E. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, J. P. Summers.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSP., York Road, Lambeth. Patients present subscriber's letter on any day between 10 and 11, except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron,* Miss E. Tunbridge.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Davies.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary,* Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary,* Edith Elliott, 38 John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, F. J. Lee-Smith.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., W.C. 1. 170 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Branches at Bloomsbury and Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 60 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £3 3*s.* per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days: Th., and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, N.W. 1. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Secretary,* D. D. Kirkaldy Willis, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H., Judd St., W.C. 1. (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H., St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. Out-

patients daily at 1.30 p.m. *Sec.*, Charles H. Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached. Visiting-days: Su. and W., 3 to 4.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC, King William St., Strand, W.C. 2. Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N.W. 2 (for gentlepeople who are unwilling to go into the free wards of a public hospital, and are unable to meet the fees of nursing homes). Resident and visiting medical staff. Medical and surgical cases are received, but those of a mental, contagious, consumptive or chronic nature are not admitted. 45 beds.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1 From 30*s.* to 4 guineas weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61, Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 1: also Fri., 6. Free and paying patients received.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1. Out-patients treated daily at 1.30 and 5.30 p.m.; Sat. 1.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*.

ST. JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 49 Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. (1863). In-patients' Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W. 12 (40 beds). Out-patients daily 2 to 3, and, except Sat., 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received.

ST. PAUL'S H. FOR SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq., W.C. Out-patients (free): Men, M., Tu., Th., 1.30 to 3 and 5.30 to 7; W., 5.30 to 7; F., 1.30 to 3; Sat., 1.30 to 3.30. Women and children, W., 1.30 to 3; F., 5.30 to 7. In-patients, by arrangement.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44 46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES. *Out-patients*, 49–57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1. *In-patients*, 91, Finchley Road, N.W. 8. For free and paying cases.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th., and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at 2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30; Sat., 9 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho, W. 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of University Coll. Hosp., where out-patients are seen on Tu., Fri. and Sat. at 9.15, and Tu. and Fri. at 5.40.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road, N.W. 1., attached to the Seamen's Hosp., Greenwich.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 63*s.* Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1*s.* per weekly attendance; seen daily at 2.15 p.m. (except Sat.).

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Bromfield Rd., Jeffreys Road, S.W. Under Medical women.

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 1*s.* is made on attendance, and 6*d.* a week for medicine.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily, 1.30 p.m., except Sat.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. 1. 68 beds. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 9.30; all other days, 12.30 to 1. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 2*s.* at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2 to 4.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2. Visiting-days: Sun., Thurs. and Sat., 2 to 4.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13. Urgent cases at all times. In-patients (1919), 727; out-patients, 8,050.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Private wards at low, inclusive fees for women of limited means. Visiting Days, W. and Sun., 2.30 p.m. Out-patients' Department, 86–90 Newington Causeway, S.E. General, Women daily, 1.30. Children, Tu., F., Sat., 9 a.m. Eye, M., 1.30. Skin, Tu., W., 10. Evening clinic, Tu., F., 6.30.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

Governor, Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.—*Deputy Governor*, Henry Alexander Trotter.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
Charles George Arbuthnot.
Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor.
George Macaulay Booth.
Rt. Hon. Lord Cullen, K.B.E.
Edward Charles Grenfell.
Sir Everard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.
Col. Lionel Hy. Hanbury, C.M.G.
George William Henderson.
William Douro Hoare.
The Right Hon. Lord Hollenden.
Rt. Hon. Frederick H. Jackson.
Reginald Eden Johnston.
Sir Robt. Molesworth Kindersley, G.B.E.
Cecil Lubbock.
Robert Lydston Newman.
The Right Hon. Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.
Michael Seymour Spencer-Smith, D.S.O., M.C.
Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Robert Wallace.
Walter K. Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 29, 1920.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	140,018,615	Govt. Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	7,434,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	121,568,615
	£140,018,615		£140,018,615

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors Capital	14,553,000	Govt. Securities	21,888,129
Rest	3,542,842	Other Securities	109,312,765
Public Deposits	16,139,467	Notes	12,527,680
Other Deposits	111,027,414	Gold and Silver Coin	1,546,100
Seven-day and other Bills	11,951		
	£145,274,674		£145,274,674

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bart.

Chief Accountant, W. H. Clegg.
Deputy do., F. S. Arnold.
Assistant do., A. M. Walker.
Supply, Assistant do., W. M. Rowe.
Chief Cashier, Sir E. M. Harvey, K.B.E.
Deputy Cashier, C. T. Paice.
Assistant do., C. P. Mahon.
Branch Banks Off., E. N. Traver.
Discount Office, Catesby Paget.
Secretary, H. Tilden.
Deputy do., R. C. G. Dale.
Assistant do., J. A. Stark
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, T. E. Boscawen.
Law Courts Branch.
Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. K. N. Thurston, M.B.E.
Bristol, B. F. Williams.
Hull, Osborn Symonds.
Leeds, J. H. Brand.
Liverpool, John Lea.
Manchester, F. W. Peel.
Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale.
Plymouth, F. H. Smith.

THE BANK OF IRELAND, FOUNDED 1783.

Head Office—College Green, Dublin.

GOVERNOR, W. P. Cairnes.—DEPUTY GOVERNOR, H. S. Guinness.

DIRECTORS.

Sir G. F. Brooke, Bart.
R. F. S. Colvill.
Rt. Hon. J. Hogg.
A. Jameson.
J. X. Murphy.
Sir W. R. Nugent, Bart.
A. R. S. Nutting.
F. C. Pilkington
J. T. Pim.
W. Robertson.
G. F. Stewart.
N. J. Synnott.
F. Vernon.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Secretary, Robert J. Buckley.
Chief Cashier, Samuel H. Hinton.
Accountant-General, George R. Deverell.
Branch Banks Dept., Philip O'Connell.

Capital, £2,769,230 in Stock. Reserve Funds, £970,000. Deposits, etc., £30,000,000.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1919, was £28,415,382,000, an increase of £7,217,870,000 as compared with the year 1918. The Town Clearing in 1919 amounted to £23,214,685,000, an increase as compared with 1918 of £6,183,057,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,183,929,000, an increase of £384,318,000; and the Country Clearing to £3,386,768,000, an increase of £650,495,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers —*Chairman and Hon. Sec.*, R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; *Deputy Chairman*, Rt. Hon. R. McKenna; *Acting Managers*, A. E. Salt (*Chief Inspector*); Herbert J. Woodcock (*Deputy Inspector*).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

A list of the principal Joint Stock and Private Banks in the British Empire, with the date of their establishment and particulars of their Capital, Reserve Fund, Deposits, and Dividends. The *Bank of England* (*see* p. 352) and the *Bank of Ireland* (*see* p. 308), owing to their position as Bankers to the British and Irish Exchequers, are separately treated. *Banks with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with ‡ are Army Agents; the figures in parentheses denote the London Agents of Banks with no Office in London.*

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon).

1A AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1890), 63, London Wall, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £360,000; Deposits, etc., £9,491,526; Dividend, 1919, 9 p.c. (60 Branches in South Africa.) (Amalgamated with the Standard Bank of South Africa.)

1B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (57½, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).— Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £644,705.

3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,000,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £240,000; Deposits, etc., £15,966,823; Dividend, 1919–20, 14 p.c.

3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), *Allahabad*, India (*London Agents* 175).—Capital, £200,000 (Shares £6 6*s.* 8*d.*, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Dividend, 1919, 18 p.c. (19 Branches and 13 Sub-agencies in India.)

4 ALLAN (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.

4A ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD. (1874), *Simla*, India (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £133,333 (Shares, £6 6*s.* 8*d.*, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £190,000. Dividend, 1919, 14 p.c. (39 Branches in India.)

ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION (1879), *Winnipeg*, Manitoba (*London Agents*, 30).—Capital, $1,025,000; Deposits, $1,280,702.

5 AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. (1841), 65, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A. (84, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. 4; 5 & 6, Haymarket, S.W. 1).—Capital, $18,000,000 (Shares fully paid). (7,500 Branches in various countries.)

ANGLO-BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LTD. (1919), 92, Cannon Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,002,500 (Ordinary Shares £5).

9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864), 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £710,000; Deposits, £12,544,967; Dividend, 1918–19, £15 p.c. and bonus 2*s.* 6*d.* per Share. (11 Branches in Egypt and Mediterranean.)

11B ANGLO-LEVANTINE BANKING CO., LTD. (1908), 10–12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (*London Agents*, 122A).—Capital, £25,000 (£1 Shares, 5*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, 1913, £4,150; Deposits, etc., 1913, £48,055.

ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £100,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid).

10 ANGLO-PALESTINE CO., LTD. (1902), Brooke House, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (*London Agents*, 122A).—Capital, £1,000,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £7,000; Deposits, 1919, £944,323. (7 Branches in Orient.)

11C ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 62, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,364,520 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £3,850,000; Deposits, etc., £58,458,170; Dividend, 1919–20, 15 p.c., plus special interim of 10 p.c. (24 Branches in South America. *Affiliated Banks*—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.; COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, Ltd.) Banca de A. Edwards y Cia, Chile.

ARMSTRONG & Co. (1841 and 1879), 109, Victoria St., S.W. 1.

12 AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD. (1853), George and King Streets, *Sydney*, N.S.W. (37, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,200,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £260,000; Deposits, etc., £8,180,907; Dividend, 1919–20, 5½ p.c. (164 Branches and Agencies in N.S.W., Queensland, and Victoria, S. Australia).

BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), Lydiard St., *Ballarat*, Victoria (*London Agents*, 70).—Capital, £85,000; Reserve Fund, £81,000; Deposits, etc., £250,262.

BALMER, LAWRIE & Co. (1867), 103, Clive St., *Calcutta* (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.)

12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), *Milan*, Italy (1 Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital: Authorised, *Lire* 400,000,000; Issued, *Lire* 312,000,000; Reserve, *Lire* 156,000,000; Deposits, *Lire* 4,300,000,000 Dividend, 1919, 10·6 p.c. Branches throughout Italy, also New York and Constantinople.

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (5 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Paid-up Capital, *Pesetas* 51,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 54,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 145,647,320.

12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, paid up, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $58,000,000; Deposits, etc., $263,323,285; Dividend, 1918–19, $ p.c. (45 Branches in Chile.)

BANCO DI ROMA (1880), *Rome*. (Branches in Egypt, Palestine, and Malta.)

13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $48,851,285. Dividend, 1919, £6 p.c. (49 Branches in South America and Europe.)

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (1864), *Lisbon* 27B, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £5,328,000; Reserve Funds, £5,527,800.

BANGALORE BANK, LTD., *Bangalore*, India.

—Capital, Rs. 4.55.000 (Shares of Rs. 130, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1.22.308; Deposits, etc., Rs. 3.63.203.

BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1905), *Adis Abeba*, Abyssinia (Registered Office, *Cairo*, Egypt). —Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 5*s.* paid). Deposits, etc., £372,000; Dividend, 1919–20, 5 p.c. (4 Branches in Abyssinia.)

13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £625,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £6,380,056; Dividend, 1919–20, £10 p.c. (89 Branches and Sub-branches.)

14 BANK OF ATHENS (1894), *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, Dr. 48,000,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid). (31 Branches.)

15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835), 4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£40 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., £33,864,081; Dividend, 1919, £18 p.c. (206 Branches in Australasia.)

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90).—Capital, £600,000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, £125,000; Deposits, etc., £2,037,489; Dividend, 1918–19, 11 p.c. (4 Branches in India.)

15A BANK OF BENGAL (1809), *Calcutta*, India (*London Agents*, 21, 75, 132).—Capital, Rs. 200.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 206.00.000. (24 Branches.)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 136).—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £30,000.

15B BANK OF BOMBAY, *Bombay*, India (*London Agents*, 75). — Capital, Rs. 100.00.000. (Shares of Rs. 500 fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 120.00.000. Dividend, 1918–19, 19 p.c. (18 Branches.)

17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894), 17 & 18, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3). — Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £625,000; Deposits, £11,810,000. (48 Branches.)

BANK OF EAST ASIA, *Hong Kong*.

21 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £14,553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,542,842; Deposits, etc., £127,178,832; Dividend, 1919–20, 10 p.c. (10 Branches in London and England.) *See also* p. 352.

20 BANK OF HAMILTON (1872), *Hamilton*, Ont., Canada (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, $3,754,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $3,500,000; Deposits, etc., $64,377,058; Dividend, 1918–19, 12 p.c. (135 Branches in Canada.)

20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), *Bombay*, India. —Capital, Rs. 1.00.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 13.11.315; Deposits, etc., Rs. 6.75.68.040; Dividend, 1918–19, 10 p.c. and B. 2.

21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 75).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Reserve Fund, £970.000; Deposits, etc., £30,000,000; Dividend, 1919–29, £12 p.c. (121 Branches and Sub-branches.) *See also* p. 352.

21B BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS, LTD. (1831), 7, Water St., *Liverpool* (68 Lombard St., E.C. 3, Kingsway, W.C. 2, and 43, Charing Cross, S.W. 1). — Capital, £17,191,120 (£20 Shares, £2 10*s.* paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,550,000; Deposits, etc., £67,530,621; Dividend, 1919–20, £16 p.c. (311 Branches and Sub-branches.)

21C BANK OF MADRAS (1843), *Madras*, India (*London Agents*, 21, 175). — Capital, £500,000 (Shares of Rs. 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £346,000. (15 Branches in India.)

BANK OF MALTA (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 136).

22 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, $22,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $22,000,000; Deposits, etc., $571,150,138; Dividend, 1919–90, 12 p.c. (317 Branches in North America.)

22A BANK OF MOROCCO, LTD. (1884), Suffolk House, E.C. 3. — Capital, £500,000 (£4 Shares, £4 paid).

23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.)—Capital, £4,765,700 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,275,000; Deposits, etc., £50,132,727; Dividend, 1918–19, £10 p.c. (351 Branches and Agencies in Australasia.)

24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4). —Capital, £2,779,988 (£529,988 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock; £750,000 Preference and £500,000 Ordinary of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*, fully paid, and £1,000,000 of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* Ordinary Shares, £3 6*s.* 8*d.* paid); Reserve Fund, £2,500,000; Deposits, etc., £37,661,610; Dividend, 1919–20, £17½ p.c. (Over 200 Branches and Agencies in Australasia.)

24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N.S., and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 136, 193).—Capital, $6,500,000 ($100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, $12,000,000; Deposits etc., $122,228,161; Dividend, 1918–19, 14 p.c. (143 Branches.)

24A BANK OF QUEENSLAND, LTD. (1917), *Brisbane*, Queensland (4, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £450,000 (£10 Shares, £10 paid); Deposits, etc., £3,005,457; Dividend, 1919–20, £6 p.c. (45 Branches and Agencies.)

25 BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903), 27, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2. — Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £200,359.

26 BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St., *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,987,500 (Stock, £1,325,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, £550,000; Deposits, etc., £36,943,953; Dividend, 1919–20, £16 p.c. (179 Branches and Sub-branches.)

27 BANK OF SPAIN, (1856), *Madrid*, Spain 37, New Broad St., E.C. 2). — Capital, *Pesetas* 150,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 30,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 550,000,000; Dividend, 1918–19, *Pesetas* 105 per share. (63 Branches in Spain.)

27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), *Taipeh*, Formosa (58, Old Broad St., E.C. 2). — Capital, *Yen* 60,000,000; Reserve Fund *Yen*, 9,680,000; Dividend, 1919-20, 10 p.c. (35 Branches.)

28 BANK OF TORONTO (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 136).—Capital, $5,000,000 (Shares of $100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $6,625,000; Deposits, etc., $86,712,997; Dividend, 1919 20, 12 p.c. (124 Branches in Canada.)

29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902), *Brussels* (2, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Francs* 50,000,000 (Shares *Fr.* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 12,027,956; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 398,559,925; Dividend, 1918-19, 14 p.c. (7 Branches; *Affiliated Bank*, Banco de Cartagena, Spain and Morocco.)

29B BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA (1874), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 60). — Capital, $3,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $3,050,000. (42 Branches.)

29 BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1852), Collins St., *Melbourne*, Australia (69, King William St., E.C. 4). — Capital, £2,816,760 (£10 Preference, fully paid; £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £525,000; Deposits, etc., £9,883,035; Dividend, 1919-20, 7 p.c. (114 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LTD. (1862), (absorbed by Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., in 1917.)

BANQUE D'ORIENT (1904), *Athens*, Greece (*London Agents*, 71). — Capital, *Francs* 25,000,000; Shares, *Fr.* 125, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 1,240,000. (Branches at Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt.)

BANQUE FRANÇAISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE (1901), *Paris* (7, Lothbury, E.C.). — Capital, *Fr.* 100,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 250, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 12,180,776; Current Account, *Fr.* 237,488,303.

BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910), *Paris*, *Belgrade*, etc. (30, Coleman St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Fr.* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid).

BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'EGYPTE (1907), 7, Rue Auber, *Paris* and *Bordeaux*, and *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, Egypt.

29D BANQUE NATIONALE (1860), *Quebec*, Canada (*London Agents*, 173).—Capital, $2,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $2,300,000; Deposits, etc., $51,643,800; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. (320 Branches in Province of Quebec.)

BARBER & CO., LTD., J. LIONEL (1899), 411, Tower Building, *Liverpool*, and 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Capital, £200,000.

30* BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 3, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C. 2; 168 & 173, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 4, George Yard, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Acton, 186, High Street, W. 3; Alexandra Park, 11, Bedford Road, N. 21; Anerley, 113A, Anerley Road, S.E. 20, and 137, Anerley Road, S.E. 20; Balham, 169, High Street, S.W. 12; 33, Barbican, E.C. 1; Barnes, 15, Church Road, S.W. 13; 356, Battersea Park Rd., S.W. 11; Battersea Park, 278, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8; Bayswater, 103, Queen's Rd., W. 2; Bermondsey, 56, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 248, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 126, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 234, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Blackheath, Tranquil Vale, S.E. 3; Bloomsbury, 46, Southampton Row, W.C. 1; Borough, 222, Great Dover St., S.E. 1; 90 & 92, Bow Rd., E. 3; Bowes Park, Station Road, N. 22; 256, Brixton Hill, S.W. 2; Brixton, North, 275, Brixton Road, S.W. 9; Brixton, South, 463 & 465, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; 137 Brompton Road, S.W. 3; Brondesbury, 318, High Rd., N.W. 6; 368, Caledonian Rd., N. 1; Camberwell Green, S.E. 5; Camden Town, 68 & 69, Park St., N.W. 1; Canning Town, 101 & 103, Barking Rd., E. 16; 48, Cannon St., E.C. 4; Catford, 166, Rushey Green, 191, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; Cavendish Sq., 4, Vere St., W. 1; Charing Cross, 448, Strand, W.C. 2; Charlton, Kent, 27, Church Lane, S.E. 7; 154 & 156, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Chelsea, 140, King's Rd., S.W. 3; Chingford, 24, Station Rd., E. 4; Chiswick, 153, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 188, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 7, St. John's Hill, S.W. 11; Clapton, 204 & 206, Lower Clapton Road, E. 5; Clerkenwell, 84, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1; 18, Coleman St., E.C. 2; 16, Conduit St., W. 1; Covent Garden, 5 & 6, Henrietta St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 30, Broadway, N.W. 2, 171, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crofton Park, 373, Brockley Rd., Brockley, S.E. 4; Crouch End, The Broadway, N. 8; Dalston, 2, High Street, Kingsland, E. 8; Dulwich, 117, Dulwich Village, S.E. 21; Dulwich, East, 68, Lordship Lane, S.E. 22: Ealing, 53, Broadway, W. 5; Earl's Court, 191, Earl's Court Road, S.W. 5; Earlsfield, 376, Garrett Lane, S.W. 18; Eastern, 167, Whitechapel Road, E. 1; East Ham, 202, High Street North, E. 6; 1, High St. South, E. 6; East Sheen, 256, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 14; 388, Edgware Rd., W. 2; Edmonton, Lower, The Broadway, N. 8; Edmonton, Upper, 210, Fore St., N. 18; Eltham, 29, High St., S.E. 9; 344 & 346, Essex Rd., N. 1; Fenchurch St. Station, 109, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley, Church End, 1, The Broadway, N. 3, 24, The Broadway, N. 3; Finchley, East, 20, High Rd., N. 2; Finchley, North, 16, High St., N. 12, 71, High St., N. 12; Finsbury Park, 254, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 4; 82, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 19, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 132 & 134, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 1A, Fore St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 306, Romford Road, E. 7; Forest Hill, 1, London Road, S.E. 23; Friern Barnet, N. 11; Fulham, 859, Fulham Road, S.W. 6; Golders Green, 9, Golders Green Parade, N.W. 4; 56, Great Portland St., W. 1; 3, Great Tower St., E.C. 3; Green Lanes and Noel Park, 62, High Road, Wood Green, N. 22; Greenwich, East, 213, Trafalgar Rd., S.E. 10; Hackney, 300, Mare St., E. 8; Hackney, The Triangle, E. 8; Hackney Rd., 283 & 285 Hackney Rd., E. 2; Hammersmith, 8, Broadway, W. 6; Hampstead, 55, Englands Lane, N.W. 3; Hampstead, 28, High St., N.W. 3; Hampstead, Frognal, 503, Finchley Road, N.W. 3; Hampstead Garden Suburb, 7, Temple Fortune Arcade, Finchley Road, N.W. 4; Hampstead Heath, 43, South End Rd., N.W. 3; Hampstead South, 135, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Hampstead West, 174, West End Lane, N.W. 6;

Hanwell, 155, Uxbridge Rd, W. 7; Harlesden, High St., N.W. 10; Harringay, Grand Parade, Harringay Park, N. 4; 478, Harrow Rd., W. 9; Hendon, Bell Corner, N.W. 4; 23, Brent St., N.W. 4; Hendon Aerodrome, Collingdale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9; Hendon, West. 181, The Broadway, N.W. 9; Herne Hill, 5, Half Moon Lane, S E. 24; Highams Park, 20, The Avenue, E. 4; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. 5; Highgate, 54 and 56, High St., N. 6; High Holborn, 1–3 First Avenue Hotel, Buildings, W.C. 1; Hither Green, 363, Hither Green Lane, S.E. 13; 20–23, Holborn, E.C. 1; 148, Holborn, E.C. 1; Holland Park, 127, Holland Park Avenue, W. 11; 403, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Holloway, Upper, 7, Highgate Hill, N. 19; 78, Honor Oak Park, S.E. 23; Hornsey, High St., N. 8; Islington, 138, Upper St., N. 1; 412–4, Kennington Rd., S.E. 11; Kensal Rise, 83, Chamberlayne Rd., Willesden, N.W. 10; Kensington High St., 74, Kensington High St., W. 8; 230, Kentish Town Rd., N.W. 5; 325, Kentish Town Rd., N.W. 5; Kilburn, 42, High Rd., N.W. 6; King's Cross, 23, Euston Rd., N.W. 1; 1, Kingsland High St., E. 8; Ladywell, 332, High St., Lewisham, S.E. 13; Lavender Hill, 835, Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8; 115, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3; 618, Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, E. 10; Lee Green, 2, Eltham Road, S.E. 12; 398, Lee High Road, S.E. 12; Lewisham, 93–5, High St., S.E. 13; 239, Lewisham High Rd., S.E. 13; Leyton, 267, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 839, High Road, E. 11; Leytonstone Road., 178, High Rd, Leytonstone, E. 11; 167, Lordship Lane, N. 22; 53–55, Maida Vale, W. 9; Manor Park, 618, Romford Rd., E. 12; 863, Romford Rd., E. 12; Marylebone, 5A, High St., W. 1; Merton, 134, Kingston Rd., S.W. 19; 209, Merton Rd., South Wimbledon, S.W. 19; Mile End, 234–6, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1; Mill Hill, Lawrence Street, N.W. 7; 9, Mincing Lane E.C. 3; 1, Minories, E. 1; Mortlake, Sheen Lane, S.W. 14; Munster Park, 841, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Muswell Hill, 1, Station Parade, N. 10; 180, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 197, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 41 Newington Green, Stoke Newington, N. 16; New Southgate, corner of Station Road, N. 11; Norbury, London Rd., S.W. 16; Norwood, South, 252–3, Selhurst Road., S.E. 25; Norwood, Upper, 61, Westow Hill, S.E. 19; Norwood, West, 435, Norwood Road., S.E. 27; Notting Hill, 137, Ladbroke Grove, W. 11; 25B, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; Old St., 84–88, Great Eastern St., E.C. 2; Oxford Circus, 15, Great Portland St., W. 1; 5, Oxford St., W. 1; 451, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 127–9, Edgware Rd., W. 2; 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1; Palmers Green, 12, Station Parade, N. 13; 5C, Station Parade, N. 13; Peckham, 77, High St., S.E. 15; Peckham Rye, 229, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. 15; Penge, 119 and 121, Beckenham Rd., S.E. 20; Plaistow, 778, Barking Rd., E. 13; Plumstead, High St., S.E. 18; Poplar, 187, East India Dock Rd., E. 14; Putney, 68 and 70, High St, S.W. 15; 145, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 15; Raynes Park, 42, Coombe Lane, Wimbledon, S.W. 19; 27, Regent St., S.W. 1; Roehampton, opposite Post Office, S.W. 15; 39, Roman Rd., Bow, E. 3; 1 & 2, St. George's Circus, S.E. 1; St. John's Wood, 46A, Wellington Rd., N.W. 8; Shepherd's Bush, 330, Uxbridge Road, W. 12; Shoreditch, 113 & 114, High St., E. 1; Silvertown, 8, Albert Road, E. 16; Soho, 42 Frith St., W. 1; Southgate, The Green, N. 14; South Kensington, 108, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southwark, 43, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Spitalfields, 83, Commercial St., E. 1; 49, Stamford Hill, N. 16; 220, Stamford Hill, N. 16; Stepney, 368, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Stock Exchange, 8, Angel Court, E.C. 2.; Stockwell, 256, Clapham Rd., S.W. 9; Stoke Newington, 159, High St., N. 16; 366, Strand, W.C. 2; 28, Stratford Broadway, E. 15; Stratford, 399 & 401, High St., E. 15; Streatham, 139–141, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Common, 426, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham West, 123, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16; Stroud Green, 181, Stroud Green Rd., N. 4; Sydenham, 13, Kirkdale, S.E. 26; 42, Kirkdale, S.E. 26; Tooting, 262, Upper Tooting Rd., S.W. 17; Tooting Junction, 13, Furzedown Market, Mitcham Rd., Tooting, S.W. 17; Tottenham, 549, High Road, N. 17; 814, High Road, N. 17; Tottenham South, 220, High Road, N. 15; 262, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Tufnell Park, 155, Fortess Rd., N.W. 5; Tulse Hill, 335, Norwood Road, West Norwood, S.E. 37; Upton Park, 249, Plashet Road, E. 13; Vauxhall, 5, Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8; Victoria Docks, 278 VictoriaDock Road, Custom House, E. 16; Walham Green, Bank Buildings, S.W., 6; and The Broadway, S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 7, High St., E. 17; 277, High St., E. 17; 278, Hoe St., E. 17; 13, St. James St., E. 17; 260, Walworth Rd., S.E. 17; Wandsworth, 83 & 85, High St., S.W. 18; Wanstead, 55, High St., E. 11; West Brompton, 202, Fulham Rd., S.W. 10; Westcombe Park, Vanbrugh Park, S.E. 3; West Ealing, 17, Broadway, W. 13; 207, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West End Foreign Branch, 1, Pall Mall, East, S.W. 1; West Green, 261, West Green Rd., N. 5; West Kensington, 137, North End Rd., W. 14.; Westminster, 78, Victoria St., and 95, Victoria St., S.W. 1; West Smithfield, 37 & 41, St. John's St., E.C. 1; Whetstone, 1, Bank Buildings, High Rd., N. 20.; White Hart Lane, 793, High Rd., Tottenham, N. 17; Willesden Green, 5, High Rd., N.W. 10; Wimbledon, 37, Hill Rd., S.W. 19; 5, The Broadway, S.W 19; Wimbledon Broadway, S.W. 19; Wimbledon Common, High St., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 72, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19; Winchmore Hill, 53, Station Rd., N. 21; Wood Green, 247, High Rd., N. 22; 32, Hardy Terrace, Lordship Lane, N. 22; 120, Wood St., E.C. 4; Wood St., Walthamstow, E. 17; Woolwich, Wellington St., S.E. 18—Capital, £15,355,002 paid; (A Shares £4, fully paid; B Shares £1 fully paid. C Shares £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £8,000,000; Deposits, etc., £314,240,722; Dividend, 1919-20, A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 20 p.c. (897 Branches, 540 Sub-branches: *Affiliated Banks*—The BRITISH LINEN BANK; The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER; The ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, Ltd., *q.v.*

31 BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,025,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £19,245,252.

31B BECKETT & Co. (1750), *Leeds* (*London Agents*, 100).—Capital and Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £10,746,947. (33 Branches and Sub-branches.) *Associated with* 31C.

31C BECKETT & Co.(1771), York and East Riding Bank, *York* (*London Agents*, 100). (33 Branches and Agencies.) *Associated with* 31B.

32 BELFAST BANKING Co., LTD. (1827), *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 136).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£12 10s. Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £550,000; Deposits, etc., £17,001,418; Dividend, 1918-19, 20 p.c. & B 10d. (old), 8 p.c. & B 4d. (new). (100 Branches, and Sub-branches.)

FREDERICK J. BENSON & Co. (1896), 3, London Wall Buildings, London Wall, E.C. 2.

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1815), *Funchal*, Madeira (16, Mark Lane, E.C. 3).

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1886), *Las Palmas*, Grand Canary (16, Mark Lane, E.C. 3).

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co. (1858), 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2. — Capital, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £125,000; Deposits, etc., £10,378,973.

BOULTON BROTHERS & Co. (1907), 39, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

36 BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co. (1833), 35, College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 223).

BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & Co. (1805), 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.

BRITISH AMERICAN CONTINENTAL BANK, LTD. (1920), 3 and 3A, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2. Paid up Capital, £499,344.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1917), 3, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

38 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £840,000 (£3 10s. Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £687,303

38A BRITISH BANK OF NORTHERN COMMERCE, LTD. (1912), 41-43, 45 & 47, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £27,810,667; Dividend, 1918-19, 18 p.c.

39 BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1863), 4, Moorgate St., E.C. 2, and Manchester,—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £14,640,121; Dividend, 1918-19, 14 p.c. (14 Branches in South America.)

39A BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD. (1910), 57, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, issued, £375,000; Reserve, £35,000. Dividend, 1919-20 10 p.c. (3 Branches.)

BRITISH ITALIAN CORPORATION, LTD. (1916), 12, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4. — Capital, authorised and fully paid, £1,000,000; Special Reserve, £183,418.

40 BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). *Affiliated to* No. 30. — Capital, £1,250,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £28,631,068; Dividend, 1919-20, 16 p.c. (149 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING Co., LTD. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, £200,000 (£5 Shares, £1 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £546,777; Dividend, 1919-20, 9 p.c.

42 BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (1909), *Smyrna* (1, Walbrook, E.C. 4). — Capital, £26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,138; Deposits, etc., £33,433. (Figures of Dec., 1913.)

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION (1917), 13, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 shares, fully paid); Deposits, etc., £1,864,302. (*Affiliated Companies* — National Bank of Turkey; Trade Indemnity Company, Ltd.)

45 BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. (1805), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

46 BUITENLANDSCHE BANKVERKENINGING (1897), *Amsterdam* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2). —Capital, *Florins*, 2,400,000. Paid up, 600,000 (Shares, *Fl.* 150, fully paid).

BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED (1818), 33 & 34, Bury St., E.C. 3.

46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1899), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 136).—Capital, $6,000,000 ($10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $5,750,000; Deposits, etc., $6,206,962; Dividend, 1919-20, 10 p.c. (8 Branches in Canada.)

47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £3,082,192 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,082,192; Deposits, etc., £82,686,407; Dividend, 1919-20, 12 p.c. (530 Branches in North America.)

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay*. — Capital, Rs.50,00,000; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve Fund, Rs.3,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs.5,05,74,791; Dividend, 1918-19, p.c. (3 Branches.)

CHALMERS, GUTHRIE & Co., LTD. (1899), 9, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. —Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., £47,932,170; Dividend, 1918-19, 20¼ p.c. (36 Branches and Agencies.)

57 CHILD & Co. (1599), 1, Fleet St., Temple Bar, E.C. 4.—Capital, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £73,098; Deposits, etc., £3,818,551.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. (1912), *Singapore*, Straits Settlements.

CLARE (GEORGE) & Co., 79, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

60 CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). *Affiliated to* No. 136.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, etc., £34,813,809; Dividend, 1918-19, 18 p.c. (148 Branches.)

COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co. (1757). *Amalgamated with* THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.

65 COLONIAL BANK (1836), 29, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3. — Capital, £3,000,000 (£20 Shares, £6 paid); Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, etc., £11,131,716; Dividend, 1920, 10 p.c. (58 Branches and Agencies.)

66 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (2A, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,150,000 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Nil*; Deposits, etc., £16,377,137; Dividend, 1919-20, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares. (361 Branches and Agencies.)

67 COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, LTD. (1913), 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£1 Preference Shares, fully paid; 1s. Deferred Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £59,168; Deposits, etc., £706,691; Dividend, 1918-19, 7 p.c. Pref. shares.

68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,500,000 (£100 Shares, £20 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £36,071,162; Dividend, 1919-20, 16 p.c. and B 1. (193 Branches in Scotland.)

68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD. (1904), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £261,417; Reserve Fund, £75,000; Deposits, £2,442,835. (16 Branches and Agencies.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, LTD. (1832), *Hobart*, Tasmania (*London Agents*, 23). — Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £290,000; Deposits, etc., £2,248,427; Dividend, 1918-19, 14 p.c. (18 Branches in Tasmania.)

69 COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), George St., *Sydney*, N.S.W. (18, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,120,000; Deposits, etc., £28,627,156; Dividend, 1918-19, 10 p.c. (208 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland.)

70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).—*Sydney*, N.S.W. (36-41, New Broad St., E.C. 2; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2). — Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Empowered to issue capital up to £10,000,000. No issue yet made. Deposits (General Bank), £41,002,908, (Savings Bank) £17,982,402; Reserve Fund, £1,378,052; Capital Redemption Fund, £1,378,052. (29 Branches in Commonwealth.)

COMPTOIR FINANCIER ET COMMERCIAL D'EGYPTE (1905), *Alexandria*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £160,000.

71 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8-13, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £10,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,681,490; Deposits, etc., £139,864,404; Dividend, 1919-20, 8 p.c. (250 Branches in France; 23 Agencies in French Colonies, Australia, Egypt, etc.)

73‡ THOMAS COOK & SON (1841), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. (130 Branches in U.K. and Abroad.)

THOMAS COOK & SON (EGYPT), LTD., Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. (5 Branches in Egypt.)

COSSART, GORDON & CO., LTD. (1745), 75, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

75* COUTTS & CO. (1892), 440, Strand, W.C. 2; 15, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £800,000; Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, etc., £21,178,813.

76‡ COX & CO. (1758), 16, Charing Cross, S.W. 1; City Office, 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £650,000; Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £20,670,052. (5 Branches in India, 2 in Egypt.)

76B COX & CO. (FRANCE), LTD. (1915), 22, Rue Louis Le Grand (Opera), *Paris* (*London Agents*, 76). — Capital, £1,050,000 (£1 Shares, 10s. paid); Deposits, £9,733,767; Dividend, 1918-19, 8 p.c. (7 Branches in France.)

76A CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (126, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £4,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, *Fr.* 125 paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,040,000; Deposits etc., £21,040,000. (53 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)

77 CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 4, Cockspur St., S.W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 250,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 200,000,000. (410 Branches in France, Algeria, Egypt and Abroad.)

77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), *Genoa* and *Milan*, Italy (22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Lire* 268.000,000 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Lire* 65,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Lire* 3,680,931,418; Dividend, 1919, 8 p.c.

81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

DE PURY, GAUTSCHI & CO. (1902), 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.

82B DINGLEY & CO. (1855), *Launceston*, Cornwall (*London Agents*, 175). (9 Branches and Agencies in Cornwall and Devon.)

82C DINGLEY, PEARSE & CO. (1356), *Okehampton*, Devon (*London Agents*, 136). (4 Agencies in Devon.)

82E SAMUEL DOBREE & SONS (1770), 7, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.

82F DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, Canada (73, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, $6,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,000,000; Deposits, etc., $111,414,057. (121 Branches in Canada and Agency in New York.)

88 MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 113, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), 4, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £225,000; Deposits, etc., £12,520,390; Dividend, 1919-20, 8¾ p.c. (Branches at Amara, Bagdad, Bahrein, Basra, Basra City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah and Mosul.)

93 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1852), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,078,875 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £635,000; Deposits, etc., £12,090,412; Dividend, 1919-20, 10 p.c. (179 Branches in Australia.)

93A EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1871), 37, Wall St., *New York*. U.S.A. (3, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, $12,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $16,919,693; Deposits, etc., $254,110,113.

93B EQUITABLE BANK, LTD. (1900), *Halifax*, Yorks (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £200.000 (£1 Shares, fully paid, £2, £1 paid, and £4, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £826,869; Dividend, 1918-19, 16 p.c. (5 Branches in Yorkshire.)

94 ERLANGERS (1859), 8, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

94A FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., LTD. (1911), 26, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 15, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid).

95 FARROW'S BANK, LTD. (1904), 1, Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000 (10*s.* Shares); Reserve Fund, £138,500; Deposits, etc., £4,137,043; Dividend, 1919–20, 6½ p.c.

97 FOX, FOWLER & CO. (1787), *Wellington*, Somerset (*London Agents*, 30, 132). (55 Branches and Agencies in Somerset, Devon and Cornwall.)

FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

99B GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 58, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

100* GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. (1753), 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,000,000 (Stock, all fully paid); Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £30,281,966.

GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1911), Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (*London Agents*, 75).

105‡ GRINDLAY & CO. (1828), 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1. Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Simla. Agencies: Port Said, Marseilles, Southampton.

105A GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A. (50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 32, Lombard St., E.C. 3). —Capital, $5,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $5,000,000,

105B GUERNSEY BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), High St., St. Peter Port, *Guernsey* (*London Agents*, 135). — Capital, £250,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Funds, £84,573; Deposits, etc., £647,985; Dividend, 1919–20, 20 p.c.

105C GUERNSEY COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1835), *Guernsey* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £200,000 (£25 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £40,000.

105D GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836), 17, College Green, Dublin (*London Agents*, 135).

106 GUNNER & CO. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (*London Agents*, 30).

HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1810), *Amalgamated with* the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTIN'S.

113 C. J. HAMBRO & SON (1800), 70, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

114 HARROD'S STORES, LTD. (1889), 87–135, Brompton Rd., S.W. 1.

114A E. VON DER HEYDT & CO. (1911), 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £170,000; Deposits, etc., £12,042,362; Dividend, 1919–20, 8 p.c. (101 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

HIGGINSON & CO. (1848), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

115A CHARLES HOARE & CO. (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4. — Capital and Reserve Fund, £485,000; Deposits, etc., £4,221,675.

‡ HOLT & CO., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1; 44, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

115C HOME BANK OF CANADA (1854), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173).—Capital, $2.000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $500,000; Deposits, etc., $26,847,855; Dividend, 1920, 7 p.c. (74 Branches in Canada.)

115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865), *Hongkong* (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $15,000,000 ($125 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $36,000,000; Deposits, etc., $341,170,762; Dividend, 1918–19, £5 18*s.* per share. (33 Branches.)

115E FREDERICK HUTH & CO. (1808), 12, Token-house Yard, E.C. 2.

115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,500,000; Deposits, etc., $97,784,217; Dividend, 1919–20, 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c. (207 Branches.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1920), *Madras*, India.

116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), *Teheran* Persia (25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10*s* Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000. (20 Branches and Agencies in Persia.)

117 IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Constantinople*, Turkey (26, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2). —Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £17,509,217; Dividend, 1913, 7 p.c. (paid July, 1914). (80 Branches in Turkey, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, etc.)

118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 60, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Reserves, $10,000,000; Undivided Profits, $3.200,000, Deposits, etc., $82,300,000; Dividend, 1919, 6 p.c., 1920 (1st half) 12 p.c. (27 Branches.)

119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), Basildon House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £485,580 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £125,000; Deposits, etc., £6,557,284; Dividend, 1919, 7 p.c. (15 Branches in Greece and Egypt.)

120 IRONMONGER & CO., 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2

121 ISLE OF MAN BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), *Douglas*, I. of M. (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £48,000; Deposits, etc., £1,710,976; Dividend, 1919–20, 25 p.c.

ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, Ltd., *Antwerp* (50, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Fr.* 50,000,000 (*Fr.* 100 Shares); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 19,133,200.

S. JAPHET & CO. (1896), 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.

122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD. (1899), Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £367,987 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £36,060; Deposits, etc. £767,134.

122B N. KEIZER & CO., 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.

122C A. KEYSER & CO. (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

123‡ HENRY S. KING & CO. (1853), 9, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3. (Branches in India and Egypt.)

126 KLEINWORT, SONS & CO. (1855), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at Liverpool.

KÖNIG BROTHERS (1899), 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

127 W. LADENBURG & CO. (1859), 10, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

129 LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD. (1872), 43, Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £2,013,120 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £875,000; Deposits, £27,419,211; Dividend, 1919, 19 p.c. (130 Branches and Sub-branches.)

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1864), 397, Collins St., *Melbourne* (*London Agents*, 100).—Capital, £276,963 (£1 18s. Shares, 8s. paid).

131 LAZARD BROTHERS & Co. (1877), 11, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

132* LLOYDS BANK LTD. (1865), *Head Office*, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 17, Cornhill, E.C. 3; *City Office*, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2; 44 & 45, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; 33, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1; Bermondsey, 53, Old Kent Road, S.E. 1; Brompton and South Kensington, 171, Brompton Rd., S.W. 3; 15 & 16, Cheapside, E.C. 2; 210, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Covent Garden, 35, King St., W.C. 2; Eastern, 127, Whitechapel High St., E. 1; 72 & 74, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 164, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Circus, 3, Broad St. Place, E.C. 2; 139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 115, Fore St., E.C. 2; 8, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 4; 190-192, Great Portland St., W. 1; Hampstead, 40, Rosslyn Hill, N.W. 3; 296, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Islington, 50, Upper St., N. 1; Islington Cattle Market, N. 7; 112 & 114, Kensington High St., W. 8; King's Cross, 344 & 346, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; and 347, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; Kingsway, International Buildings, W.C. 2; and Kingsway House, W.C. 2; Knightsbridge, 16, Brompton Rd., S.W. 1; Leicester Sq., 1, Coventry St., W. 1; 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Monument, 31-32, King William St., E.C. 4; Newington Causeway, 151 & 153, Newington Causeway, S.E. 1; 39, Old Bond St., W. 1; 97, Old St., E.C. 1; 399 & 401, Oxford St., W. 1; 125, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 81, Edgware Rd., W. 2; and 195, Edgware Rd., W. 2; 35, Piccadilly, W. 1; 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; Shoreditch, 145, High St., E. 1; Temple Bar, 28, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 235 & 236, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; 38A, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Westbourne Grove, W. 2; West Kensington, 34, Hammersmith Rd., W. 14; Westminster House, Millbank, S.W. 1; 66, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; Wigmore St., 2, Mandeville Place, W. 1; and Woolwich, 20, Green's End, S.E. 18 — Capital, £70,679,380; (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £9,977,282; Deposits etc., £324,308,239; Dividend, 1918-19, 18⅛ Bonus, 1⅞ p.c. (Over 1,500 Offices: *Affiliated Banks*—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.; THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD. *q.v.*). *Auxiliary*—LLOYD'S AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK, LIMITED.

132A LLOYD'S AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK, LTD. (1911), 3, Place de l'Opéra, *Paris*; 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £480,000 (£50 Shares, £20 paid).

133 LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD. (1862), 7, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, £13,040,959; Dividend, 1919-20, 18 p.c. (20 Branches.)

138 LONDON AND LIVERPOOL BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD. (1871), 34, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £600,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £170,000; Dividend, 1919, 4 p.c.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD. (1862), 7, Princes St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,240,000 (£25 Shares, £17 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,100,000. (34 Branches in South America.)

135* LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LTD. (1836), 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; F. J. Barthorpe, J. C. Robertson and W. N. Inskip, *Joint General Managers*; J. J. Brown, *Manager*; F. Lees, *Assistant Manager*; W. H. Tee, *Principal*; C. C. Simpson, *Chief Clerk*, Colonies and Agencies Dept.; G. Paget, *Manager*, Trustee Dept.; *Secretary*, F. Mytton; Lombard St. Office, 21, Lombard St., E.C. 3, D. N. Youle, *Manager*; A. P. Milsted, *Asst. Manager*; West End Office, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W., N. H. Lubbock, *Manager*; G. P. Fisher, *Asst. Manager*; Foreign Branch, 82, Cornhill, E.C., D. Withers, *Manager*; F. J. Jacobs, *Assistant Manager*; Bartholomew Lane Office, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2, A. G. Pearce, *Manager*; W. B. Alldritt and A. A. Williams, *Joint Assistant Managers*; 52, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 77, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Acton, 139, High St., W. 3; 134, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Baker St., W. 1; 22, York Pl., W.; 128 & 130, Balham High Rd., S.W. 12; Battersea, 341, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove W. 2; Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St., W. 1; Blackheath, Lee Rd., S.E. 3; Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, 214, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Borough, 34, Borough High St., S.E. 1; 161, Bow Rd., E. 3; Bow St., 30, Bow St., W.C. 2; 369 & 371, Brixton Road; Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; 1, Brompton Sq.; Brondesbury, 333, High Rd., N.W. 6; Camberwell Green, S.E. 5; Camden Town, 166, High St., N.W. 1; Canning Town, 51 & 53, Barking Rd., E. 16; 7, Cannon St., E.C. 4; Catford, 159, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; 1, Cavendish Sq., W. 1; Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.; Chancery Lane and Holborn, 329, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Charing Cross, 10, St. Martin's Pl. W.C. 2; Chelsea, 224, King's Rd., S.W. 3; 300, King's Rd., S.W. 3; 14, Sloane Sq.; City Rd., 227E, City Rd., E.C. 1; Chiswick, 23, High Rd.; 314, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 149, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11; 84, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C. 1; Covent Garden, 34, Henrietta St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End, N. 8; Croydon, 1, High St.; Deptford, Broadway, S.E. 8; Ealing, The Mall, W. 5; Earl's Court, 199 & 201, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Rd., S.E. 10; Eastern, 130, High St., Whitechapel, E. 1; Enfield, 15, Silver St.; Euston Rd., 2, Hampstead Rd.,

N.W. 1; 93, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley Rd., Heath Drive, N.W. 3; 280, Finchley Rd.; Finsbury Park, 294, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 4; Finsbury, 77, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 1, Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2; 87, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 12, Fore St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 298 & 300, Romford Rd., E. 7; Golders Green, 21, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 4; Goodmayes, Ilford, 548, High Rd.; Gray's Inn, 1, John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1; Greenwich, 2, Church St.; Hackney, 20, Amhurst Rd., E.8; Hammersmith, 12, King St. West, W.6; Hampstead, 106, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; 21, Hanover Sq., W. 1; Harlesden, 53A High St., N.W. 10; 332 & 334, Harrow Rd., W. 9; Haverstock Hill, 11, Belsize Parade, N.W. 3; Hendon, 1 Strathavon Terrace, Brent St., N.W. 4; 140, Herne Hill, S.E. 24; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. 5; 329, High Holborn & Southampton Buildings, W.C. 1; Highgate, 349, Archway Rd., N. 6; 8, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. 12; 490 & 492, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Ilford, The Broadway, Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St., N. 1; Kensington, 1, Kensington High St., W. 8; 88, Kensington High St., W. 8; 94 & 96, High St., W. 8.; Kilburn, 74, High Rd., N.W. 6; King's Cross, 266 & 268, Pentonville Rd., N. 1; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St., E. 8; 64, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1; Lambeth, 91, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1; Law Courts, 263, Strand, W.C. 2; Lewisham, 1, Lewisham Bridge, S.E. 13; Leyton, 340 High Rd., E 10; Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Rd., E. 14; Lower Sloane St., 34 & 35, Sloane Sq., S.W. 1; Marylebone, 1, Stratford Pl., Oxford St., W. 1; Millwall, 122, East Ferry Rd., Poplar, E. 14; 4, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3; 16 & 18, Newington Butts, S.E. 1; Norbury; Northfields, 78 Northfields Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13; Norwood, Westow Hill, S.E. 19; Notting Hill Gate, 74 High St., W. 11; Old St., 98 & 100, City Rd., E.C. 1; Oxford St., 109 & 111, New Oxford St., W.C. 1.; Paddington, 1 Connaught St., Edgware Rd., W. 2; Palmer's Green; Peckham, 18B, Rye Lane, S.E. 15; Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 6, Glasshouse St., W. 1; Pitshanger, 100, Pitshanger Lane, W. 5; Plaistow, Barking Road, E. 13; Praed St., 2 Sussex Gardens, W. 2; Putney, 2, Putney Hill, S.W. 15; Regent's Pk., 1, Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1; 239, Regent St., W. 1.; St. James's, 36, St. James's St., S.W. 1.; St. John's Wood, 102, High St., N.W. 8; 27, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; St. Paul's, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4; Seven Kings, Ilford; 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch, E. 1; 14, Sloane Square S.W. 1; South Kensington, 25, Sussex Pl., Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southfields, Wimbledon Park Rd., S.W. 18; Southwark, 8, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Stamford Hill, 5, Amhurst Parade, N. 16; Stockwell, 272 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9; Stratford, 49, Broadway, E. 15; Streatham, 268, High Rd., S.W. 16; 324, High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Hill, 54 & 56, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Temple Bar, 217, Strand, W.C. 2; Tooting, 30 High St.; Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N. 17; Tower Bridge, Tooley St., S.E. 1; Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Rd., E. 5; Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Rd., N. 19; Victoria, 173, Victoria St., S.W. 1; 62, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Walham Green, 460, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Walthamstow 191, Hoe St., E. 17; Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St., S.W. 18; Wandsworth Common, 27 & 28, Bellevue Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W. 17; Wanstead, 53, High St.; Wembley, 118, High Rd.; 133, Westbourne Grove; West Ealing, 162, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West Hampstead, 102, West End Lane, N.W. 6 235, Westminster Bridge Rd.; West Norwood, 138, Norwood Rd., S.E. 27; Westbourne Grove, 133 Westbourne Grove, W. 2; Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W. 2; Wimbledon, 16, Wimbledon Hill Rd. S.W. 19; Wimbledon Common, 98, High St., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 71, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19; Wood Green, 208, High Rd., N. 22; 90, Wood St.; Woodford, George Lane, E. 18; Woolwich, 71, Powis St.—Capital, £33,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £8,750,000; Deposits, etc., £304,547,726; Dividend, 1918-19, 19 p.c. (700 Branches, Sub-branches and Agencies). *Affiliated Banks*, LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*)

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 82, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

136* LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, *Joint Managing Directors*, S. B. Murray, F. Hyde, E. W. Woolley. *Joint General Managers*, R. Richards, H. Mare, J. G. Buchanan. *Joint Secretaries*, E. J. Etheridge, F. O. Free. *Principal City Offices*, 5, Princes St., E.C. 2; 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 6, Lothbury, E.C. 2. *Overseas Branch*, 65 & 66, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. *Shipping Branch*, 65 & 66, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. *Metropolitan and Suburban Branches*, 199, High St., Acton; 172, Aldersgate St.; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St.; 9, Angel Ct., Throgmorton St.; 117 & 119, Balham High Rd.; Balham, 10, Station Parade; Barbican, 62, Redcross St.; Barnes, 102, Church Rd.; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd.; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd.; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd.; 171, Bishopsgate; 108, Bishopsgate; Bishop's House; Blackfriars, Stamford St.; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn; 51, Bread St.; 38, Brompton Rd.; Buckhurst Hill, Queen's Rd.; Camberwell Gate, 398, Walworth Rd.; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue; 113, Cannon St.; 28, Catford Hill, S.E.; 123 Chancery Lane; 6, Chancery Lane; Charing Cross, 449, Strand; 89, Charterhouse St.; Chelsea, 30 & 32, King's Rd.; Cheshunt, Turner's Hill; Chigwell High Rd.; Chiswick, 281, High Rd.; Clapham, 154 High St.; Clapham Junc., 240, Lavender Hill; Clerkenwell, 74 Goswell Rd.; 69, Coleman St.; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St.; 139, North End Croydon; 58, High St., Croydon; 90 & 92, High St., Deptford; 46, The Broadway, Ealing; 3, The Bridge, Ealing Common; 209-11 Earl's Court Rd.; 20, Eastcheap; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane; 118-120, High St., East Ham; Enfield Highway;

Enfield Wash, Ponders End ; 44, Fenchurch St. ; 305, Finchley Rd.; Electra House, Finsbury Pavement; 253, Seven Sisters Rd., Finsbury Park ; 117, Finsbury Pavement ; 100 & 101, Fore St. ; Forest Gate, 40, Woodgrange Rd. ; 30, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill ; 315, Fulham Rd. ; 20, The Parade, Golders Green ; 153, Goswell Rd. ; 60, Gracechurch St., E.C. ; 25, Great Portland St. ; 159, Great Portland St. ; 94 & 95, Great Tower St. ; Mare St., Hackney ; 157, Hackney Rd. ; 22, King St., Hammersmith ; Hampstead, 132, Finchley Rd. ; 33, Grand Parade, Harringay; 27, Haymarket ; Hendon, Corner of Collindale Avenue, Edgware Rd. ; 120, High Holborn ; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct ; Holland Park & Shepherd's Bush, 5, Shepherd's Bush Green; 126 High Rd., Ilford ; Islington Metropolitan Cattle Market ; 16, Leonard Pl., Kensington ; 92 Kensington, High St. ; 165, High Rd., Kilburn ; 20, Kingsway ; 6, Sloane St., Knightsbridge ; Law Courts, 189, Fleet St. ; 144, Leadenhall St. ; Leicester Sq., 8, New Coventry St. ; 85 & 87, High St., Lewisham ; 324, High Rd., Leyton ; 646 High Rd., Leytonstone ; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Rd., East ; 226, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction ; Loughton, High Road ; Lower Edmonton ; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill ; 19, High St., Marylebone ; 15, Wigmore St., Marylebone; 70, South Audley St., Mayfair ; 91, Mile End Rd. ; Mincing Lane, 129, Fenchurch St. ; Monument, 47, King William St., E.C. ; Muswell Hill, 6, Victoria Parade ; 129, New Bond St. ; 65 & 66, New Broad St. ; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E. ; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St. ; Notting Hill, 152 & 154, Portobello Rd., 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate ; 36, Old Bond St. ; 50, Old Broad St., Winchester House ; 280, Old Kent Rd. ; 672 Old Kent Rd. ; 93, Gt. Eastern St., Old St. ; Onslow Sq., 1, Sydney Pl. ; 196 & 198, Oxford St. ; 431 & 433, Oxford St. ; 52, Oxford St. ; 76, Oxford St. ; 219 & 221, Edgware Rd., Paddington ; 2, Craven Rd., Paddington ; 69, Pall Mall ; Palmer's Green, 5, The Exchange, Green Lanes ; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; 69, High St., Peckham ; 155, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney ; 71A, Queen Victoria St. ; 114, Queen Victoria St. ; 133, Regent St. ; Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Rd. ; 9, Market Place, Romford ; 196, Lower Rd., and 93, Union Rd., Rotherhithe ; Russell Sq., 1, Woburn Pl. ; 61, St. James St., S. W. ; 70, St., Martin's Lane ; 30A & 31, St. Paul's Churchyard ; Sanderstead, 9, Station Parade ; Seething Lane, 13, Byward St. ; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue ; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch ; Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Rd. ; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Rd. ; Southwark, 28, Borough High St. ; 239, Southwark Park Rd., S.E. ; 603, Commercial Rd., Stepney ; 150 & 152, High St., Stoke Newington ; 82 & 83, Strand ; 384, High St., Stratford ; Streatham, 71, Mitcham Lane ; 103, Streatham Hill ; 90, Tooley St. ; The Broadway, Tooting ; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd. ; 237, Tottenham Court Rd. ; Upper Tooting, 293, Balham High Rd. ; Victoria, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd. ; 567 & 569, Fulham Rd., Walham Green ; Waltham Abbey ; Waltham Cross ; Waterloo Bridge, 134 & 135, Strand ; 62, Westbourne Grove ; West Croydon, 13, Royal Parade ; West Kilburn, 1, Malvern Rd. ; Wesleyan Hall, Westminster ; 22, Victoria St., Westminster; 60, West Smithfield ; 110, High St., Whitechapel ; 93, High Rd., Willesden Green ; Willesden Junction, 62, High St., Harlesden ; Winchmore Hill, The Broadway ; 113, Wood St. ; 108 & 110, Wood St. ; Woodford, High St ; Woodford Station, The Broadway ; 1 & 3, Powis St., Woolwich ; York Rd. (Waterloo), 16, York Rd.—Subscribed Capital, £38,096,363, Paid up Capital £10,840,112 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s. paid and 1,466,966 Shares of £2 10s. each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,840,112 ; Deposits, etc., £367,667,322 ; Dividend, 1919–20, 18 p.c. (1,475 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliated Banks*—BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LTD., and THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Ltd. (*q.v.*)

137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid) ; Reserve Fund, £350,000 ; Dividend, 1919, 6 p.c.

147 LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1852), 71, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. — Capital, £1,276,747 (£22 10s. Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £420,000 ; Deposits, etc., £7,370,362 ; Dividend, 1918-19, 8 p.c. (102 Branches in Australia.)

LONDON, SINGAPORE AND JAVA BANK, LTD. (1912), 4–5, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

MACAFEE AND COMPANY, LTD., 6, Copthall Court, E.C. 2.

152‡ SIR C. R. MCGRIGOR, BART., & Co., 39, Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1.

152A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1862), 55, King St., *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid) ; Reserve Fund, £725,000 and £125,000 for depreciation ; Deposits, etc., £25,427,448 ; Dividend, 1919–20, 15 p.c. (148 Branches and Sub-branches.)

153 MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING CO., LTD. (1829), Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £9,480,000 (£15 Shares, £3 paid) ; Reserve Fund, £1,550,000 ; Deposits, etc., £59,615,560 ; Dividend, 1919, 18½ p.c. (324 Branches and Sub-branches.)

MAURITIUS COMMERCIAL BANK (1838), *Port Louis*, Mauritius (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, Rs. 2,000,000 ; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,280,000 ; Deposits, etc., Rs. 8,000,000.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.— Capital, £1,500,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid) ; Reserve Fund, £1,146,430 ; Deposits, etc., £12,000,000 ; Dividend, 1918–19, 14 p.c. (18 Branches and Agencies.)

155 MERCANTILE BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1889), 53, West Regent St., *Glasgow* (*London Agents*, 60).—Capital, £28,140 (£1 Shares, 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £5,000 ; Deposits, etc., £204,000 ; Dividend, 1919–20, Nil. (10 Branches and Agencies in Scotland.)

161A MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA (1864), *Montreal* (*London Agents*, 136, 193). — Capital, $8,400,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, $8,660,774 ; Deposits,

$163,000,000; Dividend, 1918–19, 11½ p.c. (391 Branches and Sub-agencies.)

164 MIDDLESEX BANKING CO., LTD. (1885), 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.—Capital, paid up, £26,696.

164A MILLER BROTHERS & CO., 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

164B THE MOLSON'S BANK (1855), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, $4,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $4,800,000: Deposits, etc., $48,961,706; Dividend, 1918–19, 11 p.c. (97 Branches in Canada.)

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 22).—Capital, $1,498,570 ($100 Shares, $50 paid); Reserve Fund, $1,350,000; Deposits, etc., $45,154,851 (17 Branches in Montreal).

164C MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO. (1910), 22, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

THOMAS MOSLEY & CO. (1829), *Gibraltar* (*London Agents*, 135).

165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Ireland (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £1,000,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £900,000; Deposits, £23,304,004; Dividend, 1919–20, 20 p.c. (145 Branches and Sub-branches.)

MURRIETA & CO., LTD. (1915), 19, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.

168* NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13–17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 23, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgravia, 19 & 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9 & 10, Charing Cross; Harrow Rd., 2, Elgin Avenue; Holborn, 10, Southampton Row, W.C. 1; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Rd.; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Rd.; 21, Leadenhall St.; Notting Hill, 156 & 158, High St.; 274 & 276, Oxford St.; 3, Regent St.; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Rd., Harlesden.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £32,003,000; Dividend, 1918–19, 12 p.c. (236 Branches and Sub-branches.)

169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid; £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, etc., £23,398,202; Dividend, 1919–20, Ord. and Pref., 8 p.c. (Over 220 Branches in Australia.)

170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,000,000; Deposits, etc., £19,275,932; Dividend, 1919–20, 14 p.c. (21 Branches in Egypt.)

171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,000,000; Deposits, etc., £46,538,133; Dividend, 1918–19, 20 p.c. (28 Branches in India, British East Africa, etc.)

172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 17, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£7 10s. Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,020,000; Deposits, £8,856,133; Dividend, 1919–20, 12 and B 2 p.c. (64 Branches and Agencies.)

173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £34,398,024; Dividend, 1919–20, 16 p.c. (127 Branches in Scotland.)

173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2; 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4; 25, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.) — Capital, £2,965,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,050,000; Deposits etc., £40,521,778; Dividend, 1918–19, 6s. p. sh. and 2s. B. (500 Branches and Agencies.)

173C NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909), *Constantinople* (50, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £250,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £109,210.

173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (South African Branch), LTD. (1920), *Cape Town*, South Africa. Capital £100,000.

174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital, £4,233,325 (£25 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £22,753,164. Dividend, 1919, 12 p.c.

175* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD. (1833), 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 2, Princes St., E.C. 2; 1, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3; Acton, 143, High St. W. 3; 185, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; 53, Baker St.; Bayswater, W. 1, 67, Bishop's Rd., W. 2; 24, Bedford Row, W.C. 1; Brixton, 494, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; 95, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; 66, Charing Cross, S.W. 1; Chiswick, 56, High Rd., W. 4; Cheapside, E.C. 2; Cripplegate, 116, Fore St., E.C. 2; 88, Cromwell Rd., S.W. 7; East Finchley, 67, High Rd., N. 2; 116, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 123, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 128, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Circus, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2; 50, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; Golders Green, 14, Golders Green Parade, Finchley Rd., N.W. 4; Goswell Rd., 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C. 1; Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; Hackney, 155, Mare St., E.C. 8; Hampstead 55, High St., N.W. 3; Hendon, 55, Church Rd., N.W. 4; 114, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Holloway, 45, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 7; Ilford, 6, Broadway Market; Islington, 218, Upper St., N. 1; Kensington, 55 & 57, High St., W. 8; Kensington, 138, High St., W. 8; 58, Kingsway, W.C. 2; Lancaster Gate, 1, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W.C. 2; Lincoln's Inn, Carey St., W.C. 2; Liverpool St. Station, 216, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 1, Long Acre, W.C. 2; Mayfair, South Audley St., W. 1; Metropolitan Cattle Market, 6, Bank Buildings, Islington, N. 7; Mill Hill, 6, The Promenade, Lawrence St., N.W. 7; 12, Mount St., W. 1; Muswell Hill, 11, The Exchange, N. 10; New Bridge St., Blackfriars House, E.C. 4; North Audley St., 455, Oxford St., W. 1; Notting Hill Gate, 8, High St., W. 11; 291B, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 22, London St., W. 2; 208 & 209, Piccadilly, W. 1; Platt's Lane Corner, 575A, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3; Putney, 153, High St., S.W. 15; 250, Regent St., W. 1; St. James St., 162, Piccadilly, W. 1; 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; 74, Sloane St.; 153, Sloane St., S.W. 1; South Kensington, 18, Cromwell Rd., S.W. 7;

South Norwood, 76, High St., S.E. 5; 12, Southwark St., S.E. 1; Strand, Savoy Court, 96 & 97, Strand, W.C. 2; Swiss Cottage, 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W. 3; 97, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Walthamstow, 7, Coppermill Lane, E. 17; 110, Wardour St., W. 5; Westminster, 61, Victoria St.; 117, Victoria St., S.W. 1; 59, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; Willesden, 84, Walm Lane, N.W. 2; Wimbledon, 4, High St., S.W. 19; Wood Green, 162, High Rd., N. 22.—Capital, £40,934,320 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £7,239,041; Deposits, etc., £256,328,248; Dividend, 1919-20, 16 p.c. (895 Branches and Agencies.)

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK (1863), *Amsterdam*; and at *Hong Kong*, *Singapore*, *Bombay* and *Calcutta* (*London Agents*, 204B.)

175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), *Amsterdam* (2, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £240,000 (£60 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £38,566; Deposits, etc., £1,023,334; Dividend, 1919, 5½ p.c. (15 Branches in South Africa.)

NEUMANN, LUEBECK & Co. 241, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.

176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND AND TOWN AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1836), *Aberdeen* (*London Agents*, 30, 136, 175).—Capital, £3,260,000 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £652,000; Deposits, etc., £23,125,583; Dividend, 1919-20, 16 p.c. (150 Branches in Scotland.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION BANK, LTD. (1836), *Amalgamated with* THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK.

178 NORTHERN BANKING CO., LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, 100, 30).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £480,000; Deposits, etc., £19,405,359; Dividend, 1919-20, 17½ p.c. A shares, 8¾ p.c. B shares. (198 Branches and Sub-branches.)

PALATINE BANK, LTD. (1899), Brown St., *Amalgamated with* THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, £4 paid). Branches at the principal sea ports in Australasia and the East.

179 PARRY, MURRAY & Co. (1908), 54, Old Broad St., E.C. 2 (and at Madras, India).

180 PEDDIE, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD. (1917), 144, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

PINTO, LEITE & NEPHEWS, 23, Moorgate Street, E.C. 2.

LEOPOLD POLLACK & Co., *Cairo*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 135).

181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), Place d'Armes, *Montreal* (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $2,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $1,100,000; Deposits, etc., $30,291,345; Dividend, 1919-20, 8 p.c. (257 Branches and Sub-branches.)

183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £435,000; Deposits, etc., £15,476,000; Dividend, 1919-20, 13½ p.c. (132 Branches and Sub-branches.)

184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872), *Brisbane* (8, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £800,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Deposits, etc., £8,427,075; Dividend, 1919-20, 10 p.c. (89 Branches in Queensland.)

185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & Co. (1892), 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.

186 REEVES, WHITBURN & Co. (1859), 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £3,469.

RICHARDS & Co. (1854), *Amalgamated with* THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION.

188‡ RICHARDSON & Co. (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.

RODOCANACHI, SONS & Co. (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

189C N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 2.

189D ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1888), *Melbourne* (18, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital 1,400,000 (£4 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £335,000; Deposits, etc., £4,070,765; Dividend, 1919-20, 10 p.c. (7 Branches in Victoria and N.S.W.)

190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (2, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital, $16,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $17,000,000; Deposits, $383,000,000; Dividend, 1918-19, 12 p.c. (595 Branches in North and Central America and West Indies.)

191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), Foster Place *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £80,000; Deposits, etc., £4,308,754; Dividend, 1919-20, 8 p.c. (15 Branches and Sub-offices.)

193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), 36, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,082,276; Deposits, etc., £35,548,823; Dividend, 1919-20, £10 p.c. and 1 p.c. Bonus. (170 Branches.)

194 A. RÜFFER & SONS (1872), 39, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK (1911), 28, Nevski Prospect, *Petrograd* (31 & 33, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).

195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE (1871), *Petrograd* (61 & 62, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, *Roubles* 60,000,000 (Shares *Rs.* 250, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Rs.* 22,388,597. (60 Branches in Russia before 1918.)

196 RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK (1890), *Petrograd* (24-28, Lombard St., E.C.). 3—Capital, £3,703,704; Reserve Fund, £1,228,422; Deposits, etc., £75,424,367. (120 Branches in Russia before 1915.)

197 RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK (1910), *Petrograd* (64, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Roubles* 45,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Rs.* 26,961,432 and Kouping Taels, 1,767,033. (110 Branches.)

197B SAMUEL, MONTAGU & Co. (1831), 60, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & Co. (1800), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

A. SCOTT & Co. (1855), *Rangoon*, Burma (*London Agents*, 76).

SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 3.

SEYD & CO., LTD. (1858), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

SHEFFIELD BANKING CO., LTD. (1831), *Amalgamated with* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK.

198C SHILSON, COODE & CO., *St. Austell*, Cornwall (*London Agents*, 75).

200 S. W. SILVER & CO. AND BENJAMIN EDGINTON, LTD., King William House, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

201B SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1904), *Brussels* (124, Cannon St., E.C. 4). —Capital, *Francs* 20,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares, 2,000 fully paid; 38,000, *Fr.* 100 paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 1,250,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 52,267,061. (Branch at Geneva.)

202 SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (53, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 65, Regent St., W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 500,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares, *Fr.* 250 paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 51,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 2,101,596,158; Dividend, 1918-19, 6 p.c. (903 Branches in France, Algeria, etc.)

SPEYER BROTHERS (1861), 7, Lothbury, E.C. 2.

STANDARD BANK, LTD. (1912), *Bombay*, India.

202A STANDARD BANK OF CANADA (1873), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173).—Capital, $3,500,000; Reserve Fund, $74,019,022; Deposits, etc., $65,969,558; Dividend, 1919-20, 14 p.c. (177 Branches in Canada.)

203 STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, and 17, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Capital, £6,250,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000; Deposits, etc., £52,624,150; Dividend, 1919-20, 16½ p.c. (Over 390 Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa, and at Rotterdam and Amsterdam.)

203A STERLING BANK OF CANADA (1906), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173, 68).—Capital, $1,117,610 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $350,000. (51 Branches in Canada.)

GEORGE STEUART & CO. (1843), *Colombo*, Ceylon (*London Agents*, 30).

204 STILWELL & SONS (1774), 42, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

204A JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1834), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £35,200 (£5 Shares, fully paid).

204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (43, Lothbury, E.C. 2; 110, Regent Street, S.W. 1) Capital, £4,800,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,320,000: Deposits, etc., £38,000,000; Dividend, 1919, 9 p.c. (8 Offices, 18 Branches and Agencies.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 135).

TEXTILE CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 21, Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 2. — Capital £1,100,000 (fully paid).

204C TUBB & CO. (1793), *Bicester*, Oxon. (*London Agents*, 135).

LUKE THOMAS & CO., LTD., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.

TRANSVAALSCHE BANK- EN HANDELS-VEREENIGING (1898), *Amsterdam*, Netherlands, and *Johannesburg*, South Africa (278, Salisbury House, E.C. 2).

TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), *Valetta*, Malta (*London Agents*, 123).

206 ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring Street, *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 135).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, etc., £22,522,849; Dividend, 1919-20, 21¼ p.c. (111 Branches, 120 Agencies.)

208 UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3. — Capital, £7,500,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,630,000; Deposits, etc., £31,840,563; Dividend, 1919-20, 15 p.c. (137 Branches in Australia, 45 Branches in New Zealand.)

208A UNION BANK OF CANADA (1865), *Winnipeg*, Man. (6, Princes St., E.C. 2; 26 Haymarket, S. W. 1). — Capital authorised, $15,000,000: Issued, $8,000,000; Reserve Fund, $5,600,000; Deposits, $135,496,514; Dividend, 1918-19, 10 p.c. (400 Branches in Canada.)

210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., *Manchester* (*London Agents* 30). —Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £525,000; Deposits, etc., £23,463,281; Dividend, 1919-29, 20 p.c. (140 Branches in Lancashire, Cheshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire.)

211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 191. Ingram St., *Glasgow*; 64, George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £31,307,229; Dividend, 1919-20, 15 p.c. (160 Branches in Scotland.)

213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

WEST YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD. (1829), *Amalgamated with* LLOYDS.

220 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK (1841), *Perth*, W.A. (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £250,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, £3,383,008; Dividends, 1919-20, 20 p.c. (63 Branches in Western Australia.)

222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.

223* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Mosley St., *Manchester* (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 2; 3, Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Rd., S.W. 5; 2, Cockspur St., S.W. 1; 127, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Great Central Station, Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1; 22, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; 21 and 23, Victoria St., S.W. 1). — Capital, £8,125,000; Reserve Fund, £900,000; Dividend, 1919-20, 12½ p.c. (150 Branches and Sub-branches.)

WOGAU & CO. (1839), 4, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880), *Yokohama*, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). —Capital, *Yen* 100,000,000 (*Yen* 100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Yen* 28,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Yen* 529,401,073; Dividend, 1919-20, 12 p.c. (37 Branches.)

227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 2, Infirmary St., *Leeds* (26, King St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £28,822,295. (120 Branches and Sub-branches.)

ZUKAR & CO., *Alexandria*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 135).

English and Welsh Banks.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 353–365. *(H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.*

Abbey Town—136 (*W.*).
Abbots Langley—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Aberaman—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberavon—30, 132.
Aberayron—30, 136, 175.
Aberbargoed—30, 132 (*M. & Th.*), 175.
Aberbeeg—136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Abercarn—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Abercrave—30, 136 (*W.*).
Abercwmboi—132 (*W.*).
Abercynon—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberdare—30, 132, 136.
Aberdovey—30, 136, 175.
Aberfan—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Abergavenny—30, 132, 136, 175.
Abergele—136, 175.
Abergynolwyn—175 (*alt. S.**).
Aberguynfi—132 (*Tu. & W.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberkenfig—30, 132 (*W.*), 175.
Aberporth—132 (*Th.*), 136, 175 (*W.*).
Abersoch—136 (*F., July & Aug. Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Aberystwyth—30, 132, 136, 175.
Abingdon—30, 135.
Abbots Langley—30 (*Th.*).
Accrington—129, 152A, 153, 210, 227.
Ackworth—30 (*F.*).
Ackworth Moor Top—136 (*F.*).
Acle—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Aconb—30 (*Tu. & Sat.*).
Acocks Green—132, 136.
Addiscombe—30, 135.
Addingham—218 (*Tu. & F.*), 219 (*Tu. & F.*).
Addlestone—30, 135.
Adlington—153, 223.
Aigburth—135.
Ainsdale—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ainsworth—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aintree—218, 136, 175.
Albrighton—132 (*F.*).
Alcester—132, 136.
Aldbrough—136 (*F.*).
Aldbrough (*Norfolk*)—30.
Aldeburgh (*Suffolk*)—30.
Alderley Edge—153, 210, 223.
Alderney—105B, 132.
Aldershot—132, 135, 136, 175.
Alford (*Linc.*)—30, 132, 136.
Alfreton—135, 136.
Alfriston—30 (*F.*).
Allendale Town—132, 136.
Allenheads—132 (*W.*), 136 (*W.*).
Almondsbury—175 (*Th. & S.*).
Almouth 218.
Alnwick—218, 30, 132, 136
Alresford—132, 175.
Alsager—135, 153.
Alston—218, 136.
Alton (*Hants*)—132, 175
Altrincham—129, 132, 135, 152A, 153, 210, 223.
Alvechurch—132 (*S.*).
Alverstoke—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Amble—218, 136.
Amblecote—30.
Ambleside—218, 136, 153.
Amersham—132, 175.
Amersham-on-the-Hill—30, 132, 175 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Amesbury—132, 136
Amgmering—30 (*Sat.*).
Amlwch—132, 136, 175.
Ammanford—30, 132, 136, 175.
Ampthill—30, 135.
Ancoats—153.
Andover—132, 135, 136.
Andoversford—132 (*F.*), 175.
Annfield Plain—218, 132.
Ansdell—129, 136, 152A, 153, 210.
Anston—198 (*F.*).
Ansty—135 (*S.*), 176A (*S.*).
Appleby—218, 136.
Appledore—97 (*F.*).
Apsley—175.
Apsley End—135.
Ardwick—136, 152A, 210, 223.
Argoed—30 (*W.*).
Arlesey—30 (*Th.*).
Armley—132, 136.
Arnold—136.
Arnside—218 (*Tu. & Th.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Arundel—132, 135.
Ascot—30.
Ash—135.
Ashbourne—30, 132, 135.
Ashburton—132, 175.
Ashby (*Linc.*)—175 (*M.*).
Ashby-de-la-Zouch—132, 135, 136.
Ashford—132, 135, 175.
Ashford Market—135 (*Tu.*).
Ashford (*Middlesex*)—30.
Ashington—218, 132, 136.
Ashover—135 (*F.*).
Ashtead—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 135 (*M., W. & F.*).
Ashton-in-Makerfield—135, 210
Ashton-on-Mersey—153.
Ashton-under-Lyne—129, 135, 152A, 153, 210, 223.
Ashwell—30 (*Th.*).
Askam-in-Furness—218 (*M. & F.*), 153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Askern—218 (*Tu.*), 136 (*Tu. & W.*).
Askrigg—136 (*S.**).
Aspatria—136, 153.
Astley—210 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Astley Bridge—152A, 223
Aston—136.
Aston Cross—136.
Aston Manor—175.
Astwood Bank—132.
Atherstone—132, 136.
Atherton—135, 152A, 223.
Attercliffe—136, 198, 223, 227.
Attleborough—30, 132.
Audenshaw—136.
Audlem—153 (*Th.*), 210 (*Th.*).
Audley—175 (*M., Tu., F. & S.*).
Aughton, Town Green—153 (*Tu.*
Avonmouth—132, 135, 175.
Axbridge—132, 135.
Axminster—132, 136.
Aylesbury—30, 132, 135, 175.
Aylsham—30.
Babbacombe—132, 136.
Bacup—129, 152A, 210.
Badminton—175 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Bagshot—30.
Baildon—30.
Bakewell—125, 223.
Bala—30, 136, 175.
Balcombe—30.
Baldock—30, 132.
Balsall Heath—136.
Bamber Bridge—136 (*M., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bamford—135 (*Th.*).
Bampton (*Devon*)—135 (*F.*), 175 (*F.**).
Bampton (*Oxon*)—30, 136.
Banbury—30, 132, 135, 136.
Bangor—30, 132, 136, 175.
Banks (*Southport*), 136 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 153 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Banstead—30.
Banwell—97 (*Tu., Th & S.*), 132 (*Tu. & S.*), 135 (*Tu. & S.*).
Bardfield—30 (*Fr.*).
Bardney—132 (*Th.*).
Bardon Mill—136 (*F.*).
Bare—153.
Bargoed—30, 132, 175.
Barlaston—153.
Barmouth—136, 175.
Barnard Castle—218, 30, 136, 175, 227 (*W. & S.*).
Barnes—30, 136.
Barnet—30, 135.
Barnetby—175 (*Tu.*).
Barnham—30 (*M.*), 132 (*M.*).
Barnham Market—135 (*M.*).
Barnoldswick—218, 136, 227 (*M., W. & F.*).
Barnsley—30, 136, 175, 198, 227.
Barnstaple—30, 97, 132, 136, 175.
Barnton—135, 510.
Barrow-in-Furness—218, 30, 136, 153.
Barrow-on-Humber—136 (*F.*).
Barrow-on-Soar—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Barrowford—218 (*M. & F.*), 152A (*M., W. & F.*).
Barry—30, 175.
Barry Docks—30, 132, 136, 175.
Barton—153 (*S.*).
Barton-on-Humber—30, 136, 175.
Barwell—135, 136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Baschurch—132 (*F.*).
Basford—175.
Basingstoke—30, 132, 135, 136.
Baslow—223 (*F.*).
Bath—30, 132, 135, 136, 175.
Batley—129, 136, 175, 219, 227.
Battle—30, 135.
Batty Carr—218
Bawtry—318 (*Th.*), 136 (*Th.*).
Beaconsfield—30, 132, 135 (*M. & Th.*)
Beaminster—132.
Bearwood—132.
Beaufort—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Beaulieu—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beaumaris—132, 175.
Beccles—30, 132.
Beckenham—30, 135, 136.
Beckermet—153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beckley—135 (*F.*).
Bedale—30, 136.
Bedford—30, 132, 135, 136, 176A.
Bedford (*Leigh*)—135.
Bedlington—218, 136.
Bedlinog—132 (*Th.*).
Bedminster (*Glos.*)—132, 135, 175.
Bedwas—30, 132 (*Tu. & S.*), 175.
Bedworth—30, 136.
Beer—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beeston—30, 135, 136.
Beeston Castle—30, 153 (*Tu.**), 175.
Beighton—175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Belford—218, 132.
Bellingham—218, 132.
Belmont—30.
Belper—135, 136, 223.
Belsay—132 (*S.*).
Belton Camp—136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Belton Park—175.
Belvedere—30, 132.
Bembridge—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Benenden—132, 135.
Benllech—136 (*Tu.*).
Ben Rhydding—136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Bentham—218 (*W. & F.*), 136 (*W. & F.*).
Bentley—136, [153.
Benwell—218, 132.
Berwick—30 (*Th.*).
Bere Alston—97.
Berkeley—175.
Berkhampstead, Great—135, 175.
Berwick-on-Tweed—218, 26, 30, 40, 68, 173.
Bethesda—132, 136, 175.
Bettey—135 (*F.*), 153 (*W. & F.*).
Bettisfield Camp, 132 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Bettws-y-Coed—136 (*F., July to Sept. M. & F.*).
Beverley—30, 31C, 136, 227 (*M. & S.*).
Bewdley—136.
Bexhill—30, 132, 135.
Bexley & Bexley Heath—218, 30, 135.
Bicester—30, 32, 204C.
Biddenden—132 (*Th.*).
Biddulph—153 (*Daily ex. S.*).

Bideford—97, 132, 136, 175.
Bidford—132 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Biggin Hill—135.
Biggleswade—30, 132, 135
Bildeston—30 (*F.*).
Billericay—30.
Billingborough—30 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*).
Billingham—210.
Billingham—132 (*Th.*), 136 (*Th.*).
Billingshurst—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 135 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bilston—30, 136.
Bingham—175 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*).
Bingley—210, 30, 175.
Birchington-on-Sea—132.
Birkdale—210, 135, 136, 152A, 153, 223.
Birkenhead—210, 34, 129, 132, 135, 136, 153, 210.
Birmingham—21, 30, 73, 95, 132, 135, 136, 175.
Birstall—129 (*M., W. & F.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Birtley—210, 132.
Bishop Auckland—210, 30, 132, 136, 175, 227 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Bishops Castle—30, 136.
Bishopston—132, 135.
Bishop Stortford—30, 132, 135.
Bishops Waltham—106, 132.
Bispham—136 (*Th.*), 153 (*M. & Th.*).
Bishopstone—135.
Bitterne—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blackburn—129, 132, 135, 136, 152A, 153, 175, 210, 223, 227.
Blackdown Camp—135.
Blackhall Colliery—30 (*M.*), 132 (*Tu. & Th.*)
Blackheath (Staffs)—30.
Blackhill—210, 132, 136.
Blackley—153, 210.
Blackpool—132, 136, 152A, 153, 210, 223.
Blackrod—223 (*W.*).
Blackwood—30, 132, 136 (*M., W. & F.*), 175.
Blaenau-Festiniog—136, 175.
Blaenavon—132, 136, 175.
Bluengarw—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 136 (*M. & F.*).
Blaenrhondda—132 (*M. & F.*).
Blagdon—132 (*Th.*), 135 (*Th.*).
Blaina—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blakeney—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blakesley—135 (*Th.*).
Blandford—132, 175.
Blaydon-on-Tyne—132.
Bletchingley—30 (*F.*).
Bletchley—30.
Blockley—132 (*M. & F.*).
Bloxwich—132, 136.
Blundellsands—210, 135.
Blyth—30, 132, 136, 175.
Blythe Bridge—135, 153.
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Ballymena—214, 32, 178, 183, 206.
Ballymoney—214 (Th.*), 32, 178, 206.
Ballymore—168 (*).
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Ballynacarry—168 (W.*), 206 (and & 4th W.*).
Ballynahinch—32 (Th.), 178, 206.
Ballynure—178 (Th.*).
Ballyporeen—165 (Tu.*), 183 (*).
Ballyragget—115 (Tu.).
Ballyshannon—32, 183.
Ballytore—115 (M.).
Ballyvary—214 (*).
Ballyvourney—165 (*).
Ballywalter—32 (Tu.), 206 (Tu.*).
Balmoral—178 (during Shows).
Baltimore—165 (S.).
Baltinglass—165 (Tu. & F.*), 168.
Banagher—214.
Banbridge—32, 178, 183, 206.
Bandon—214, 165, 283.
Bangor —32, 206.
Bangor Erris—206 (*).
Bansha—168 (F.*).
Banteer—168 (*), 283 (*).
Bantry—165, 283.
Bawnboy—178 (M), 206 (M.).
Belfast—32 (H.O.), 73, 95, 136, 165, 168, 178 (H.O.), 283, 206 (H.O.).
Bellaghy—32 (M.), 178 (M.), 206 (and, 3rd & 4th Th.*).
Belleek—32 (W), 283 (Th.*).
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Birr—115, 168, 283.
Blacklion—168 (S.*), 206 (S.*).
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Blackwater—168 (*), 283 (*).
Blessington—206.
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Boyle—214, 168, 178.
Bray—115, 178.
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Broadway—178.
Brockagh—178 (*).
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Brosna—168 (and. Wed.*).
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Brures—168 (Th.).
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Caledon—32.
Callan—214, 265.
Camlough—32 (*), 178 (*).
Cappamore—165 (Th.*).
Cappawhite—165 (F.*).
Cappoquin—165 (M. & Th.*), 168 (M.*).
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Carndonagh—178.
Carney—206 (*).
Carnew—214 (Tu.*), 165 (Tu.*).
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Carrick—206 (*).
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Carrickmacross—32 (Th.), 168, 178, 206.
Carrickmore—178 (F.), 206 (and & last F.).
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Castledery—115, 178 (F.), 206.
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Charleville—214, 165, 168.
Clara—115, 206 (W.*).
Claremorris—214 (W.*), 168.
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Clifden—168.
Clogban—214 (*), 115 (*), 206 (M.*).
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Clogher—178 (S.), 206.
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Clonbur—206 (*).
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Cloughjordan—165, 168 (*).
Cloughmills—32 (W.*).
Cloyne—165 (Th.*).
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Foynes—165 (*F.*), 183 (*F.*).
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Garrison—32 (*Th.*).
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Grange—115 (*), 206 (*).
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Portrush—32, 178 (*daily, 1 June to 20 Sept.*; *M., Th. & S., 1 Oct. to 31 May*).
Portstewart—32 (*Tu. & F.*), 178 (*Tu. & F.*).
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Randalstown—178, 206 (*W.*).
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Rasharkin—178 (*M.*).
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Rooskey—115 (*W.*), 178 (*W.**).
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Roscrea—212, 165, 168.
Roslea—206 (*W.**).
Rosnakill—32 (*), 178 (*1st & 3rd M.*).
Rosscarbery—212 (*W.**), 165 (*W.**), 168 (*W.**).

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Slane—32 (*), 115 (*).
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Strangford—178 (*W.*).
Stranocum—178 (*F.*), 206 (*W.*).
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Strokestown—168, 178.
Summerhill—21A (*), 206 (*last F., except April, June, Sept., & Nov.*).
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THE BANK RATE, 1914–1920.

Year.	Day.	Rate %.
1914	8 Jan.	4½
,,	22 ,,	4
,,	29 ,,	3
,,	30 July	4
,,	31 ,,	8
,,	1 Aug.	10
,,	6 ,,	6
,,	8 ,,	5
1916	13 July	6
1917	18 Jan.	5½
,,	5 April	5
1919	6 Nov.	6
1920	15 April	7

THE CROWN LANDS.

The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000, and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1919, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,115,186, of which amount £753,942 was derived from Crown Rents, and £44,026 from the Mines. The Expenditure was £367,562, of which £353,664 represented the expenses of the Woods, Forests and Land Revenue, and £13,898 the Mines. The sum of £760,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1918–1919, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

List of all Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1920, and payable under the provisions of Section 9 (1) of the Civil List Act, 1910.

MRS. RACHAEL ADDIS, in recognition of the scholarship of her late husband, the Rev. W. E. Addis, and in consideration of her circumstances £50

MADAME ALBANI GYE, in recognition of her distinction as an artiste, etc. £100

MRS. ALLAN, in recognition of her late brother's distinction as an artist (Sir Wm. Q. Orchardson, R.A.), etc. £75

MRS. BENTLEY, in recognition of her late husband's distinction as an architect, etc. £70

MRS. BISCOMBE GARDNER, in recognition of her late husband's distinction as a wood engraving artist, etc. £75

PROFESSOR LEWIS JONES, in recognition of his services to Welch Education and Literature, etc. £100

MRS. HOWELL, in recognition of her late husband's eminent public service in the geological survey of Great Britain, etc. £50

MISS JULIET HEPWORTH, in recognition of her late brother's services to meteorology and oceanography, etc. £50

MRS. GORDON STABLES, in recognition of her late husband's work as an author, etc. £50

MRS. ALDIS, in recognition of her husband's services to bibliography and literature, etc. £75

MRS. K. MACDONALD GORING, in recognition of her husband's services to biometrical science, etc. £85

MRS. LEONARD WM. KING, in recognition of her husband's services to Assyrian and Babylonian study, etc. £85

MRS. E. A. LAWRENCE, in recognition of her husband's services to education and to the study of International Law, etc. £75

T. STURGE MOORE, in recognition of his distinction as a poet and artist, etc. ... £75

MRS. E. VENABLES, in recognition of her husband's work in the public service, etc. £85

SIR WILLIAM WATSON, in recognition of his distinction as a poet (additional to previous pension of £100) £100

Total £1,200

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of eight Colonial companies (marked C), and of three American offices (marked A), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1919.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. Owing to the unprecedentedly high rate of income-tax now leviable, a reduction in the net yield may be anticipated in nearly every case in the immediate future.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables $H^m(^5)$ and $O^m(^5)$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^m(^5)$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

Policies are issued by some companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s. 6d.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. A number of fire offices are prepared to issue policies of an inclusive character for household purposes, combining in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1920.				Valuation.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest, less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	PIFS	Abstainers & General .	1,176,470	144,718	20·7	...	Om & Hm	3 & 3½
1824	PFSm	Alliance*	17,978,033	1,133,977	10·0	3 16 3	Om	3 0 0
1808	P FS	Atlas	2,677,837	316,666	10·4	3 16 6	Om(5)	3 0 0
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	39,126,494	3,226,052	11·5	4 19 11	Hm	3 & 3½
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)...	2,210,325	382,530	16·2	...	Hm	3 10 0
1854	P FS	British Equitable	1,429,828	118,151	21·63	...	Om	3 0 0
1833	PFSm	Caledonian*	3,889,148	394,277	14·2	...	Om	3 0 0
1847 1902	P	Canada Life (C)	13,649,518	1,598,766	31·47	5 19 0	Hm	3 & 3½
1824	P	Cleric'l, Medic'l & Gen.*	6,439,750	542,650	16·2	3 16 7	Om(5)	2 10 0
1873	MS	Colonial Mutual (C) ...	4,770,847	525,036	20·9	...	Om	3 10 0
1861	PFSm	Commercial Union* ...	7,946,810	854,951	13·4	4 0 4	Om	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867	P	Co-operative.....	690,651	711,575	27·6	4 18 4	Om	3 10 0
1807	PFSm	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	13,005,126	1,228,335	10·6	...	...	...
1762	M	Equitable (c)*	4,865,998	266,925	7·2	3 16 3	Om	2 10 0
1859	P	Equitable, U.S.A. (A)	115,811,198	15,679,419	23·4	...	American, &c.	3, 3½ & 4
1844	P	Equity & Law*	4,981,951	369,456	13·5	...	Om & Om(5)	3 0 0
1832	M	{Friends' Provident & Century .....}	3,451,309	282,688	16·6	4 1 6	Om & Om(5)	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,197,555	197,661	23·3	...	Om & Hm	3 10 0
1885*	PSFm	General Accident	303,252	61,432	17·5	...	Om	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	9,907,800	1,160,400	24·84	4 1 5	Hm	3 10 0
1821	PFSm	Guardian*	3,854,739	378,246	13·1	3 17 9	Om	3 0 0
1806	P FS	Law Union & Rock ...	8,469,687	615,530	17·79	...	Om	3 0 0
1836	P FS	Legal & General*	12,742,563	1,166,813	13·26	4 18 6	Om	2 10 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,682,740	635,911	16·97	4 0 2	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1836	PFSm	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	4,974,054	390,635	10·0	...	Om & Om(5)	2 15 0
1862	P FS	London & Scottish* ...	4,230,402	457,944	20·5	4 9 5	Hm & Om	3 & 3½
1869	P I	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.)	679,230	175,813	17·86	...	Om	3 0 0
1720	PFSm	London Assurance	2,998,542	292,948	17·45	...	Om	3 0 0
1806	M	London Life (c)*	6,040,299	548,909	5·3	3 17 2	Om(5)	3 & 2½*
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	*5,240,476	873,771	29·5	...	Hm American, &c.	...
1852	M	Marine & General*	2,153,392	185,496	17·5	3 10 3	Om	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (c)	2,300,015	177,674	6 9	3 12 1	Om(5)	3 0 0
1906	PFSm	Motor Union	11,076	6,916	24·2	...	...	...
1886	...	Mu. & Citizens'(C)(Ord.)	9,749,470	833,128	12·31	...	Hm & Gov. 1883	3 0 0
1842	M	Mutual, New York (A)	133,149,700	14,911,981	22·18	...	American, &c.	3 & 3½
1890	PFSm	National Benefit..	70,179	30,534	44·25	...	Om	3 10 0
1830	M	National Mutual*	3,084,686	244,970	16·6	4 2 6	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	12,524,369	1,459,628	16·29	...	Hm	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident ...	7,401,482	566,887	12·4	3 17 2	Om	3 0 0
1841	M	New York Life (A) ...*	192,984,095	22,545,242	19·33	...	American	3 0 0
1823	PFSm	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	18,633,073	1,360,216	16·5	3 11 1	Om	3 0 0
1836	PFSm	Northern	5,140,651	335,606	10·31	...	Om & Om(5)	2½ & 3
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*...	16,001,051	1,956,886	16·39	4 7 10	Om	2 10 0
1864	PFSmI	Pearl (Ordinary)	7,197,427	1,817,425	12·1	3 17 10	Hm	3 0 0
1797*	PFSm	Phœnix	11,171,177	804,969	16·04*	...	Om	3 0 0
1877	...	Prov. Assoc. of London	551,597	111,288	28·04	...	...	...
1840	M	Provident Mutual	3,013,707	299,776	18·55	3 19 6	Om	3 0 0
1848	PFSI	Prudential (Ord.)*	54,324,216	7,627,547	11·94	...	Hm	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES *-continued.*

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1920.				Valuation.		
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.	
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	12,716,221	1,947,403	12·97	3 12 4	H^m	3	0 0
1845	PFS^m	Royal	12,906,122	1,056,916	15·5	4 0 4	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3	0 0
1720	PFS^m	Royal Exchange	4,879,672	477,270	17·2	3 17 9	O^m	3	0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord.) ...	365,703	32,822	...	...[g]	...	3	0 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	6,800,492	506,280	12·70	3 17 9	$O^m(5)$*	3	0 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	6,256,228	532,248	14·3	4 1 1	O^m	3	0 0
1877	PFS	Scottish Insurance	429,827	67,576	17·9	...	$O^m(5)$ & Carlisle	3	0 0
1881	P S	Scottish Life	2,867,306	302 145	16·8	4 2 9	O^m	3	0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	16,283,102	859,306	14·9*	3 14 0	O^m	3	0 0
1883	P	Scottish Temperance ...	2,906,295	308,402	15·7	...	O^m	3	0 0
1824	PFS^m	Scottish Union & Nat.*	8,266,845	571,087	17·3	...	H^m, $H^m(5)$ & O^m	3	& 3½
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	22,490,776	1,496,243	12·5	3 18 9	O^m & $O^m(5)$*	3	0 0
1825	P	Standard	14,104,273	919,545	18·9	...	O^m	3	0 0
1810	P	Sun Life	12,324,879	1,196,581	18·2	3 19 8	O^m	3	0 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)..	21,256,318	3,747,209	30·3	...	$O^m(5)$Amer-ican, &c.	3	& 3½
1915	PFS^m	United British	2,522	1,344	31·6	...	...	...	
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	11,063,542	884,690	13·8	...	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3	0 0
1825	P	University Life.....	882,494	67,265	11·5	...	$O^m(5)$	2	15 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	1,819,670	314,200	15·3	...	O^m	3	0 0
1824	PFS^m	Yorkshire	3,141,783	279,236	14·7	...	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3	& 3½

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P	Britannic	2,805,077	1,475,985	44·7	...	Eng. No. 6	3	10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	1,611,578	1,011,873	44·4	...	Eng. No. 6	3	0 0
1864	P	Pearl	8,143,521	3,832,382	40·4	3 10 1	L. T. No. 6	3	0 0
1848	P	Prudential	53,624,404	11,155,874	38·0	...	Eng. No. 3 and No. 6	3	0 0
1864	P	Refuge	4,207,264	2,913,366	46·3	3 13 2	Eng. No. 3	3	0 0
1850	M	Royal Liver.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1861	P	Royal London	5,184,678	1,905,767	41·0	...	Eng. No. 3	3	0 0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General ...	1,622,129	906,719	48·4	...	$O^m(5)$ & Eng. No. 6	3	0 0

C = Colonial Office.
A = American Office.
F = Transacts Fire Business also.
S = Transacts Accident Business also.
I = Transacts Industrial Business also.
c = Does not pay Commission.
m = Transacts Marine Business also.
* Allinces. Including funds of acquired businesses.
* Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1805
* Clerical, Medical & General. Large additional valuation reserves.
* Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.
* Equitable. Additional reserves beyond valuation liability, £366,627
* Equity and Law. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets.
* General Accident. Life business commenced 1906.
* Guardian. Excluding figures of acquired businesses
* Legal and General. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions.
* London and Scottish. Name changed in 1919 from "London and Lancashire Life." Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.
* London Life. These figures are exclusive of the acquired business of the Clergy Mutual Society. London Life. 2½ per cent on Reversionary Bonus Policies.
* Manufacturers' Life. These figures are quoted as at Dec. 31, 1918.
* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c., transit risks, figures in regard to which are excluded in statement of premiums.
* National Mutual. Net interest yield excluding reversions.
* New York Life. These figures are quoted as at Dec. 31, 1918.
* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.
* Phœnix. Fire business commenced 1782. Percentage of expenses do not include Annuity expenses.
* Prudential. Has powers to transact all classes of insurance business.
* Royal. O^m 5 in conjunction with O^m net premiums.
* Scottish Amicable. The premiums valued are the O^m 3 per cent. net premiums, adjusted to increase to 10 per cent. the difference between the office premium and net premium in the case of without profit policies and of policies effected under the minimum premium system.
* Scottish Prov. Including special expenses of quinquennial investigation.
* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.
* Scottish Widows. $O^m(5)$ in conjunction with O^m net premiums.
* United Kingdom. Net O^m premiums in combination with O^m and $O^m(5)$ mortality tables and special additional reserves.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses may usually be applied either to increase sum assured or to reduce premium, if not discounted for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	41	3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11
22	2	0	1	1	11	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	42	3	8	10	2	17	3	2	15	9
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	2	7	2	2	4	43	3	11	1	2	18	4	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6	44	3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10	45	3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2	46	3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	2	7	6	48	4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0	50	4	11	0	3	17	10	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7	55	5	11	9	4	16	6	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for assurance of £100 at death with participation in profits. Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the relative attractions of life offices. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
a Abstainers' Gen.	1	13	9	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4
Alliance	2	0	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	5	10	6	6	17	1
Atlas	2	0	6	2	4	6	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	5	8	0	6	14	3
Australian Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	3	2	2	1	2	7	9	2	15	0	3	4	0	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	11	11	6	19	1
British Equitable	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0	6	19	4
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	9
Canada Life	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	2	1	9	2	5	3	2	10	11	2	18	10	3	9	2	4	2	6	4	19	8	6	2	5	7	12	4
Colonial Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	1	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7	1	1
Commercial Union	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Confederation	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Co-operative Ins.	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	4	2	14	4	3	3	1	3	14	9	4	10	1	5	10	7	6	18	7
*Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	7	9	2	14	9	3	3	6	3	14	7	4	9	8	5	10	3	6	16	5
Edinburgh	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Equitable	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	18	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	8	0
Equitable, U.S.	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends' Provident & Century	1	19	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	3	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	9	4	6	16	0

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
General Accident	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
Life Assoc. of Scot.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
†London Life	1	18	6	2	1	10	2	7	0	2	13	6	3	1	8	3	12	0	4	5	4	5	2	7	6	5	0
Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	7	0	0
Motor Union	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6			
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
‡Mutual of New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
National Benefit	1	17	6	2	1	1	2	6	4	2	13	1	3	1	7	3	13	0	4	7	4	5	6	0	6	10	5
National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
National Mut. of Aust.	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	15	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	5	10	3	6	16	0
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	2	1	8	2	5	7	2	11	7	2	19	1	3	8	5	4	0	2	4	15	7	5	17	5	7	6	4
Provident Mutual	2	1	0	2	5	0	2	11	0	2	18	8	3	8	8	3	19	8	4	15	0	5	14	8	7	0	0
Prudential	1	18	10	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	16	8	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	5	15	4	7	6	11
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	10	0	6	17	0
Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	1	5	11	0	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	7	3	5	0	2	10	0	2	16	10	3	5	5	3	16	2	4	10	6	5	10	8	6	17	5
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	11	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	8	6	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	6	6	9
*a*Scot. Temperance	1	15	8	1	18	8	2	3	8	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	7	6	4	0	10	4	18	8	6	3	2
Scottish Union & Nat.	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Widows	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	7	4	9
Standard	1	18	9	2	2	11	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	5	11	2	7	1	0
§Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
Sun Life of Canada	1	18	8	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	9	3	5	3	3	17	9	4	14	1	5	15	10	7	5	3
United British	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6	—		
United King. Temp.	2	0	10	2	4	2	2	9	6	2	16	2	3	5	0	3	16	8	4	11	10	5	11	2	6	17	4
Wesleyan & General**	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	5	15	11	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11
Post Office (without profits)	1	14	0	1	17	6	2	3	0	2	9	6	2	18	0	3	9	6	4	4	0	5	4	0	6	10	6

° Eagle, Star & British Dominions.—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
† London Life.—These rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Society's (full participation) reversionary bonus plan.
§ Sun Life.—Reductions granted to total abstainers.—Non-medical business is also transacted.
a Abstainers' Rates.
‡ Mutual of New York.—Rates are for nearest age
** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

Endowment Assurances.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The annual premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at various ages of entry and maturity, participating in profits, are given in this table.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Previous Death.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Previous Death.									
	Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 45		Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 45	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Abstainers&Genrl.†B	2	19 5	3	14 7	4	15 6	6	10 5	9	17 5	2	11 2	3	2 1	3	17 0	4	19 0	6	14 11
Alliance I	3	3 9	3	18 7	5	1 0	6	18 8	10	15 0	2	15 7	3	6 4	4	1 6	5	4 5	7	3 2
Atlas I	3	5 7	4	0 5	5	2 11	7	0 8	..		2	17 5	3	8 3	4	3 5	5	6 4	7	5 2
Australian Mutual	I 3	3 4	3	17 9	4	18 11	6	14 3	10	3 9	2	15 10	3	6 4	4	1 2	5	3 1	6	18 10
Britannic I	3	5 9	4	6 7	5	4 3	7	1 6	10	14 6		...	3	7 9	4	3 1	5	7 2	7	4 11
British Equitable ...B	3	4 4	3	19 3	5	1 6	6	18 5	10	11 9	2	16 0	3	7 0	4	2 3	5	5 0	7	2 7
Caledonian I	3	3 1	3	17 10	4	19 8	6	15 7	...		2	14 7	3	5 6	4	0 6	5	2 9	6	19 10
Canada Life I	3	3 11	3	19 0	5	1 11	7	0 4	10	16 6		...	3	6 4	4	2 0	5	5 9	7	5 0
Clerical, Med.&Gen. B	3	10 0	4	7 4	5	13 11	7	18 7	12	9 0	2	19 11	3	12 7	4	10 3	5	17 6	8	2 11
Colonial Mutual.....I	3	3 3	3	17 7	4	18 9	6	15 7	...		2	15 8	3	6 3	4	1 0	5	2 10	6	18 8
Commercial Union...I	3	6 1	4	2 4	5	7 2	7	8 10	11	12 8	2	16 8	3	8 9	4	5 5	5	10 8	7	13 1
Confederation.....I	3	4 5	3	19 11	5	1 1	6	19 4	10	16 2		...	3	7 0	4	2 10	5	4 6	7	3 8
Co-operative																				
*Eagle,Star&B.D'm.I	3	5 0	3	19 9	5	1 3	6	16 8	...		2	16 4	3	7 0	4	2 2	5	4 3	7	0 0
Edinburgh I	3	6 1	4	2 4	5	7 2	7	8 10	11	12 8	2	16 8	3	8 9	4	5 5	5	10 8	7	13 1
Equitable.....I	3	6 0	4	0 0	5	2 0	7	0 0	...		2	18 0	3	8 0	4	2 0	5	4 0	7	4 0
Equitable (U.S.) I	3	5 4	4	0 7	5	3 10	7	3 1	11	2 1		...	3	7 10	4	3 10	5	8 1	7	9 0
Equity and Law.....I	3	5 3	4	0 4	5	3 1	7	0 10	...		2	16 8	3	7 9	4	3 2	5	6 4	7	5 2
Friends'Prov.&Cent.I	3	6 2	4	0 7	5	2 0	6	17 3	10	6 8	2	17 7	3	8 2	4	2 11	5	4 10	7	0 6
General I	3	5 7	4	1 10	5	6 4	7	7 2	...		2	18 4	3	10 0	4	5 9	5	9 6	7	11 0
General Accident ...I	3	4 5	3	19 0	5	1 3	6	18 9	...		2	16 0	3	6 4	1	6 5	4	3 7	3	6
Gresham .....B	3	2 4	3	16 6	4	18 3	6	14 9	...		2	14 2	3	4 4	3	19 0	5	1 2	6	18 3
Guardian .....B	3	4 5	3	17 10	5	1 7	7	1 6	...		2	17 0	3	6 9	4	0 10	5	5 0	7	5 6
Law Union & Rock .I	3	5 0	4	0 0	5	2 8	6	19 1	...		2	16 6	3	7 6	4	3 0	5	5 6	7	3 6
LifeAssoc.of Scotlnd B	3	4 9	3	19 5	5	16 6	17	10 10	9	11 2	2	16 0	3	7 4	4	2 5	4	8 7	1	6
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.I	3	7 1	4	1 9	5	3 7	7	0 7	10	14 10	2	18 5	3	9 2	4	4 2	5	7 0	7	4 11
London & Scottish I	3	6 3	4	1 1	5	3 2	6	19 9	10	12 1	2	17 3	3	8 4	4	3 6	5	6 2	7	3 2
London Assurance...I	3	4 11	3	19 6	5	1 2	6	16 7	10	6 0	2	16 1	3	7 2	4	2 2	5	4 5	7	0 2
*London Life I	3	2 6	3	17 2	4	18 8	6	13 6	10	1 8	2	14 6	3	4 5	3	19 6	5	1 5	6	16 8
Manufacturers I	3	4 5	3	19 11	5	1 8	6	19 4	10	16 2		...	3	7 0	4	2 10	5	4 6	7	3 8
Marine and General I	3	5 4	3	19 11	5	2 1	6	19 2	10	13 7	2	16 9	3	7 5	4	2 4	5	5 0	7	2 7
Metropolitan I	3	7 4	4	3 5	5	6 11	7	4 5	...		2	17 11	3	9 11	4	6 4	5	10 3	7	8 7
Motor Union.....I	3	5 9	3	19 9	5	0 10	6	16 11	...		2	17 4	3	7 8	4	2 0	5	4 6	7	1 2
Mutual & Citizens'.B	3	1 11	3	16 8	4	18 9	6	15 9	10	9 11	2	13 8	3	4 4	3	19 3	5	1 1	6	16 8
*Mut. of New York.I	3	5 3	4	0 2	5	2 11	7	1 0	10	16 10		...	3	7 8	4	3 3	5	7 0	7	6 5
National Benefit	3	6 2	4	2 2	5	5 9	7	1 5	...		2	17 7	3	8 10	4	5 1	5	8 8	7	4 10
National Mutual ...I	3	4 9	3	18 8	5	0 1	6	16 16	5	10 9	3	2 16	3	4 3	6	4 4	0	10 5	3	1 7 0 1
Nat. Mutual of Aust. I	3	0 10	3	15 11	4	18 3	6	16 3	5	0 10	5	8 2	12	6 3	3	6 3	18	9 5	1	4 6 18 4
National Provident B	3	6 4	4	1 2	5	3 2	6	19 1	...		2	18 8	3	9 11	4	5 4	5	7 10	7	4 3
New York I	3	5 4	4	0 7	5	3 10	7	3 1	11	2 1	2	16 9	3	7 10	4	3 10	5	8 1	7	9 0
NorthBrit & Mercan. I	3	6 2	4	1 1	5	3 0	6	18 10	...		2	17 6	3	8 8	4	3 3	9	5 6	1	7 2 11
Northern I	3	5 8	3	19 8	5	1 1	6	16 11	10	9 8	2	17 2	3	7 4	4	1 11	5	4 1	7	0 8
Norwich Union I	3	4 4	3	17 7	5	4 19	4	6 15	6	10 6	6	2 16	3	7 3	6	7 4	1	3 5	3	0 7 0 6
Pearl I	3	6 1	4	1 1	5	5 5	7	5 7	5	0 ...		2 17	4	3 8	10	4 5	1	5 9	5	7 9 9
Phœnix .....B	3	6 4	4	0 5	5	1 9	6	18 1	10	12 3	2	17 9	3	8 0	4	2 8	5	4 8	7	1 8
Prov. Assoc. of Lon. I	3	9 10	4	5 4	5	8 5	7	6 6	...		3	0 8	3	12 0	4	7 11	5	11 5	7	9 11
Provident Mutual...B	3	9 0	4	4 4	5	7 4	7	7 5	0	11 0 4	2	19 8	3	11 0	4	7 0	5	10 4	7	8 8
Prudential I	3	7 9	4	4 4	5	3 5	7	10 7	9	5 ...	2	18 1	3	10 5	4	7 8	5	10 10	7	12 9

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous.									
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Refuge	I	3 4 3	4	0 8	5 5	2 7	6 2	...			2 14 10	3	6 9	4	4 0	5 8	6 7	10 4		
Royal	I	3 5 8	4	0 0	5 1	8 6	17 4	10 12		0	2 17 0	3	7 8	4	2 8	5 4	8 7	0 8		
Royal Exchange	I	3 5 10	4	0 5	5 2	4 7	0 5	10 14		8	2 17 3	3	7 11	4	2 10	5 5	2 7	3 10		
Scottish Amicable	I	3 7 10	4	2 2	5 3	4 7	0 8	10 14		5	2 19 6	3	10 0	4	4 7	5 6	3 7	3 10		
Scottish Equitable	I	3 5 5	3	19 8	5 1	1 6	16 6	...			2 16 11	3	7 5	4	2 1	5 3	11 6	19 10		
Scottish Insurance	I	3 3 10	3	18 8	5 1	2 6	18 7	10 13		6	2 14 11	3	5 9	4	1 1	5 4	0 7	2 0		
Scottish Life	I	3 7 3	4	1 10	5 3	2 7	1 2	...			2 18 4	3	9 2	4	4 1	5 5	10 7	4 2		
Scottish Provident	I	3 9 0	4	3 2	5 4	5 6	19 8	...			3 0 5	3	10 11	4	5 5	5 7	2 7	2 11		
Scottish Temp. ...	*a* B	3 2 5	3	17 1	4 19	4 6	16 10	10 14		6	2 14 1	3	4 9	3	19 9	5 2	5 7	1 0		
Scottish Un. & Nat.	B	3 6 6	4	1 0	5 3	2 6	19 8	...			2 17 8	3	8 6	4	3 6	5 6	0 7	3 2		
Scottish Widows'	I	3 6 6	4	1 1	5 2	10 7	0 0	...			2 17 7	3	8 5	4	3 8	5 5	8 7	3 1		
Standard	I	3 6 4	4	1 4	5 3	7 7	0 0	...			2 17 8	3	8 9	4	3 11	5 6	2 7	2 10		
§Sun Life	I	3 4 9	3	19 9	5 2	1 6	19 2	10 11		8	2 16 4	3	7 6	4	3 3	5 6	4 7	3 11		
Sun of Canada	I	3 5 9	4	0 5	5 2	0 7	0 7	10 19		7	2 16 9	3	8 1	4	3 2	5 5	6 7	5 0		
United British		3 5 9	3	19 9	5 0	10 6	16 11	...			2 17 4	3	7 8	4	2 0	5 4	6 7	1 2		
United King. Temp.	I	3 8 1	4	2 10	5 5	0 7	2 6	...			2 19 0	3	10 0	4	5 3	5 7	10 7	5 10		
**Wesleyan & Gen.	I	3 5 3	4	1 4	5 5	8 7	7 1	...			2 16 3	3	7 10	4	4 3	5 9	0 7	11 1		
Yorkshire	B	3 5 6	4	0 2	5 2	7 7	0 1	10 15		8	2 16 8	3	7 3	4	2 5	5 6	7 3	10		
Post Office (without profits)		2 17 6	3	11 0	4 10	6 6	2 6	9 3		6	2 9 6	2	19 6	3	13 6	4	13 6	6 6		

* Eagle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
† London Life, see note to preceding table. *a* Abstainers' Rates.
‡ Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age. § Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.
B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for "nearest" birthday.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	Ordinary Life Companies. Blue Book issued in		Industrial Life Companies. Blue Book issued in	
	1882.	March, 1919.	1882.	March, 1919.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£33,290,768	£1,941,994	£20,958,849
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	1,187,897	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	15,182,462	45,716	2,621,434
Increase in value of Investments	238,573	...	...	...
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,157	...	141	...
Miscellaneous	44,571	178,610	1,832	403,733
Total Income	17,907,538	49,839,737	1,989,683	23,984,016
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	30,221,101	697,778	9,917,877
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	771,358	...	...
Surrenders	734,051	2,181,091	2,533	169,763
Annuities	512,214	2,553,768	15	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	4,163,060	935,180	8,512,772
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	211,649	2,661	473,875
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	5,168,318	422	647,453
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	...
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	4,569,392	350,749	4,252,276
Total	17,907,538	49,839,737	1,989,683	23,984,016
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	396,373,137	1,529,965	69,435,130

	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1915, Returns published by the Board of Trade	3,233,771	£ 869,738,964	38,004,956	£ 433,900,645

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.										FEMALES.									
	Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.				Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Alliance	8	3	6	9	6	8	10	18	0	13 0 10	...			7	7	6	8	6	6	9	12	8	11	9	4
Atlas	8	16	8	10	0	4	11	12	10	13 17 10	7	10	0	8	2	10	9	1	2	10	8	8	12	9	2
*Australian Mutual	7	9	8	8	13	4	10	5	5	12 9 8	5	19	10	6	12	9	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
Britannic	7	14	4	8	17	8	10	9	9	12 12 8	6	7	8	7	0	8	7	19	0	9	6	0	11	5	8
Canada Life		...			...			...		...		...			...			...			...			...	
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	8	4	10	9	9	0	11	1	10	13 7 4		...		7	10	10	8	9	8	9	16	2	11	15	4
*Colonial Mutual	7	16	8	9	0	4	10	12	8	12 17 0	6	10	0	7	3	0	8	1	8	9	9	0	11	9	4
Commercial Union	8	10	4	9	12	7	11	3	0	13 4 6		...		7	17	3	8	14	7	10	0	4	11	18	2
Confederation	8	5	2	9	10	1	11	3	4	13 7 9	6	15	9	7	9	9	8	11	4	10	0	4	12	0	7
Co-operative Ins.		...			...			...		...		...			...			...			...			...	
Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	8	8	6	9	13	0	11	6	8	13 11 10	7	0	10	7	14	4	8	13	6	10	2	0	12	2	10
Edinburgh	8	12	1	9	15	3	11	6	10	13 10 8		...		7	18	8	8	16	6	10	3	3	12	2	10
Equitable	8	10	0	9	15	0	11	8	0	13 4 0	7	3	0	7	16	0	8	14	0	10	0	0	12	5	0
Equitable (U.S.)	7	6	0	8	8	10	9	19	6	12 1 6	6	2	4	6	15	8	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
Equity & Law	7	19	10	9	4	2	10	17	6	13 3 8	6	12	2	7	5	8	8	4	10	9	11	6	11	10	0
Friends' Prov. & Cntry.	8	13	0	9	17	2	11	10	4	13 13 6	7	5	8	7	18	10	8	17	8	10	16	0	12	7	0
General	7	7	6	8	11	1	10	3	4	12 7 8	6	0	10	6	14	0	7	12	8	9	0	0	11	0	0
Gresham	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	7	13 2 4	6	11	8	7	5	0	8	4	1	9	12	4	11	13	9
Guardian	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	12 19 0	6	11	6	7	5	0	8	4	2	9	12	4	11	11	8
Law Union and Rock	7	19	2	9	3	6	10	16	8	13 2 8	6	11	8	7	5	2	8	4	4	9	12	6	11	14	0
Legal and General	8	2	8	9	6	4	10	11	0	12 12 4	6	11	4	7	7	0	8	8	0	9	10	4	10	18	4
Life Assoc. of Scotland	7	18	6	9	3	4	10	17	2	13 3 10	6	10	6	7	4	4	8	3	10	9	12	6	11	11	2
L'pool & Lndn. & Globe	7	8	10	8	15	2	10	8	0	12 13 6	5	17	6	6	13	6	7	14	10	9	4	2	11	5	2
London Assurance	8	2	0	9	6	4	10	19	4	13 4 8	6	10	10	7	5	4	8	5	0	9	12	6	11	11	2
London and Scottish	8	2	4	9	7	0	11	1	0	13 7 8	6	14	4	7	8	0	8	7	6	9	16	4	11	18	6
†London Life	8	13	6	9	18	4	11	12	3	13 13 17 10	7	5	6	7	19	1	8	18	6	10	7	3	12	8	5
Marine and General	7	11	8	8	15	0	10	6	4	12 9 2	6	5	4	6	18	4	7	16	8	9	3	6	11	2	6
Metropolitan	8	9	10	9	14	6	11	8	6	13 15 4	7	1	8	7	15	4	8	14	10	10	3	6	12	5	10
Motor Union	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13 3 2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	6	11	15	4
*Mutual and Citizens'	7	10	4	8	14	4	10	6	4	12 11 0	6	3	4	6	16	8	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
Mutual of New York	7	6	0	8	8	10	9	19	6	12 1 6	6	2	4	6	15	8	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
National Benefit	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	13 2 4	6	10	10	7	4	2	8	3	2	9	11	4	11	12	6
National Mutual	7	11	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12 12 3	6	3	8	6	17	2	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7	19	10	9	4	4	10	17	8	13 3 8	6	12	2	7	5	10	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
National Provident	8	8	6	9	11	6	11	2	8	13 5 8	7	2	6	7	15	0	8	13	0	9	19	8	11	18	6
New York	7	6	0	8	8	10	9	19	6	12 1 6	6	2	4	6	15	8	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
N. Brit & Mercantile	8	8	10	9	13	6	11	7	4	13 14 0	7	1	0	7	14	6	8	13	10	10	2	6	12	4	8
Northern	8	7	9	9	12	2	11	5	5	13 11 6	7	0	5	7	13	8	8	12	7	10	0	2	11	17	10
Norwich Union Life	7	12	4	8	16	4	10	9	1	12 13 6	6	3	3	6	18	1	7	18	11	9	8	4	11	11	11
Pearl	8	14	10	9	18	8	11	11	2	13 15 10		...		7	18	0	8	17	4	10	4	2	12	2	4
Phœnix	8	0	8	9	5	2	10	18	8	12 18 0	6	12	10	7	6	6	8	5	10	9	14	2	11	11	6
Prov. Assoc. of Lndn.	8	10	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13 13 8	7	2	6	7	15	10	8	14	10	10	3	0	12	4	6
Provident Mutual	8	0	6	9	4	6	10	16	11	13 1 5	6	13	2	7	6	7	8	5	6	9	13	3	11	13	8
Prudential	8	2	6	9	4	6	10	14	6	12 19 0	6	10	6	7	6	0	8	4	0	9	9	0	11	6	0
Refuge	7	5	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12 1 0	5	19	6	6	12	4	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
Royal	7	17	4	9	1	9	10	14	11	13 0 7	6	9	7	7	3	4	8	2	8	9	11	0	11	12	3
Royal Exchange	7	17	8	9	1	3	10	13	5	12 17 11	6	11	0	7	4	0	8	2	6	9	9	10	11	10	0
Scottish Equitable	7	12	0	8	16	6	10	9	6	12 13 6	6	3	6	6	18	0	7	17	6	9	5	6	11	7	0
Scottish Insurance	7	12	8	8	17	0	10	10	4	12 16 4	6	5	0	6	18	8	7	17	10	9	6	2	11	7	8
Scottish Life	7	18	8	9	3	6	10	17	2	13 3 10	6	10	6	7	4	4	8	3	10	9	12	6	11	14	8
Scottish Provident	7	17	0	9	1	6	10	15	0	13 1 3	6	9	3	7	2	11	8	2	2	9	10	7	11	12	5
Scottish Temperance	8	1	10	9	5	7	10	17	10	13 2 9	6	15	2	7	8	2	8	6	8	9	14	2	11	14	7
Scottish Union & Nat.	7	16	2	9	0	8	10	13	10	12 19 8	6	4	8	6	19	4	7	19	4	9	7	2	11	6	2
Scottish Widows'	8	2	8	9	7	0	11	0	4	13 6 2	6	13	4	7	6	4	8	4	10	9	12	0	11	11	10
Standard	8	9	3	9	14	1	11	7	11	13 14 9	7	1	3	7	15	0	8	14	5	10	3	3	12	5	5
Sun Life	7	16	0	8	17	10	10	7	6	12 8 4	6	11	6	6	3	8	8	0	8	9	5	6	11	2	0
Sun Life of Canada	8	7	4	9	12	7	11	4	2	13 7 7	6	18	9	7	12	9	8	12	7	10	1	9	12	1	0
United British	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13 3 2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	6	11	15	0
United Kingdom	8	4	10	9	9	2	11	2	0	13 3 7 4		...		7	11	2	8	10	8	9	17	10	11	16	4
Wesleyan & General	8	13	8	9	17	0	11	8	10	13 12 8	7	3	6	7	17	4	8	16	2	10	2	6	11	19	10
Yorkshire	8	8	10	9	13	10	11	7	8	13 14 6	7	1	0	7	14	8	8	14	0	10	2	10	12	5	2
Post Office	These rates vary according to prices of Consols.																								

*Australian Mutual, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.

† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability; Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; Mc=Motor Car; P=Plate Glass; Pu=Public Liability; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Estd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	(L, F, Bu, P,) (Mc, A (*ex.* E.) (L.)	Abstainers' and General	142, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*; Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1824	F, Bu, L, A, M	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2.
1904	A, C, F, P, V	Army, Navy, and General	Piccadilly, W. 1.
1808	F, L, A, Bu, Mc	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual	*Sydney*; 37, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1866	L	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, *B'ham*; 1, Finsbury-sq., E.C. 2.
1863	M	British and Foreign	5, Castle St., *Liverpool*; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1878	B, V	British Engine, &c.	24, Feunel-st., *Manchester*; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1854	L, F, A, Bu	British Equitable	Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1904	L, F, A, G, V, M	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1888	F, A	British Law	5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1863	L	British Legal and United Prov.	78, New Oxford-street, W.C. 1.
1896	L	British Life	7, West George-street, *Glasgow*.
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C. 11.
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1805	(F, L, Bu, A,) (Mc, M	Caledonian	(19, George-st., *Edin.*; 82, King William-st., E.C. 4.
1902	L	Canada Life	15, King-street, E.C. 2.
1903	(A, Ma, Bu,) (V, Mc, F	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
1899) 1906)	F, A, V	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	A, F, G, V, M	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edinburgh*; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1908	F, A, M	City Equitable Fire	3, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1897	L	City Life	6, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
1824	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	L, A	Colonial Mutual	33, Poultry, E.C.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24–26, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto*; 23–28, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1903	L, A, F, Mo, M	Consolidated	9, Fleet-st, E.C. 4; (Fire), 10, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. 4.
1867	F, L, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation st., *Manch.*; 14, Red Lion-sq., W.C. 1.
1807) 1907)	F, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1909	A, F, P, V, Bu	Drapers' and General	103 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1807	L, F, M, A, G	Eagle, Star and British Dom.	Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C. 3.
1904	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1823	F, L, A, V	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edin.*; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1880	A, G, F, V	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1762	L	Equitable	Mansion House-street, E.C. 2.
1859	L	Equitable, United States	*New York*; 346, Strand, W.C. 2.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1802	All classes	Essex and Suffolk	*Colchester*; 56–62, New Broad-st., E.C. 3.
1898	M. Re-ins.	Essex Union	9, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
1894	(All classes (ex. L	Excess	25, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1890	A, V	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1832	L, Annuity	Friends' Prov. and Century	18, Charlotte st, *Edin.*; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1886	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	*Perth*; Aldwych, Strand, W.C. 2.
1837	L	General Life	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham Life	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1910	(A, Bo, Bu, F,) (G, Ma, P, V)	Gresham Fire and Accident	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1840	F, A, Bu, G	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1821	F, A, L, Bu, M	Guardian	11, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. 1.
1908	All classes	Hibernian	49, Dame-st., *Dublin*.
1868	Ca, V	Horse, Carriage, and General	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.
1878	Ca, V	Imp. Acc. Live Stock & Gen.	17, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers'	82, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1892 } 1907 }	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	215, Strand, W.C. 2.
1845 } 1907 }	F, A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1906	F, A, G, L, V	Law Integrity	38, Church-street, *Liverpool*.
1806	F, A, L	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1908	A, F	Legal	231, Strand, W.C. 2.
1836	All classes	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1891	Li, F, V	Licences	24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edinb.*; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M, Bo	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1888	G, M	Liverpool Mortgage	6, Castle-street, *Liverpool*.
1862	F, A, M	London and Lancashire Fire	45, Dale-st., *L'pool*; 155, Leadenhall-st., E.C. 3.
1862	L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Ma, V, M.	London and Scottish	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1860	M	London and Provincial Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1720	F, M, L, A	London Assurance	7, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1906	L, A, F, M, Mc	London General	Cleveland House, City-road, E.C. 1.
1869	All classes	London Guarantee and Acc.	20, 21 & 22, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	*Manchester*.
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; 7, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1852	L	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	M	Maritime	Brown's Buildings, *Liverpool*; 11, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	37, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	*Dudley*.
1906	All classes	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1903	F, V	Municipal Mutual	16 & 17, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1886	L, A	Mutual and Citizens'	1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1843	L	Mutual of New York	*New York*; 7 & 8, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C. 2.
1890	L, F, M, A	National Benefit	National House, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 81, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1863	G	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
1891	V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	281, Strand, W.C. 2.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	5, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	P	National Prov. Plate Glass	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1845	L	New York Life	*New York*; Trafalgar-square, W.C.
1859	F, A, M	New Zealand Marine	Queen-street, *Auckland*; 3, Finch-lane, E.C.
1909	A, F, V	North and South	5, Chapel-st., *Liverpool*.
1809	F, L, A, M	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, *Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M	Northern	1, Union-ter., *Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate-st., E.C. 2.
1797	F, A, M	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	A, Mo, G, V, F, Mc, Bu	Ocean Accident	Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1864	L, F, Bu, A	Pearl	Pearl Buildings, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phœnix	King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool*.
1901	F, V, L	Profits and Income	9, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	Temp. Address: 222–225, Strand, W.C. 2.
1865	A, Bu, Ca, F, G, P, V	Prov. Accident and Guarantee	54/55, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1889	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	*Kendal*; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	All classes	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1849	A, Bu, Ca, G, P, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford St., *Manchester*; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24–28, Lombard-street E.C. 3.
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	L, F	Royal Liver	*Liverpool*.

Estd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices
1861	L	Royal London	Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1910	F, &c.	Royal London Auxiliary	Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	L, F	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	A, L, F, V, Mc	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C. 4.
1852	L	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, *Glasgow*.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1899	Ca	Scottish Live Stock	*Perth*; Aldwych, Strand, W.C. 2.
1876	L, A, F, V, Mc, M	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St. Andrew-square, *Edinburgh*; 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1883	L	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasg.*; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1824	F, L, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	M	Sea	Exchange Bldgs., *Liverpl.*; 31, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1872	F, M, A	South British	2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1825	L	Standard	3, George-st., *Edinb.*; 83, King William-st., E.C. 4.
1891	F, A, M	State	*Liverpool*; 112, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1710	F, A, Bu	Sun	Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	L	Sun Life	Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; 4 & 5, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C. 2.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	*Liverpool*; 80, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1887	Trustees & Executors	Trustees Corpn., Ltd.	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1714 1907	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1863	M, F, L, A	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., *L'pool*; 1, Threadneedle-st., E.C. 2.
1915	All classes	United British	10, St. James'-street, S.W. 1.
1902	A, G, Bu, V, Bo	United Legal Indemnity	222-225, Strand, W.C. 2.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.	196, Strand, W.C. 2.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*; 78, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1868	Ca, V	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C. 2.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	*Birmingham*; 20 & 23, Holborn, W.C.
1798	Pensions, &c.	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2.
1851	F, M	Western	14, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	F, A	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*; 3, Princes-street, E.C. 2.
1717 1906	All classes except L&M	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
1894	M	World Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 2.
1824	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, *York*; Bank-bldgs., E.C. 2.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from assessment to this duty in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, in most cases.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are usually subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character.

INQUIRIES. On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

(*a*) *Life*, uniform premium for whole life.
(*b*) ,, half ,, ,, first 5 years.
(*c*) ,, limited ,, ,, 20 or 25 years.
(*d*) ,, without profits.
(*e*) *Endowment*, decreasing premium ("net cost").
(*f*) ,, uniform ,,
(*g*) ,, half ,, for first 5 years.
(*h*) ,, without profits.
(*i*) ,, Educational Policy.
(*j*) ,, to mature at age 55, 60 or 65 (combined with sickness and accident benefits up to age selected).
(*k*) *Non-Medical Examination* policies.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

Letters.

Not exceeding 3 oz. ..... 2*d.*
For every additional 1 oz., or fraction of 1 oz. ..... ½*d.*
Limit: length 2 ft.; width 1 ft.; depth 1 ft.
Weight unlimited.

Printed Papers.

Not exceeding 1 oz. ..... ½*d.*
Exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz. ... 1*d.*
For every additional 2 oz., or fraction ..... ½*d.*
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size, as *Letters.*

Newspaper Rate.

Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... 1*d.*
For every additional 6 oz., or fraction of 6 oz. ..... ½*d.*

*** If two or more copies are enclosed in a single packet, each copy will be liable to the same postage as if it had been posted separately.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size, as *Letters.*

Parcels.

Not exceeding 2 lb. ..... 9*d.*
" " 5 lb. ..... 1*s.*
" " 8 lb. ..... 1*s.* 3*d.*
" " 11 lb. (limit) ..... 1*s.* 6*d.*
Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, postcards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency.*

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post-cards, printed papers, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. The above rules apply also to *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice of removal and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels, and for the re-direction and (postal) forwarding of telegrams. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1*s.* for second, 1*s.* third, and 5*s.* each subsequent year.

REGISTRATION.—Registered letters and parcels *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* The registration fee is 2*d.* exclusive of postage. With a further 2*d.* the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary parcels. Inland packets marked "Registered" or containing coin or jewellery, if found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (4*d.*), carrying no compensation. COMPENSATION for loss or damage in the post of articles adequately packed.—The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are:—Fee 2*d.*, compensation £5; 3*d.*, £20; and 1*d.* for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s.* 10*d.* for £400. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given when the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered *Letter* Post; the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery, watches, &c.*, is only given on *registered* packets; for *glass, crockery, greases, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels.* Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered *letters*, unless conspicuously marked "*Fragile, with care.*"

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, ½*d.*

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are three services:—(1) By special messenger all the way, week-days only, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, *which must be prepaid*, 6*d.* per mile, or part of a mile, with 1*d.* on each *separate* packet after the first, up to ten; also a special charge of 6*d.* on each packet over 1 lb. in weight. Live animals, liquids, and loose money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis.* (2) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 6*d.* as before, *exclusive* of postage, with special charges as before except weight fee). (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (6*d.* per mile for one packet, and 1*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner; for (2), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d.* For Sundays and Holidays, *see* p. 400.

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—On payment of 3*d.* to a servant of any of the chief railways, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate, letters not exceeding 3 oz. will be forwarded, and passed on from one company to another at a junction, by the next available train or steamship, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be transferred thence to the nearest letter-box for postal delivery. The letter may be taken to a passenger station of the railway company, or sent there by express delivery, on week-days. The letter may be forwarded after conveyance by train by express service (if clearly so marked, crossed front and back with a vertical line, and properly prepaid). Express messengers may be telegraphed for to meet it.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 2d. or more*, undelivered, are returned unopened if bearing sender's name and address; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge, a registration fee of 2*d.* being charged should anything of

value be inside. Letters containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are at once destroyed. Parcels containing no address, and not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months; or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding* 1½*d.* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of. Undelivered *foreign letters, &c.*, are returned, unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; *parcels* are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Correspondence of any kind may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is not taken in, but is at once treated as undelivered. All persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Poste Restante letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; others, only one fortnight. After these intervals they are treated as undelivered (*see* above). Poste Restante correspondence, however, which bears a request for return within a *less* time, if not delivered, is dealt with accordingly.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (*see* p. 393).

Post Cards.

Postage, 1*d.* The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, both inland and foreign. Plain cards (maximum size 5½ × 3½, minimum 4 × 2¾ in.), like but not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad. Reply halves are available for transmission to the country of origin, and to that country alone, and must bear the words "Post Card—Gt. Britain and Ireland," and "Reply."

Samples.

Samples can no longer be sent by Inland Post at any rates other than the Letter and Parcel Rates.

Printed Papers Post (*see* p. 393).

This section takes the place of "Book Packet Post."

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 oz.

By this post may be sent books, *printed* commercial forms, *e.g.*, invoices, receipts, estimates, share transfer notices, applications for employment; deeds and agreements; circulars; Christmas, etc., cards; MS., proofs and examination papers with corrections, drawings or photographic prints (when not on brittle or fragile substance); together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, *and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter*; any writing must refer solely to subject-matter of the document, or consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initals.

Circulars wholly or partly printed in imitation type-writing are only admissible by this post if at least 20 identical copies are handed together *explicitly as such* over the counter at a Head or Branch Post Office.

Newspaper Post.

This post is available for newspapers registered at the G.P.O., including any supplements thereof. ½*d.* for every 6 oz., *plus* ½*d.* Packing as for "printed papers" (*see above*). No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered as such at G.P.O., and Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers may be treated as printed papers.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter (*see* p. 393). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post," and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded; a mounted postman must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to or from the Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty, which may not be evaded by Letter Post; the sender must, in the former case, declare contents when posting.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers not registered at G.P.O., periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked "Blind Literature" outside, with name and address of sender: 2 oz., ½*d.*; 5 lb., 1*d.*; 6 lb. (maximum), 2*d.* Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s.* 6*d.*—*for list of latter see p.* 406) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* Books of 18 2*d.* and 6 1*d.* stamps, 3*s.* 6*d.* Rolls of 480, 500 and 1,000 ½*d.*, 1*d.*, and 2*d.* stamps are also sold, 2*d.*, 2*d.* and 4*d.* extra respectively. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmen are authorised to sell ½*d.*, 1*d.*, and 2*d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 4*d.* embossed stamp for the payment of the registration 2*d.* and postage 2*d.*, are of four sizes: F, 5½ in. × 3¼ in., 4½*d.* each; G, 6 in. × 3¾ in., 5*d.* each; H, 8 in. × 5 in., 5½*d.* each; K, 11½ in. × 6 in., 6*d.* each.

LETTER CARDS with 2*d.* stamp, one 2½*d.*; 3, 7¼*d.*; 5, 1*s.*; 10, 2*s.*

POST CARDS impressed with a penny stamp: Single, Thin—one, 1¼*d.*; 2, 2¼*d.*; 5, 5½*d.*; 11, 1*s.* Stout—one, 1¼*d.*; 5, 6*d.*; 10, 1*s.* Reply—one, 2¼*d.*; 5, 11*d.*; 11, 2*s.*

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES with 2*d.* stamp; 1, 2¼*d.*; 5, 11*d.*; 11, 2*s.*

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with 1*d.* stamp; 1, 1¼*d.*; 2, 2¼*d.*; 5, 5½*d.*; 22, 2*s.*

Spoiled Stamps.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage pro-

vided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage, revenue, or insurance, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices (*see also* p. 411).

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Metropolis is divided for postal purposes into eight Head Districts, each comprising a certain number of Delivery Districts as indicated below :—

East Central (E.C.)	4	North Western (N.W.)	10
West Central (W.C.)	8	South Eastern (S.E.)	27
Eastern (E.)	17	South Western (S.W.)	19
Northern (N.)	22	Western (W.)	14

To avoid delay in delivery, the initials of the Head District, and the number of the proper delivery office should appear in the address of all *postal* packets. Each Head District has a Head Office (addresses given on pp. 257–8), Branch Offices, and others, the total number of offices in the London Postal Area being about a thousand.

FOREIGN MAILS, rendered irregular by the War, are not yet stabilised; only the following indications can be given (dates and times are the latest times for posting at G.P.O.):—*Letter Mails* leave *weekly* for Canada (Direct Packet); British W. Africa; S. Africa (Fr., 7.30 a.m., or 11.15 a.m. with late fee, 6*d.*); Aden, E. Africa, Persia, India, Straits Settlements, Indo-China, S. China (Th., 6 p.m., or 9.0 p.m. with late fee, 6*d.*); Australia: *about twice weekly* for N. Central and Northern S. America, West Indies, Japan, and N. China; *daily or almost daily* for Egypt, Greece, Serbia, and S.E. Europe; *daily or several times daily* to Scandinavia and Central, S. and W. Europe. The daily mails are: *Vià* Boulogne, 6.30 a.m.; *vià* Ostend, 6.45 a.m., noon; *vià* Calais, 9.0 a.m., 3.0 p.m., 6.0 p.m.; Holland, Antwerp, and Brussels, 5.30 p.m. (*See also* Air Mail Service, p. 397). *Parcel Mails* are rather less frequent in general, except to countries given under "*weekly*" letter mails. The mail for S. Africa leaves Th. morning; for India, Egypt, and the East, Tu. nights. (*See also* p. 397).

INLAND MAILS. (Letters and Cards).—The latest time of posting without late fee for Provincial Night Mails, at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, Charing Cross, Paddington (Spring St. and London St.), and certain E.C. Offices, is 5 p.m., elsewhere in Head Districts, 5.30 p.m. *Registered letters* must, as a rule, be posted half-an-hour earlier than ordinary letters; but the times at G.P.O. are 5.30 p.m. for General, 7.30 for Late Night Mails, 9.0 for Midnight, Early Morning, and Scotch Day Mails (8.0 on Saturdays), and for London first morning delivery, 7.15 a.m. for Irish and N. Wales Day Mail.

LATE FEES.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp (½*d.* inland, 1*d.* for abroad), if posted in special boxes at certain offices or termini, after the ordinary hour of collection, but before the times given below, are included in certain mails:—*Foreign Mails:* at G.P.O. (*see also* above): *vià* Calais, 9.30 a.m., 7.0 p.m.); Holland, etc., 6.0 p.m.; *Inland:* General Night Mails at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, 7.30 p.m. (except E. and S.E. 7.15); at Railway Termini (platform box or box on Sorting Carriage) up to 3 minutes before the departure of the following mail (trains: Cannon St. (S.E.), 11.43 p.m.; Liverpool St. (G.E.) Ipswich line 6.55 a.m., Cambridge line 10.7 p.m.; King's + (G.N.) 4.55 a.m., 8.25 p.m.; Euston (N.W.) 9.30 p.m., (N.W. & Irish) 8.20 a.m., 8.45 p.m., (N.W. & Scotch) 8.30 p.m.; Paddington (G.W.) 5.30 a.m., 9.6 p.m.; Waterloo (S.W.) 10 p.m. *Registered letters* can be received at the Sorting Carriage of the trains up to the same times, on payment of 1*s.* late fee, or at G.P.O. up to 7.30 (*Ex.*) for Night, Scotch and Irish, up to 8 p.m. (2*d.*) for Late Night Mails. For Sunday arrangements, *see* p. 400.

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N.B.—In certain colonies and foreign countries the rates of postage to the United Kingdom are higher than those *from* the United Kingdom given below.

Letters.

The letter rate *from* the United Kingdom to the *British Possessions* generally, to H.M. Troops abroad, or H.M. Ships in Foreign Waters (c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. 1), to the *United States of America*, and the British Postal Agencies in *Morocco** is 2*d.* the first ounce and 1*d.* for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to *all other places*† is 2½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Limits of size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—FOR LETTERS AND PARCELS *to the Expeditionary Forces, see* special leaflets, obtainable at Post Offices, for special regulations.

Post Cards.

1*d.* single, 2*d.* reply. (*See also p.* 394.)

Reply Coupons.

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes (2½*d.*) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of 3*d.* each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(*a*) PRINTED PAPERS: Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d.* per 2 oz. To *Canada and Newfoundland* there is also a special Magazine Post for magazines, newspapers, and trade journals sent *by direct packet*, if properly registered for such post (this is frequently indicated on the outside of the magazine) and packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, otherwise complying with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post mentioned on p. 394. Rate; 2–6 oz., 1*d.*; 1½ lb., 1½*d.*; and ½*d.* per ½ lb. up to 5 lb., 5*d.*

(*b*) COMMERCIAL PAPERS: Legal and mercantile documents, MSS., invoices, &c., partly written, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 2½*d.*

(*c*) PATTERNS (*bonâ fide*), SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS, keys, fresh-cut flowers, etc., ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 1*d.*

To the British Empire or non-Union countries‡ the limits are: Size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft.; weight, generally 5 lb. To countries in the Postal Union: Size, (*a*) and (*b*) 1½ × 1 × 1 ft., (*c*) 12 × 8 × 4 in.; weight, (*a*) and (*b*) 4 lb., (*c*) 12 oz. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are: (*a*) and (*b*) 30 × 4 in., (*c*) 12 × 6 in. Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets are *stopped*. Double the deficit is the maximum charge on underpaid packets. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels from abroad are subject to British Customs examination and charges, which, with a fee of 2*d.*, must be paid before delivery to addressee.

Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a P.O., or the P.O. Guide consulted, before packing. Parcels can be *insured* for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to *Customs*,

* Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier, Tetuan.

† Now including the treaty ports of China.

‡ Afghanistan, Bahrein, Friendly Is., Johore, Muscat, Nigeria, Nyasaland, N. Rhodesia, Trengganu; *also* Morocco, except at the P.O. Agencies of Union countries.

and contents and value must be declared on special forms; undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U.S.A.). (Rebate of Custom Duty is allowed on British goods by certain colonies.) The Customs charges of certain countries can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to one-half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee. *Packing* must be substantial, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. *Delivery* in many countries is only to a post office, station, or customs house, whence addressee, who is notified of its arrival, must arrange conveyance. In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies. Certain articles are *prohibited*; among them letters nearly everywhere.

To most countries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet (New Zealand and Apia, 4 feet). Parcels for Canada, except umbrellas, etc., must not be longer than 2½ feet. To Italy and Greece and their Colonies, to Abyssinia, Argentine, Brazil, most French Colonies, Honduras Rep. (Pacific coast), the independent W. Indies, Portuguese Timor, Pitcairn I., and Paraguay, the maximum length is 2 feet, length and girth combined about 4 feet; in many cases, however, narrow parcels (umbrellas, sticks, etc.) may be longer.

Imperial British Parcel Rates.

The "triple system" of 3 lb. 1*s.*, 7 lb. 2*s.*, 11 lb. 3*s.* is charged to Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. Togoland, Brit. Somaliland, Brunei, Ceylon, China (Brit. Agencies*), Cyprus, Falkland Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, and Indian P.O. Agencies†◊¶, Jamaica, Labuan, Leeward Is. (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola), Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Mesopotamia († only), Morocco (Brit. Post. Agencies‡), North Borneo State, Persia (◊ only), St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Is.

For 3, 7, *and* 11 *lb.* the rates are: Canada and Newfoundland, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.* 7*d.*, 3*s.* 11*d.*; New Zealand, Cook Is., etc., 1*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*, 4*s.*; Fiji, 1*s.* 11*d.*, 3*s.* 11*d.*, 5*s.* 11*d.*; Tonga, 1*s.* (*viâ* New Zealand), 2*s.* 4*d.*, 3*s.* 8*d.*, 5*s.*; Nigeria and Gold Coast, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Seychelles, Uganda, Zanzibar, Brit. E. Africa, Kenya Colony and Protectorate, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Brit. Cent. Africa (Nyasaland Prot.), 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*; Pitcairn I., 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 6*s.*; Tanganyika Territory: (Langenburg and Songea Provs., 4*s.*, 5*s.*, 6*s.*; Lake Victoria Area, 2*s.* 4*d.*, 4*s.* 8*d.*, 7*s.*; Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere, 1*s.* 9*d.*, 3*s.* 1*d.*, 4*s.* 5*d.*).

The charges to other parts of the Empire *for the first lb. and for each succeeding lb. to* 11 *lb.* are as follow:—

Australia (with Norfolk I.), 1*s.*, 6*d.*; South Africa (British):—Union (with Brit. Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland), 9*d.*, 9*d.*; Bechuan. Prot. with S.W. Africa (formerly German), 1*s.*, 1*s.*; Rhodesia (every Thursday; mark "*via* Cape Town," and "Southern" or "Northern," as the case may be; rates respectively, 1*s.* 4*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*, and 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.*); Gilbert and Ellice, New Hebrides and Santa Cruz, Brit. Solomon Is., and Brit. New Guinea (Papua), also (formerly German) New Guinea, Nauru (Marshall Is.), and Bismarck Archip., 1*s.* 2*d.*, 10*d.*

* Amoy, Canton, Chefu, Fuchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei.

† Indian P.O. Agencies in Mesopotamia: Abul Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Basra City, Fao, Kut, Naseriyeh, Qalat Saleh, Suk-esh-Sheyukh, Zubair, and others.

§ Indian P.O. Agencies in Persia: Abudan, Ahwaz, Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Chahbar, Henjam, Jask, Linga, Mohammerah, and others on the Persian Gulf: Bahrein, Dubai, Koweit, Muscat.

¶ Indian P.O. Agencies in Tibet: Gyangtse, Pharijong, Yatung (Chumbi).

‡ Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier, Tetuan.

Foreign Parcel Rates, with approximate duration and frequency of post.	3 lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Abyssinia (over 14 days, 3 townsonly)	4	6	4	6	4	6
Algeria (5–8 days, daily)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Argentine (over 23 days, 6 monthly)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Austria (Republic) (daily)	1	7	1	11	2	3
Azores, *viâ* Lisbon (2–3 weeks)	2	4	2	7	3	11
Balearic Is. (daily)	1	9	2	1	2	5
Belgium (daily)	1	0	1	4	1	9
Bolivia, *viâ* Argentine & Chile resp.	2	3-2	6	3-1	3	5 3/11-4 6
Brazil (eight states only)	2	6	3	6	4	6
Bulgaria (by sea, irregular)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Cameroons (about monthly)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Canary Is.	1	6	1	10	2	2
Cape Verde Is. (about 3 weeks)	3	7	3	10	4	2
Caroline and Palaos Is. (*suspended*)	2	2	3	3	3	7
Chile (38 d.), *viâ* Valparaiso	2	0	3	0	4	0
China (Chinese P.O. & Macao) wkly.)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Colombia (Caldas, Cauca, El Valle, and Narino Depts.) (over 23 days)	3	6	4	10	5	10
Colombia (elsewhere) (over 17 days)	2	7	3	3	3	7
Congo, Belgian (5–6 wks., monthly)	1	2	2	4	3	6
Corsica, *viâ* France (4 days, 4 wkly.)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Costa Rica	1	8	3	1	4	6
Cuba (3–4 weeks)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Czecho-Slovakia (Bohemia, &c., dly.)	1	7	1	11	2	3
Dahomey, Niger (Military Territory) and Ivory Coast	2	2	2	6	2	10
Denmark (4 weekly) & Greenland	1	0	1	4	1	7
Dominican Republic, *viâ* France	2	6	2	10	3	2
Dutch East Indies (about weekly)	2	6	3	3	4	0
,, Guiana, *viâ* Brit. Guiana	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, West Indies	1	8	2	4	3	0
Ecuador, *viâ* Guayaquil (31 days)	3	0	4	6	6	0
Egypt and Sudan, direct (Tuesdays)	1	0	1	9	2	6
Fanning I. (over 28 days, monthly)	1	7	3	3	4	11
Faroe (3 days)	1	0	1	4	1	7
Finland, *viâ* Sweden	1	9	2	3	2	10
France (Rly. deliv. exc. Als.-Lor.)	1	0	1	4	1	7
French Guiana (22 d.) & W. Indies (15 d.)	1	2	2	6	2	10
,, Guinea, Congo & Togoland	2	2	2	6	2	10
,, Indo-China (4–8 weeks)	1	4	3	1	3	5
,, Oceania (2–3 months)	3	0	4	0	6	0
,, Somali Coast (2 weeks)	2	3	2	7	2	11
Germany (daily)	1	2	1	6	1	10
Greece (8–12 d.; high rate, 2 wkly.)	1	4-2/4	1	10-2	8	2/4-3/0
Guatemala (about 5 wks., monthly)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Hayti	2	2	2	6	2	10
Holland (1–2 days, daily)	0	10	1	2	1	6
Honduras, Rep. (Atlantic & Pacific coasts respectively)	2/0-2/11		3/6-3/3		4/0-3/7	
Hungary (unoccupied terr., daily)	1	11	2	3	2	7
Iceland	2	2	2	5	3	4
Italian Somaliland (Benadir, 3 wks.)	2	9	3	1	3	5
Jamaica, Brit. Africa, & Rhodes	2	4	2	8	3	0
Italy (daily, *viâ* Fr. & Ger. resp.)	1/6-2/2		1/10-2/6		2/2-2/10	
Japan, Corea, &c., *viâ* Suez (wkly.)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Liberia (about 26 days, monthly)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Libya (Tripoli & Cyrenaica)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Luxembourg (daily)	1	0	1	4	1	9
Madagascar & Comoro Is. (3–4 wks.)	2	2	2	11	3	3
Madeira (Thursdays)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Mauritania (14 days, monthly)	1	9	2	1	2	5
Mexico (21–32 days)	1	6	2	8	3	8
Montenegro (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
New Caledonia	2	2	3	3	3	7
Nicaragua (about 4 weeks)	3	0	4	6	6	0
Norway & (in summer) Spitsbergen	1	0	1	4	1	7
Palestine (S. of Acre), occupation	1	11	2	7	3	3
Panama Republic (22–23 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Paraguay (5–6 weeks), limit 7 lb.	2	8	4	0	—	
•Persia (5 wks., Persian P.O.s. (*see also* India §, *preceding column*)	..		..		..	
Peru (47 days), Loreto Dept. 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*	2	0	3	0	4	0
Portugal; daily (6 d.), (also (irreg., 7*d.* less)	2/0-3/0		3/0-4/6		4/0-5/0	
Portuguese E. Africa (5 weeks)	1	11	2	3	2	7
,, India (Tuesdays)	1	11	2	3	2	7
,, Timor (about weekly)	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, W. Afr. (5–6 w.)	3	0	3	9	4	6
Réunion (about 4 weeks)	3	7	3	10	4	2
Rumania	2	2	2	11	3	3
•Russia, North (*suspended*)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Russia-in-Asia (Amur & Maritime Provs., & Saghalien)	2	2	2	6	2	10
St. Pierre and Miquelon (12–14 days)	3	2	4	2	5	4
Salvador (about 4 weeks)	2	1	2	11	3	9
	2	9	4	1	5	0

• Paper or cardboard packing not sufficient.

Foreign Parcel Rates—*continued.*	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Samoa (Apia), *vid* N. Zealand (about 3 months)	2 4	3 8	5 0
Senegal, Upper Sen., & Niger (Civil)	1 9	2 1	2 5
Serbia (*suspended*)	2/2–2/9	2/6–3/1	2/10–3/5
Siam (about weekly)	2 6	3 8	4 10
Spain (Railway delivery) (4–6 days)	1 6	1 10	2 2
Sweden, direct (4 days; twice wkly.)	1 2	1 10	2 6
Switzerland, *vid* France (daily)	1 4	1 8	2 0
Syria (Acre to Alexandretta, etc.)	1 10	1 8	2 6
Tunis (8–10 days; 4 weekly)	2 2	2 6	2 10
Turkey (Smyrna & Constantinople)	1 0	1 9	2 6
*U.S.A. *and Dependencies*, Official	1 3	2 3	3 3
*U.S.A. *only*, Semi-Official,—Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey and New York *Cities* (about 10 days)	3 0	4 0	5 0
All other places, except Alaska (2–3 weeks)	4 6	5 6	6 6
Uruguay (over 22 days; 6 monthly)	2 0	3 0	4 0
Venezuela	2 8	3 4	4 0

General Regulations: Foreign and Colonial Post.

INSURANCE.—Insurance may be effected on *parcels* to almost all countries up to £400, according to destination, at the following rates:—4*d.* for £12; and 2*d.* for every additional £12 up to 5*s.* 10*d.* for £400. Parcels sent to the U.S. by the *semi-official* service are insurable at 6*d.* per £12 up to £120. Compensation up to £1 is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Egypt, Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, with the larger foreign countries, including the semi-official U.S.A. service, if certificate of posting is produced. Only securities, bank notes, etc., properly packed, and sealed everywhere with a private mark, can be insured by *letter* post.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (*not* money, securities, letters, or commercial papers) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Luxembourg, Switzerland. Postage 1*s.* to 3*s.*; maximum weight 2 lb., size 12×4×4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates as for parcels; limit £400.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A reciprocal service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and the following: Aden, Algeria, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. Somaliland, Ceylon, Corsica, China (Shanghai and Wei-hai-wei only), Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco (Tangier only), New Zealand, N. Borneo, Nyasaland (£20), N. Rhodesia (Broken Hill, Livingstone, Lusakas, Mazabuca only), S. Rhodesia, Sudan (£20), Falkland Is. (Port Stanley only), Fiji Is., France, Gambia (£20), St. Lucia, Sarawak (£30), Seychelles, Str. Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Zanzibar. Fees for collection: 4½*d.* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½*d.* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is £40 (fee 3*s.* 6*d.*), where not otherwise shown in above list. Addressee has generally also to pay, besides Customs, if any, 4*d.* (as in U.K.) or 6*d.* fee (not prepayable) on delivery. If Trade Charge cannot be collected at first or one alternative address, parcel is returned at sender's expense unless abandonment is definitely requested.

* The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official service (United States Post Office) and a semi-official service (American Express Company). Customs charges cannot be prepaid by sender in the official service. A parcel forwarded by the semi-official service may, without extra charge, be sent through New York in Bond for Customs examination at any one of the "United States Ports of Entry," or Inland Custom Houses. The addressees must, however, make arrangements for the delivery after clearance. Such parcels must be plainly marked by the sender, "In bond to ——," naming the Inland Port chosen; and the same words must also be written in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration and dispatch note. (Mails twice weekly.)

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence to or from certain colonies and foreign countries, or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. 5*d.* extra is paid by the sender on parcels, 3*d.* on other matter. The rest of the charge is collected from the addressee.

AIR MAIL SERVICES convey registered and unregistered, but not insured, correspondence (except parcels) to Paris and Brussels, and thence to most parts of central and eastern Europe (saving sometimes 24 hours) and to India and the East (leaving London Fri. morning instead of Th. evening). There are at present every weekday a morning mail to Paris, and afternoon to Paris and Brussels. Packets may be posted in the usual manner, but must have "By Air Mail" prominently marked in top left-hand corner (preferably on special blue labels, obtained *gratis* from Head Post Offices or by writing to Secretary, G.P.O., London, E.C. x). *Fee:* 2*d.* per oz. *extra*, paid by postage stamps in top right-hand corner. Express delivery is obtained by further stamps (6*d.* per packet), the word "Express" being written just below "By Air Mail." (There is also a service at different rates from Toulouse to Rabat, Morocco.)‡

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens, Holloway, N. 7.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 2*d.* for inland, 2½*d.* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries).

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £20, 8*d.*; £30, 10*d.*; £40 (maximum), 1*s.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.* No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue if the official "notice to pay" is produced, or of Savings Certificates. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire; in Egypt, and at the British Agencies at Panama, China (*p.* 396, *note**), and Morocco (*p.* 396, *note‡*, except Rabat). They are *paid* (but not *issued*) at 52 Canadian offices, and *paid* in Australia only when issued to soldiers. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.*, and for 21*s.*; cost: 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*d.*; 3*s.* to 15*s.*, 1½*d.*; above 15*s.*, 2*d.* They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated, and not exceeding 3 in number) may (except for Canada) be affixed to the *face* of an order, to increase its value by 1, 2, 3 or 4 pence.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

Orders payable in British Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, and Postal Agencies, or in Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Rumania, and most of their colonies, 3*d.* every £1 or fraction;

in British S. and S.W. Africa, 1*s.* 9*d.* each £1, 5*d.* each 4*s.* or fraction; in U.S.A., special rates; elsewhere, 4*d.* every £1. Limits of amount, £20–£40.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to some colonies and foreign countries, *e.g.*, to Canada and U.S.A. (also New Zealand and Union of South Africa, certain towns only), but not Australia. Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in British Possessions only), *plus* supplementary fee of 6*d.* for foreign countries, for Canada and Newfoundland 6*d.* ordinary, or 1*s.* deferred rate, for other British Possessions, 1*s.*

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be posted, or handed in at a telegraph office, or to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 1*s.*, each further word ½*d.*; the address is charged for; payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original, redirected, or reply telegrams handed in on *Sundays, Good Friday, or Christmas Day* are charged 6*d.* extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1*d.* Certified copy 3*d.*, sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within three miles of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6*d.* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are issued gratis. Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Some Offices 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (*see* below and p. 400). For Sunday and Holiday telegrams, *see* above, below, and p. 400.

Late Fees.—A telegram may usually be got through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for the messenger, and 6*d.* an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, and 1*s.* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

Counting, &c.—Plain language, *i.e.*, Latin or any modern European language, is charged for according to the number of words; all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word *per* 5 letters. The following count one word:—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (*not* of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (2) all names of railway and coastguard stations (*not* in towns) with public telegraph; (3) words *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc.; (4) *Names* with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O'," "Mac," but not hyphened surnames; (5) each five figures; (6) each initial, *except* London Postal Districts (*p.* 395—A.M.—P.M.—H.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group; (7) signs of punctuation, etc.

Night Telegraph Letters in plain language, for delivery by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between towns whose *Head Telegraph Offices* are open always (*see* below), at 1*s.* for 36 words or less, and 1*d.* per 3 words beyond 36.

Telegraph Offices always open (*except* at hours mentioned in each case): *London*—Central (Newgate St.) and West Strand, and the following railway stations: King's Cross, London Bridge (S.E.), Liverpool Street, St. Pancras, Waterloo, Willesden, Stratford, Marylebone (except Sunday, 11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.) *Some Head Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham, Bradford (exc. Sun. to 8.30 a.m.), Brighton (exc. Sun. to 7 a.m.), Bristol, Derby, Devonport, Exeter, Holyhead, Hull, Leeds, Leicester (exc. Sun. from 5 p.m.), Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton Docks (branch office), Swansea. *Scotland*—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness. *Ireland*—Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, Queenstown. *Most Wireless Stations* (*nd*), and *Railway or Signal Stations at*: Alnmouth, Bedford M.R., Berwick (exc. Sun. 10.45–5.10), Blackburn (exc. Sun. 6 a.m.–Mon. do.), Bradford (exc. Sat. 11 p.m. Sun. 7 a.m.), Broxbourne (exc. Sun. 6 a.m.–10 p.m.), Burton M.R., Cambridge G.E. (exc. Sun. noon 1.15, 1.30–4), Carlisle M.R. (C.R. *nd*), Chester,* Chesterfield M.R. (exc. Sun 7 a.m.–Mon. do.), Chevington, Christon Bank, Crewe,* Darlington (*nd*), Doncaster, Ely, Ferry Hill (exc. Sun. 8–6, 9–12) Fishguard Harbour (exc. for despatch on Sun. 1 p.m.–Mon. 8 a.m.), Flamborough Head *d*, Folkestone Harbour (delivery only to Rly. officials on platform), Godley *nl* (Sun. only train times), Gloucester M.R., Grantham, Hereford (exc. Sun. noon 1.30, 5–6.30, 8.30–Mon. 6 a.m.), Heysham Harbour, Hitchin (exc. Sun. 6–9 a.m., 1–5 p.m.), Holyhead, Hubbert's Bridge (exc. Sun. 6 a.m.–Mon. do.), Huddersfield* (*nd*), Ipswich, Kettering, Kildare *nd* (exc. 5–7 a.m.; Sun. 5–8; noon–7), Killingworth, Kingsbridge (Dublin) *d*, Leicester M.R., Lizard (Lloyd), Low Moor (Yorks), Lucker, Mallow, March, Newport Mon. *nd* (exc. Sun. 1 p.m.–3, 10–Mon. 6 a.m.), Newton Abbot *nd*, Northallerton (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.–6 p.m.), Oxford G.W. (exc. Sun. 10 p.m.–Mon. 6 a.m.), Parkeston Quay (exc. Sun. noon–2), Peterboro' (G.N. & G.E.), Pontypool Road (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.–Mon. 6.30 a.m.), Portarlington (exc. 5–9 a.m.; and Sun. also noon 7), Portland Flagship *d*, Potters Bar (exc. Sun. 10 p.m.–Mon. 6 a.m.), Preston N.W.* *nd*, Reading G.W., Retford, Scremerston *nd*, Seghill (exc. Sun. to 6 p.m.), Selby (exc. Sun. 4.35–noon, 2–Mon. 6 a.m.), Shipley (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.–11 p.m.), Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Skipton M.R., Slough *nd*, Stannington, Stillington (exc. Sun. from 5 a.m.), Stockton-on-Tees (exc. Sun. 8.15 a.m.–6, 9–Mon. 6 a.m.), Stoke-on-Trent N.S.Ky., Swindon G.W., Taunton (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.–Mon. 6 a.m.), Thurles (exc. 5–9 a.m.; Sun. 5–8, noon–7), Trent (exc. Sun.; *d* 8.8), Tutbury (exc. 6–8 a.m., 8 p.m.–10; and exc. Sun.), Wakefield (Kirkgate), Woking (exc. Sun. 1 p.m.–5, 11–Mon. 6 a.m.), Worcester G.W. (exc. Sun. noon–1.30, 3.45–4.45, 11–Mon. 6 a.m.), York.

N.B.—Railway, etc., Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.

Rates for Telegraphing Abroad.

Full Rates per word (minimum 10*d.*) from any part of the U.K. are as follows:—

EUROPE: Albania (Kanina, Vallona) –/4½; Alsace Lorraine –/2½; Andorra –/2½; Austria (German A.)–/3½; Belgium –/2½; Bosnia Herzegovina –/3½; Bulgaria –/4½; Czecho-Slovakia –/3½; Croatia –/3½; Dalmatia –/3½; Denmark –/2½; Esthonia –/5½; Finland –/4; France –/2½; Germany –/3; Gibraltar –/3; Greece, with Corfu, Crete, Euboea, Poros –/5½, other Greek Islands –/6; Holland –/2½; Hungary /4; Illyrian Littoral 2½; Italy /2½; Latvia –/5½; Lithuania – 5½; Luxemburg –/2½; Montenegro –/3½; Norway –/2½; Poland –/3½; Portugal –/3; Roumania –/4; Russia-in-Europe *suspended except to* Alexandrovsk, Archangel, Murmansk –/5½, and Caucasus 1/–; Serbia –/3½; Slavonia –/3½; Spain –/3, –/5, and –/2½; Sweden –/2½; Switzerland –/2½; Trentino –/2½; Trieste –/2½; Turkey –/6.

ASIA: Aden◊ 2/–; Annam◊ 13 places 3/–, elsewhere 3/6; Arabia (*see* Aden, Hedjaz, Muscat); Boukhara *suspended*; Burma◊ 1/8; Cambodia◊ 3/–; Ceylon◊ 1/8; China: Macao◊ 3/2, elsewhere (certain towns◊††) 3/–; Chosen (Corea)◊ 3/4; Cilicia *nu*: Adani, Bozanti, Kozan, Mersine,

* Accepts only urgent telegrams except from passengers.

N.B.—Signs refer to what *precedes* them, viz., either to a *whole* country or only to a particular place, or rate.

§ The deferred rate (abbrev. "*d.*") system applies to places and rates marked thus. *See* p. 400 *and* N.B. *above.*

†† Amoy, Canton, Chefu, Fuchow, Hankow, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiaochow, Ningpo, Pekin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Wei-hai-wei, and certain oth. towns.

nu.—See "Urgent Telegrams" below.

Osmanie, Tarsous 1/4, elsewhere only by post from Alexandria 1/–; Cochin China§ 3/–; Hedjaz: Djedda and Mecca 2/6, Iambo 2/10, Medina 3/2; Hong-kong§ (*see* China); India§ 1/8; Japan§ 3/4; Kwang Tung Peninsula: *viâ* Japan 3/4§, *viâ* China 3/– (Dairen only§); Kwangchowan (*see* Quang-); Laos§ 3/–; Malay Peninsula: Kelantan 2/11 and 3/9, elsewhere§ 2/10; Manchuria (*see* China); Mesopotamia (Abadan, Ahvaz, Dizfoul, Mohammerah, Shuster, § 2/3; 50 other places, includ. Bagdad, Basrah, Mosul 2/6§); Muscat§ 2/2; Palestine§ *nu*: Bethlehem, Gaza, Joffa, Jerusalem, Haifa, Hebron, Nablus, Nazareth, Ramallah, Ramleh, Safed 1/1 (elsewhere only by post from Alexandria 1/–); Persia: Abadan§ 2/3, Bunder Abbas§ 2/9, elsewhere 2/8 (*df.* only to members of occupying forces and at places in military occupation§); Persian Gulf§ 2/2 (Bahrein and Lingah§ 2/6); Quang-Tchéou-Wan 3/6; Russia-in-Asia: Transcaspia *suspended*, Siberia 4/4; Saghalien (Japanese)§ 3/4; Sarawak § 3/8 (except to Kuching, Miri, Sadong, Sibu, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for); Siam 2/10 and 3/6; Syria § *nu*: 47 places 1/3 (elsewhere only by post from Alexandria 1/–§); Tonquin§ 3/6.

AFRICA: Abyssinia 1/7; British Central A. (Nyasaland) 2/5; — *East Africa*:—*British*: E. A. Prot. and Uganda, Kenya Colony and Prot.,§ 2/3 (Kismayu§ 3/3); Somaliland (Berbera and Bulhar) § 2/6; Zanzibar 2/–§ (Pemba 2/2); *Formerly German* (Tanganyika Territ.); Brit. occupation§ 2/3 (Bukoba§ 2/8), Belgian occup. (8 places)§ 2/6; *French*: Somali Coast (Djibouti)§ 2/3; *Italian*: Kryti ea§ 1/6, Somaliland (Benadir) 2/–; *Portuguese*: Nyassa Co.'s offices§ 2/3, elsewhere§ 2/2 (Beira and Mozambique Towns, Quelimane, and Lourenco Marquez 2/1§)—Egypt§ (Alexandria 1/–, Souakim 1/4; elsewhere: 1st region 1/–, 2nd 1/1, 3rd 1/4); Madagascar§ 2/8—*North Africa*:—*French*: Algeria –/3, Morocco (8 places –/3½, 24 places incl. Tangier –/4, 4 places –/5; elsewhere –/6½ by post from Tangier, or 1/7½ by wireless), Tunis –/3; *Italian*: Libya (Tripoli)–/7; *Spanish*: Segangan –/3½, elsewhere –/3 (*viâ* Marconi –/2½)—Nyasaland (*see* Br. Cent. Afr.); Soudan§ 1/4—*South Africa, British*:—Un. of S. Africa (Cape with Basutoland and Brit. Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange Free State, Transvaal)§ 2/–; Rhodesia N. 2/5 (§, *exc.* Abercorn, Fife, and Ft. Jameson); Rhodesia S., with Bechuanaland Prot.§ 2/2: S.W. Africa (*formerly German*)§ 2/2.—*West Africa*:—*British*: Bathurst§ 2/6; Gold Coast§ 3/2 (Accra, Secondi§ 3/–); Nigeria§ 3/2 (Bonny and Lagos§ 3/–); Sierra Leone§ 2/9 (S. L. *town*, Cline Town, Water Street 2/6§); *Belgian*: Congo§: places in Katanga§ 2/9 (except 4 places 2/7), elsewhere 2/9 (except 9 places 2/11); *Cameroons* (Duala only)§ 3/10; *French*: Dahomey§ 3/8; Equatorial Africa§ 1st Zone 4/3, and 4/6, 3rd 4/8; Guinea§ 2/11; Ivory Coast§ 3/3; Mauritania§ 1/4½; Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger§ 1/4½; Tchad 1/10½; *Liberia*§ 4/–; *Portuguese*: Angola§ 5/6 (Benguela, Lounda, Mossamedes *towns* 5/5§); Cabinda§ 4/8; Guinea: Principe Is.§ 5/–, St. Thomé Is.§ 5/–, Bissao and Bolama§ 3/6, elsewhere§ 3/7; *Spanish*: Fernando Po§ 5/– ("Post" must precede, and "St. Thomé Island" follow address); *Togoland*§ 3/3.

AMERICA: Argentine§ 2/9†¶; Bolivia§ 2/9† (Riberalta§, only by wireless *viâ* Viacha, 1/– extra; Brazil: Acre district 4/7 & 5/1 (Porto Velho 4/7 & 4/9), Pernambuco Town§ 1/7, Fernando Noronha§ 2/7, Amazon Co.'s offices§¶ 1st Zone 3/10 and 5/–, elsewhere§¶ 2/7); *Canada nu*‡ (§; *df.*, *viâ* Imperial only, is ½ full rate, less –/1½):—Cape Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Que. 1/–; Man. 1/5; Alta., Sask. 1/6; B.C. 1/6 to 3/2; Yukon 2/4 to 3/2—Chile§† 2/9 (Punta Arenas§†¶); Colombia *nu*: Buenaventura 2/9†, elsewhere 3/5 (Marconi 3/–); Costa Rica *nu* 3/4; Ecuador *nu*† 2/9; Guatemala *nu* 3/4 (San José de G. 3/1); Guiana: Brit. *nu*§‡ 2/6, Dutch 6/9, French 5/10; Honduras *nu*: Brit. 2/6, Republic 3/4; Labrador‡ 1/2; Mexico *nu*‡ (M. City, Pto. Mexico, Veracruz, Salina Cruz 2/–; S. Rosalia de la Baja California 1/9: 12 places 1/6; 4 places 2/4: elsewhere 2/1); Newfoundland (*exc.* Labrador, *q.v.*)‡ 1/–; Nicaragua *nu* 3/4 (S. Juan del Sur 3/1); Panama Rep. and Canal Zone *nu*: Bocas del Toro 3/6 (Marconi 3/3), Colon and Panama† 2/8, elsewhere 2/9 (Marconi 2/6); Paraguay§†¶ 2/9; Peru§ 2/9 (Iquitos 3/2 *df.* 1/9½; Itaya, Masisea, Orellana, Pto. Bermudez, Putumayo, Requena 3/9‡ *df.* 2/4½); Salvador *nu* 3/4 (Libertad 3/1)—*U.S.A.*‡*nu*:—Conn., Mass., Me., N.H., R.I., Vt. 1/–; Washington City (D.C.), Del., Md., N.J. (*exc.* Jersey City and Hoboken 1/–), N.Y. (*exc.* New York City and some other places 1/–), Pa. 1/2; Ala., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Miss., Ohio, Tenn., Va., W.Va., Wis. 1/3; Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. 1/6; Alaska 2/7; all other States, with Okla. and Indian Territories, 1/5 (*exc.* as follows:—in Fla., Pensacola 1/3, Key West 1/6; in Lou., New Orleans 1/3; in Minn., Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul, South St. Paul Stock Yards, Winona 1/3; in Mo., St. Louis 1/3)—Uruguay§†¶ 2/9; Venezuela *nu*** 5/–.

AUSTRALASIA**§: Commonwealth 3/–(Flinders I. and King I. 3/1, Woodlark I. 3/2); New Zealand 2/8.

ISLANDS, ETC., *not included in foregoing*: Ascension§ 2/–; Azores –/9; Bahamas§‡*nu* 2/5; Bermuda§‡*nu* 2/6; Bismarck Archip.§**: Admiralty I. [Manus], New Ireland [Kawieng] 3/4, New Britain [Rabaul] 3/3; Canaries –/5 (*viâ* Marconi –/4½); Cape Verde Is.§: St. Vincent 2/2, St. Thiago 3/1; Carolines (Yap)*§ 3/11; Cocos§ 2/–; Comoro§ 2/8; Cook or Hervey (Rarotonga)** 4/2; Cyprus§ 1/–; Dutch E. Indies (Java, D. Borneo, D. New Guinea, etc.)§ 3/2; Falklands: Pt. Stanley§ 3/11, Fox Bay 4/5; Fanning§** 2/6; Faröe –/3; Fiji§**: Suva 2/8, Levuka 2/9, Savusavu, Labasa and Taveuni 2/11, elsewhere 2/10; Formosa§ 3/4; Guam 3/10; Hawaii *nu*: Honolulu 2/7, elsewhere 3/2; Iceland –/4; Labuan§ 2/10; Madeira§ 1/–; Malta –/4; Marshalls (Nauru)§** 3/3; Mauritius§ 2/–; Midway *nu* 3/2; New Caledonia§ 3/8; New Hebrides (Vila)** 4/–; Norfolk I.§** 2/8; North Borneo§ 3/2; Ocean I.** 5/–; New Guinea, Brit. (Papua) and ex-German: Port Moresby and Samarai§** 3/2, Madang (Wilhelmshafen)§** 3/3, Eitape and Morobe§** 3/4, (Dutch: *see* D. E. Indies); Perim§ 2/–; Philippines§

N.B.—Signs refer to what *precedes* them, viz., either to a *whole* country or only to a particular place, or rate.
* "Télégraphe Restant" must appear in the address.
† *Viâ* Marconi 4*d.* : *df.* 2*d.*, but *see below* less.
‡ *Viâ* Marconi 4*d.* less (full rate only).
§ The deferred rate (abbrev. "*df.*") system applies to places and rates marked thus. *See below, and* N.B. *above.*
¶ *Viâ* Brazilian Land Lines, 3*d.* (*df.* 1½*d.*) less.
** *Viâ* Marconi 2*d.* less (full rate only).
nu.—*See* "Urgent Telegrams" below.

(Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao **3/2** *df.* **1/8**; Manila§ **3/–**; elsewhere **3/9** *df.* **2/3**); Poulo Condore **3/2**; Réunion§ **2/8**; Rhodes **–/6**; Rodriguez§ **2/6**; St. Helena§ **2/–**; St. Pierre and Miquelon *nu* **1/–**; Samoa**: Apia **3/8**, Tutuila **3/11**; Sandwich (*see* Hawaii); Seychelles§ **2/–**; Society (Tahiti)** **4/5**; Solomon Is.: Bougainville (Kieta)§** **3/4**, Tulagi **4/6**; Spitsbergen **–/6**; Tonga (Nukualofa)§ **3/8**; Vestmann Is. **–/4**; *West Indies nu*:—*British*: Antigua, Barbados, Dominica (I.), Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks I.§‡ **2/6**; *Dutch*: Aruba, Bonaire **7/2**, Curaçao **6/9**; *French*: Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique **4/4**; *Independent*: Cuba† **1/10** (Havana **1/8**); Dominican Republic (San Domingo) **4/4** (*vid* Bermuda, Jamaica, Ponce and wireless **3/11**); Hayti **3/8** (Pt. au Prince, C. Haitien, Mole St. Nicolas **3/6**); *U.S.A.*: Porto Rico‡ **2/8**; Virgin Is. (St Croix, St. Thomas) **3/1**.

URGENT TELEGRAMS at triple full rates are accepted for all places in the above list, *except* those followed by the sign *nu*. The word "Urgent" must be inserted before address, and paid for. Minimum charge, **2s. 6d.** (*See* footnote N.B. above).

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS,—Telegrams in plain English (indication LCO, charged one word) *or* French (LCF), *or sometimes* language of country of destination (LCD), for certain Extra-European places, marked thus § in the above list, are accepted at (unless otherwise mentioned) *half* rates on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission in favour of Full-rate Telegrams. This deferred service is at present suspended on certain routes, including Marconi.

PREPAID REPLIES, minimum **10d.** ("RP——," charged one word, must precede the address), are allowed; they are charged at *full* rate in all cases.

The NIGHT AND WEEK-END LETTER TELEGRAM SERVICES are suspended.

Radiotelegrams (i.e. to or from Ships).

Private messages are now accepted for H.M. Navy, as well as for merchant ships (except in Baltic, Black Sea, or Marmora). Address shall contain "British Warship" or "Steamship" respectively, name of vessel and of coast station. The Secretary, Admiralty, will furnish the latter for Navy ships, but P.O. is unable to assist choice of coast station for others, though any P.O. coast station will give all available information about a ship's position in reply to a reply-paid telegram (extra fee, **9d.**). The P.O. coast stations are: Cullercoats, Fishguard, Grimsby, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, N. Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick.

Cost of transmission from any telegraph office:—*A. Ordinary*: **1.** Through P.O. stations (*a*) to ships of British and most other nationalities: **11***d.* a word inclusive; (*b*) to Argentine, Belgian, Dutch, German, Greek, Norwegian, Portuguese ships; inland with coast-station charge **7***d.* a word, *plus* ship charge (**4***d* a word, with a minimum of **3***s* **4***d.* per message). **2.** Through coast stations abroad (on most coasts except N. America); cost of ordinary telegram to station (*see* table above), *plus* station charge (**2***d.* to **6***d.* a word, sometimes with minimum of **1***s.* **4***d.* to **5***s.*), *plus* ship charge (**4***d.* a word, with minimum **3***s.* **4***d.* for ships of nationalities given under **1** (*b*). *B. Long-distance communication* to ships beyond range of above stations: **1.** *vid* Poldhu, at night only (Marconi Station, range **1,500** miles): inland and station charge (**2***s.* **6***d.* a word inclusive), *plus* ship charge (same as in **A 2**). **2.** *via* Government stations to certain ocean liners (at present about **22** of the largest vessels; particulars at any telegraph office): **11***d.* a word inclusive. *C. Reduced rates for cross-Channel and short-voyage ships*: **1.** Through British stations (minimum always **10** words, except for Sweden-Gt. Britain Line); charge per word varies from **2½***d.* (Zeeland Co.), **3***d.* (Batavier), **3½***d.* (all British railway companies and Irish packets, and several other vessels), **4***d.* (Belgian Govt. Dover-Ostend) up to **5½***d.*, **6***d.*, **7***d.*, and **8***d.* (chiefly for ships plying as far as Bilbao or Scandinavia). **2.** Through foreign coast-stations (charge is calculated in different ways), "*e.g.*: (*a*) **10** words or less, **2***s* **6***d. plus* **2½***d.* a word, over **10** words, **7***d.* a word (Belgian Govt. boats); (*b*) **6** words or less, **1***s.* **8***d. plus* **1½***d.* per word; **8–10** words, **10***d. plus* **4***d.* per word; over **10** words, **5***d.* per word (S.W., S.E., L.B. & S.C.R. boats); (*c*) **10** words or less, **4***s.* **2***d. plus* **2½***d.* per word; over **10** words, **7½***d.* per word (G.E.R., L. & Y. boats), etc., etc.

N.B.—Signs refer to what *precedes* them, viz., either to a *whole* country or only to a particular place, or rate.

† *Via* Marconi **4***d* less (full rate only).

§ The deferred rate (abbrev. "*df.*") system applies to places and rates marked thus. *See below*, and N.B. *above*.

** *Via* Marconi **2***d.* less (full rate only).

nu.—See "Urgent Telegrams" below.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. *no Parcel Post* (whether express or otherwise), *Money and Postal Order, Savings Bank*, or Express Delivery (Service No. 1, p. 393) business is transacted. *In London* all but **35** post offices are closed. These open in the morning, **28** of them (including those on p. 398, but at Spring St., in Paddington) also in evening (stamps, telegrams). About **76** stations, chiefly S. of the Thames, send telegrams, mostly at train times (*see* also p. 398). There is no delivery of letters (except of telephone express letters, as well as of express correspondence fully prepaid, *as from G.P.O.* (**6***d.* to **5***s.* **6***d.* according to distance), marked with one thick vertical line and the words "Express Delivery on Sunday." There is no general collection till **10** p.m. to midnight; letters, etc., intended to go by provincial Sunday night mails, but not posted in time for the last Saturday collections, must be posted, with extra ½*d.* stamp, in special boxes at one of **35** offices (before times varying from **4.55** to **6** p.m.) or at one of the **9** chief railway termini (before **6** p.m., or, at the appropriate terminus, as late as times between **8.25** and **9.30**). Letters may be registered at most of the **35** post offices up to **5** minutes before box closes; or with **1***s.* fee at the Sorting Carriage on the mail train at the appropriate terminus, at times varying between **8.0** and **9.30** p.m. *Outside London* all Head Offices and most Country Sub-offices open from **8.30–10** a.m. for stamps, telegrams, registering letters (Scotland **9–10** a.m.). Many railway stations send telegrams at train times. There is only one delivery of letters (in most Scottish towns, and the smaller English and Irish villages, none); any one may prevent even this so far as relates to himself, but letters can be obtained at most Head Offices. CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.—*In London* there is the usual morning delivery of letters and parcels. When Christmas Day falls on a Sunday, parcels and express letters only are distributed. Parcels are not collected. The G.P.O. opens from **5–7** p.m. (stamps, registered letters); also certain Telegraph Offices (stamps, telegraph (p. 398), telephone, registered letters). Express letters are not accepted for delivery under Service **1**. *Outside London*: In Scotland business is as on weekdays; in England and Ireland as Sundays, but with one morning delivery of letters and parcels, even if Christmas Day, a Sunday. BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London*: One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening and "late"; of parcels, morning only. G.P.O. and Head District Offices (pp. **257–8**) open for all business except Savings Bank, Old Age Pensions, and non-telegraphic Money Order business. *Outside London*: In *Scotland*, business is generally as usual. In *England and Ireland* only one letter and parcel delivery; no Savings Bank, ordinary Money Order, or Pension business is transacted. Smaller offices are closed; the more important open in morning, (Postal orders), some also in evening. Telegraph offices nearly all open **10.30** a.m. to noon. PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in *Scotland*: Telegraph as usual, other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays and Sacramental Fast Days. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O., registration, etc., and hours as on Sundays.

POSTAGE STAMP RECORDS.

IN Paris on May **20**, **1920**, the sum of **99,500** francs (£**3,980**) was paid for a specimen of a **2***d.* (indigo) Mauritius stamp of **1847** issue, and £**1,470** for a specimen of the **1***d.* (vermilion) stamp of the same issue. The previous highest price was £**1,420** for a **2***d.* Mauritius stamp.

Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1920–1921). 401

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1920.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Import Duties.	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215° ..... 36 gals.	20 2 0
Exceeding 1215° .. 36 gals.	23 11 0
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° .. 36 gals. And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	5 0 6
CARDS, PLAYING....doz. packs	0 3 9
†CHICORY: RAW or kiln-dried cwt.	1 19 8
Roasted or ground .....lb.	0 0 6
CHLORAL HYDRATE.....lb.	0 1 9
CHLOROFORM .....lb.	0 4 4
CIDER .....gal.	0 0 4
‖CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS: Blank film, per linear foot	0 0 0½
Positives, ,, ,,	0 0 1
Negatives, ,, ,,	0 0 5
‖CLOCKS, WATCHES, and component parts thereof: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	
†COCOA .....cwt.	2 2 0
Husks and Shells .....cwt.	0 6 0
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate. Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
Cocoa Butter .....lb.	0 0 4½
†COFFEE.....cwt.	2 2 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground .....lb.	0 0 6
Coffee and Chicory (or other vegetable substances) roasted and ground; mixed .....lb.	0 0 6
COLLODION.....gal.	1 14 11
ETHER, ACETIC.....lb.	0 2 7
,, BUTYRIC.....gal.	1 1 10
,, SULPHURIC .....gal.	1 16 6
ETHYL BROMIDE .....lb.	0 1 5
,, CHLORIDE .....gal.	1 1 10
,, IODIDE.....gal.	0 19 0
†FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar: Currants .....cwt.	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins .....cwt.	0 10 6
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—*see* Sugar.	
†GLUCOSE, Solid .....cwt.	0 16 3
Liquid .....cwt.	0 11 8
MATCHES: For every 10,000, on any number in a box not exceeding 80	0 5 2
Do., in excess of 80	0 3 5
MECHANICAL LIGHTERS: Requiring the use of spirit each	0 1 0
In any other case .... ,,	0 0 6
†MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope.	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
MOLASSES—*continued.* and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:	
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter ....cwt.	0 16 3
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 11 8
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 5 8½
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
‖MOTOR CARS, including motor bicycles and tricycles and accessories and component parts thereof, other than tyres, except cars for use as omnibuses or ambulances or for trade purposes: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	
‖MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including gramophones, pianolas, and similar instruments and accessories and component parts thereof: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	
†SACCHARIN (including substances of like nature or use) .....oz.	0 8 3
§SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—	
Enumerated Spirits:— Brandy, Rum ..proof gal.	*3 15 4
Imitation Rum, Geneva proof gal.	*3 15 5
Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are, if tested, to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits.	
Unenumerated Spirits:— Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) .....proof gal.	3 16 6½
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) proof gal.	3 15 5
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, provided such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested..proof gal.	*3 15 5

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SPIRITS, &c.—*continued.* Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal.	0 1 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years, proof gal.	0 1 0
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested .....liquid gal.	5 2 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:— Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 1 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	*6 0 0
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:— Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 5
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 1 7
Upon payment of the difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture.	
* 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.	
†SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0 12 4
Excdg. 76 & not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 8·7
,, 77 ,, 78 ,,	0 13 1·6
,, 78 ,, 79 ,,	0 13 6·6
,, 79 ,, 80 ,,	0 13 11·5
,, 80 ,, 81 ,,	0 14 4·4
,, 81 ,, 82 ,,	0 14 9·4
,, 82 ,, 83 ,,	0 15 2·3
,, 83 ,, 84 ,,	0 15 7·8
,, 84 ,, 85 ,,	0 16 1·4
,, 85 ,, 86 ,,	0 16 6·9
,, 86 ,, 87 ,,	0 17 0·5
,, 87 ,, 88 ,,	0 17 6·6
,, 88 ,, 89 ,,	0 18 0·8
,, 89 ,, 90 ,,	0 18 8·2
,, 90 ,, 91 ,,	0 19 3·6
,, 91 ,, 92 ,,	0 19 11·0
,, 92 ,, 93 ,,	1 0 6·4
,, 93 ,, 94 ,,	1 1 1·7
,, 94 ,, 95 ,,	1 1 9·1
,, 95 ,, 96 ,,	1 2 4·5
,, 96 ,, 97 ,,	1 2 11·9
,, 97 ,, 98 ,,	1 3 7·3
,, 98	1 5 8
BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ..cwt.	0 5 8½
(Together with the duty on any proof spirit contained therein.)	
Note.—A minimum additional ½*d.* per lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used; any article in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of Spirit has been used than that covered by a Spirit charge of ½*d.* per lb. is	

† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products. ‖ Two-thirds of full rate on British Empire products.
§ Reduced rates charged on British Empire products.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
BLACKING—*continued.* chargeable with a Spirit duty rate of *nil* the lb., or such Spirit duty rate in excess of *nil*. the lb. as analysis may show to be necessary.	
Solid, containing sugar of any other sweetening cwt.	0 5 8½
CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL cwt	0 18 6½
CARAMEL, Solid ..... cwt.	1 5 8
Liquid ..... cwt.	0 18 6½
CHUTNEY ..... cwt.	0 11 8
COCOANUT, Sugared ..... cwt.	0 11 8
CONFECTIONERY:—	
Hard, such as: Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, &c. cwt.	1 5 8
Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 28s. 6d. per cwt. cwt.	0 18 6½
Soft, viz.: A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels or Cases, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed 11s. 8d. per cwt. ..... cwt.	0 11 8
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c. ..... cwt.	0 18 6½
Confectionery, Fig ..... cwt.	0 17 6
Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring ..... cwt.	1 5 8
Licorice, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 8s. 3d. per cwt. ..... cwt.	0 8 3
FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, not Crystallized Fruit ..... cwt.	1 5 8
FRUIT, *preserved in Sugar*:	
(1) *Fruit not liable to duty as such*:—	
Canned and Bottled in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 3s. 5d. per cwt. ..... cwt.	0 3 5
Canned or Bottled in *thin* syrup in other cases cwt.	0 5 8½
Canned or Bottled in *thick* Syrup ..... cwt.	0 15 11
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz cwt.	1 5 8
Drained ..... cwt.	0 13 11½
FRUIT PULP, in *thin* Syrup cwt.	0 5 8½
In *thick* Syrup ..... cwt.	0 18 6½
(2) *Fruit liable to duty as such*:—	
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies ....cwt.	1 5 8
Canned or Bottled in Syrup ..... cwt.	1 5 8
Fruits, Imitation, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
FRUIT PULP—*continued.* on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 21s. 1d. per cwt. .....cwt.	1 1 1
In all other cases.....cwt.	1 5 8
GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar .....cwt.	0 18 6½
MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such .....cwt.	0 18 6½
MARZIPAN .....cwt.	0 15 1½
MILK:—	
Condensed, sweetened, whole .....cwt.	0 10 6½
Condensed, sweetened, separated or skimmed ...cwt.	0 11 8
Condensed slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated, or skimmed, if declared by the Importer that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 4s. 7d. per cwt. .....cwt.	0 4 7
MILK POWDER—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 9s. 4½d. per cwt. .....cwt.	0 9 4½
In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing cwt.	1 1 1
SOY, when containing Molasses or other sweetening cwt.	0 5 8½
TAMARINDS, in Syrup ....cwt.	0 5 8½
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
TABLE WATERS, containing as the result of, or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages gal.	0 0 4
Herb Beer .....gal.	0 0 2
Other Table Waters....gal	0 0 8
†TEA .....lb.	0 1 0
†TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.:	
Cigars, plus an additional *ad valorem* duty of 50 per cent. (additional preferential rate ⅓ of 50 per cent.).....lb.	0 15 7
Cavendish or Negrohead lb	0 11 10½
Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0 10 4½
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb	0 12 7
Other sorts.....lb.	0 10 4½
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. .....lb.	0 9 9½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. .....lb.	0 11 10½
†TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof. lb.	0 8 2½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 9 1
†TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed,	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
TOBACCO—*continued.* containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 8 2
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof .....lb.	0 9 0½
WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit.....gal. (60 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products.)	0 2 6
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit .....gal. (66⅔ per cent. of full rate on British Empire products.)	0 4 6
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty ..gal.	0 0 6
Additional—ON STILL WINE imported in Bottles ..gal. (50 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products.)	0 2 0
ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles, plus an additional *ad valorem* duty of 33⅓ per cent...gal. (70 per cent. of full rate plus ⅓ of 33⅓ per cent. on British Empire products.)	0 5 0

All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations.

Customs Drawbacks.

BEER, Imported and subsequently exported, of an original gravity of 1,055° for every 36 gallons	5 0 3
COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, not mixed with Chicory or other substance .....100 lb.	2 2 0
MOLASSES, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland from imported Sugar and delivered by him to be used solely for purposes of food for stock, or to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits* .....cwt.	0 5 8½

* Such Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non-Duty-paid Sugar placed in Bond under the Sugar Convention Act, 1903.

SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid — upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.

TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid:—

(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being exported or shipped as stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse: Cigars .....lb.	0 9 3½
Cigarettes .....lb.	0 9 1
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manuf. ....lb.	0 8 10
Snuff (not being offal Snuff).....lb.	0 8 7
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited:—	
In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation; or	
For abandonment in King's Warehouse, lb.	0 8 4½

† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products.

(Administered by the Board of Customs and Excise.)

	£	s.	d.
Appraisers and House Agents, ann. U.K.	2	0	0
Auctioneer's Annual Licence, U.K. (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)	10	0	0
Beer—per barrel (36 galls.) of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity)	5	0	0
Beer-Dealers' and Brewers' annual licences :—			
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10	10	0
Brewer of Beer for sale : according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 100 barrels, £1 ; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 0d. for every further 50.			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house *not exceeding* £10	1	5	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2	10	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence) :—			
*For consumption on the premises : a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Not to be consumed on premises : from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.			
Card (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.)	1	0	0
,, for every pack duty	0	0	3
Chicory, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried			
Five-sixths of	1	18	6†
Cider per gallon	0	0	4
Annual licence to sell	0	10	0
Cider Retailer, annual licence :—			
*For consumption on the premises : from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).			
Coffee mixtures or substitutes, per ¼lb.	0	0	1½
Compensation Fund.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence ; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw. 7, c. 23).			
Distiller's Annual Licence : according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10 ; exceeding 50,000, £12 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Entertainments Duty.—Charged on payments for admission to any entertainment :—			
When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 2½d.	0	0	0½
Exceeds 2½d. and does not exceed 4d.	0	0	1
,, 4d. ,, ,, 4½d.	0	0	1½
,, 4½d. ,, ,, 7d.	0	0	2
,, 7d. ,, ,, 1s.	0	0	3
,, 1s. ,, ,, 2s.	0	0	4
,, 2s. ,, ,, 3s.	0	0	6
,, 3s. ,, ,, 5s.	0	0	9
,, 5s. ,, ,, 7s. 6d.	0	1	0
,, 7s. 6d. ,, ,, 10s. 6d.	0	1	6
,, 10s. 6d. ,, ,, 15s.	0	2	0
,, 15s., for the first 15s. and for every 5s. or part of 5s. over 15s.	0	2	0
	0	0	6
Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools, Educational and Scientific Institutions, Charitable purposes, &c.			
Glucose, *Solid*, the cwt. Five-sixths of	0	16	3†
Do., *Liquid*, ,, ,,	0	11	8†
Glucose or Saccharin, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.)	1	0	0
Hawker's Annual Licence, U.K. (*see* Pedlars)	0	0	0
House Agents, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0
Matches :—			
On any number in a box not exceeding 80. For every 10,000	0	5	0
On any number in a box in excess of 80. For every 10,000	0	3	4
Manufacturers' annual licence	1	0	0
Mechanical Lighters :—			
Requiring the use of spirit each	0	1	0
In any other case ,,	0	0	6

Medicines (Patent), Great Britain only :

Not exc. 1s.	0 3	Not exc. 2os.	0 4 0
,, 2s. 6d.	0 6	,, 30s.	0 6 0
,, 4s.	1 0	,, 50s.	1 0 0
,, 10s.	2 0	Exceed. 50s.	2 0 0

	£	s.	d.
Medicines (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0	5	0
Molasses and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged :—			
If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter. Per cwt. Five-sixths of †	13	6	
If containing less than 70% and more than 50%. Per cwt. Five-sixths of †	9	8	
If containing not more than 50%. Per cwt. †	4	9½	
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.			
Occasional Licences to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day :—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4

† That is, five sixths of the rate in force before Sept. 1, 1919, from which date the reduction of one sixth was made in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Customs duty.

		£	s.	d.
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold	Licence for a Year	10	0	0
	1 day	2	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K.		7	10	0
,, trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional		5	15	0
PEDLARS (Police Licence)		0	5	0
PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article		2	6	0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards		5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom		5	15	0

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.

(Hotels and Restaurants): Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge.

(Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6*d.* in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.

A reduction of duty is also allowed in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions.

		£	s.	d.
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of 1*d.* a mile): —				
Urban District traffic		2	0	0
Other traffic		5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence		1	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent		0	10	6
,, ,, £30 or above		1	1	0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz.	Five-sixths of	† 0	8	3

SPIRITS:—

Home-made, per proof gallon	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ....proof gal.	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years....proof gal.	0	1	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
,, retailers of	0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS.			

Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises:—

	£	s.	d.
Annual value of licensed premises:—			
Not exceeding £10	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not excdg. £20	11	10	0
,, 20 ,, ,, 30	14	0	0
,, 30 ,, ,, 50	15	0	0
,, 50 ,, ,, 75	16	0	0
,, 75 ,, ,, 100	17	10	0
,, 100 ,, ,, 250	19	0	0
,, 250 ,, ,, 500	30	0	0
,, 500	50	0	0

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

STILLS or RETORTS, annual, U.K.:— Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0
SWEETS (including British Wine):— Maker's annual licence	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0
*Retailers of: the same as for Cider.			

TABLE WATERS:—

Containing as the result of, or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages ....gal.	0	0	4
Herb Beer ,,	0	0	2
Other Table Waters ,,	0	0	8
Annual licence to sell	0	10	0

TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain or Ireland:— Manufactured in bond...per lb. Five-sixths of †	0	10	4½
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% moisture ...per lb. Five-sixths of †	0	8	0
Less than 10% moisture...per lb. Five-sixths of †	0	8	10½
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence	0	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual:— Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 ,, 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 ,, 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 ,, 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a surcharge on renewal.			
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K.	1	0	0
WINE, annual licences, U.K.:— Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0

*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS): from £4 10s. 0*d.* (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).

Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10s. 0*d.* (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).

WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.

* *For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

† That is, five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept. 1, 1919, from which date the reduction of one-sixth was made in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Customs duty.

Local Taxation Licences.

(Administered by the respective County Councils. Licences, except Licences to Drive Motor Cars and Cycles, Obtainable at any Postal Money Order Office.)

	£	s.	d.
Armorial Bearings, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
Carriages and Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—			
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules :—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(a) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(b) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles :—			
(1) Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen :—			
Bicycles :			
Not exceeding 200 lb. unladen	1	10	0
Exceeding ,, ,,	3	0	0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0	0
Tricycles	4	0	0
(2) Vehicles (including cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0
(3) Hackney Carriages :—	*		†
Tramcars	15s.		15s.
Other Vehicles :—			
Seating not more than 6 persons	£15		£12
Seating more than 6 (but not more than 14)	£30		£24
,, 14 ,, 20	£45		£36
,, 20 ,, 26	£60		£48
,, 26 ,, 32	£72		£60
,, 32 persons	£84		£70
Number of persons mentioned does not include the driver.			
(4) Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, etc., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.	£	s.	d.
	■	5	0
Road locomotives and agricultural engines, other than such engines in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable or which are used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 8 tons in weight unladen	25	0	0
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 12 tons	28	0	■
Exceeding 12 tons	30	0	0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 5 tons in weight unladen	■	■	0
Exceeding 5 tons	10	0	0
Tractors of any other description	21	0	■

* In the Metropolitan Police area and such other districts as the Minister of Transport may fix.
† In all other districts.

	£	s.	d.
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles— *continued.*			
(5) Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods in course of trade :—			
Electrically propelled and not exceeding 25 cwt. in weight	6	0	0
Other than such electrically-propelled vehicles as aforesaid :—			
Not exceeding 12 cwt. in weight	10	0	0
Exceeding 12 cwt. but not exceeding 1 ton	16	0	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	21	0	0
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons	25	0	0
Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 4 tons	28	0	0
Exceeding 4 tons	30	0	0
With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of	2	0	0
(6) Any vehicles other than those charged above :—			
Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled	6	0	0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1	0	0
Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.			
Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.			
Game Licences, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences.			
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
Gun Licences (gun or pistol)	0	10	0
Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt ; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.			
Male Servants, Annual Licence.— Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
*Motor Car, Registration of	1	0	0
* ,, Cycle, ,, ,,	0	5	0
* ,, Driver's Licence	0	5	0

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are :—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d.*—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 78 : i., of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum ; ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2). and 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d.*—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland ...	1	0	0
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland.....	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration ...	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged.....	0	0	6
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25.....	0	5	0
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	5	0	0
ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will ; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50...	0	2	6
,, 20... 0 1 0 ,, 100...	0	5	0
,, 30... 0 1 6 ,, 200...	0	10	0
,, 40... 0 2 0 ,, 500...	0	15	0
Exceeding £500.....	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.....	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand :			
Not exceedg. £1... 5*d.* Not exceedg. £20... 2*s.*			
,, £2... 10*d.* ,, £30... 3*s.*			
,, £5.. 1*s.* 3*d.* ,, £50... 5*s.*			
,, £10. 1*s.* 9*d.* ,, £100 8*s.* 6*d.*			
BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	2
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days ; also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exc'ding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount.....	0	1	0
Bills of Exchange, *Foreign* (*i.e.*, drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K. : Not exceeding £10.....	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25.....	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 100 ...	0	0	6
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE ; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity :—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period :—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security.....	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed.....	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)...	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital ...	1	0	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6
2*s.* in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman			

	£	s.	d.
in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	2
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds 100 ,, 500	0	1	0
,, 500 ,, 1,000	0	2	0
,, 1,000 ,, 1,500	0	3	0
,, 1,500 ,, 2,500	0	4	0
,, 2,500 ,, 5,000	0	6	0
,, 5,000 ,, 7,500	0	8	0
,, 7,500 ,, 10,000	0	10	0
,, 10,000 ,, 12,500	0	12	0
,, 12,500 ,, 15,000	0	14	0
,, 15,000 ,, 17,500	0	16	0
,, 17,500 ,, 20,000	0	18	0
,, 20,000	1	0	0
(Special adhesive stamps.)			
Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.			
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.			
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.			
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock	0	15	6
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	5	0
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30, and 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 18.			

	£	s.	d.
*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.			
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent. (Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)	5	0	0
CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, an amount equal to 5% of the profits of— (*a*) A British Company carrying on any trade or business. (*b*) A Foreign Company carrying on in the U.K. any trade or business, so far as those profits arise in the U.K.			
COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE. For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE. For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND. Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0	10	0
DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE.			
DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.			
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0	10	0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0	10	0
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.			
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: £ s. d.
Same duty as original, but not to exceed 0 5 0

ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—
To hold the office of lecturer, &c..... 0 10 0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages 0 10 0
Licence not otherwise charged 2 0 0

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only.
For every £100 or part thereof 0 1 0

ESTATE DUTY:
In the case of every person dying after 31 July, 1919, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	£1	£150,000	£17
500	2	175,000	18
1,000	3	200,000	19
5,000	4	225,000	20
10,000	5	250,000	21
15,000	6	300,000	22
20,000	7	350,000	23
25,000	8	400,000	24
30,000	9	450,000	25
40,000	10	500,000	26
50,000	11	600,000	27
60,000	12	800,000	28
70,000	13	1,000,000	30
90,000	14	1,250,000	32
110,000	15	1,500,000	35
130,000	16	2,000,000	40

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30*s.* and 50*s.*, and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

EXCESS MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY, *see* Land Values.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY: £ s. d.
Charged on the amount by which the profits from all trades or businesses (except husbandry, offices or employments, and professions) exceed by more than £200 the pre-war standard of profits.
A duty equal to 60 per cent. of the excess.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:
In England, in all cases 30 0 0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others 25 0 0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of 0 10 0

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:
Under hand 0 0 6
Under seal..... 0 10 0
(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house

of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40 ...	in the £	0 0 2
Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60		0 0 4
Exceeding £60		0 0 6
Other houses of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40.....		0 0 3
Exceeding £40, and not exc. £60		0 0 6
Exceeding £60		0 0 8

On Houses let in tenements or flats, *see* 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.

INCOME TAX, *see* Property and Income Tax.

INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences 5 0 0
(10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:
For any sum not exceeding £10 ..... 0 0 1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25 ..... 0 0 3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 ..... 0 0 6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 0 1 0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000..... 0 10 0

POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:
Annual Premium not exceeding £2 0 0 1
Annual Premium exceeding £2 under hand..... 0 0 6
Ditto ditto under seal 0 10 0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property 0 0 6
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:
Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent..... 0 0 1

	£ s. d.
Where the premium exceeds 2s. 6d. per cent. :	
For any Voyage :—	
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250	0 0 3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0 0 6
,, £500 ,, ,, ,, £750	0 0 9
,, £750 ,, ,, ,, £1,000	0 1 0
,, £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500	0 0 6
For Time :—	
Where the insurance is made for any time :—	
(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage ;	
(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.	
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of (1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11.)	0 0 6
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	*100* 0 0

INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1s. in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

*LEASES :—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, 1d. ; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5s. ; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent :—

Not Exceed.	Not Exceed.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
	£5 ...	0 1 0 ...	0 6 0 ...	0 12 0
£5	10 ...	0 2 0 ...	0 12 0 ...	1 4 0
10	15 ...	0 3 0 ...	0 18 0 ...	1 16 0
15	20 ...	0 4 0 ...	1 4 0 ...	2 8 0
20	25 ...	0 5 0 ...	1 10 0 ...	3 0 0
25	50 ...	0 10 0 ...	3 0 0 ...	6 0 0
50	75 ...	0 15 0 ...	4 10 0 ...	9 0 0
75	100 ...	1 0 0 ...	6 0 0 ...	12 0 0
100, for £50, or fractional part of £50...		0 10 0 ...	3 0 0 ...	6 0 0
Lease of any kind not specially charged				1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES :—*Also see "Estate Duty."*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) £1 per cent.

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £3 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....
To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....
To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased .....
} £6 per cent.

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty ; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same ; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, 1d. ; £5 and upwards, 6d.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz. : Duke, £350 ; Marquis, £300 ; Earl, £250 ; Viscount, £200 ; Baron, £150 ; Precedence, £100 ; Baronet, £100 ; *Congé d'élire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30 ; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50 ; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House ..... 10*s.*

LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate..... £ 2 *s.* 0 *d.* 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—
(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100 ..... 0 5 0
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 0 2 0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10..... 0 4 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland 5 0 0
Not special (*see* page 422) 0 10 0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.
Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1*s.* 0*d.* annually for each £1 of rental value.

EXCESS MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in addition to Mineral Rights Duty, where the amount payable as rent varies according to the price of the minerals, and exceeds the pre-war rent.
A duty equal to 40 per cent. of the excess.
Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.

MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* ... 1 0 0
Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict., c. 51.

MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10 0 0 3

Not exc.	£25...0	0 8	Not exc.	£200	0 5 0
,,	50...0	1 3	,,	250	0 6 3
,,	100...0	2 6	,,	£300	0 7 6
,,	150...0	3 9			

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 ..... 0 2 6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100 ..... 0 0 6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100..... 0 0 6
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d.*, up to a maximum of 0 10 0

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) 0 1 0

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—
On application for provisional protection 1 0 0
On filing complete specification..... 3 0 0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed 1 0 0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—

5th year.....	£5	0 0	10th year.....	10	0 0
5th ,, ...	6	0 0	11th ,, ...	11	0 0
7th ,, ...	7	0 0	12th ,, ...	12	0 0
8th ,, ...	8	0 0	13th ,, ...	13	0 0
9th ,, ...	9	0 0	14th ,, ...	14	0 0

Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages..... 0 1 0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually 0 5 0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only 0 1 0
Ditto in any other case 0 5 0
Proxy to vote at a meeting 0 0 1
Power of attorney of any other kind... 0 10 0

PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of 0 10 0

PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX. In the £
See also article on p. 491.
The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate is 0 6 0
Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.
Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.
Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either ⅙ or ⅙ part of the assessment.
Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. This special allowance does not apply to houses of annual value exceeding £105 in the Metropolitan Police District, including the City of London; £90 in Scotland; £78 elsewhere. Five years' average taken.
A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.
Schedule B: Nurseries & Markt. Gardens
In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c., on twice the Annual Value; *or* (by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year) on *profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D.
Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.) .....
Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.
Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.....

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned :—

	£	s.	d.
1907-8 and 1908-9	0	1	0
1909-10 to 1913-14	0	1	2
1914-15	0	1	8
1915-1916	0	3	0
1916-17 and 1917-18	0	5	0
1918-19 and 1919-20	0	6	0

EXCESS PROFITS, *see* Excess Profits.

SUPER TAX, *see* Super Tax.

	£	s.	d.
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1*s.*, the same duty as the Bill or Note.			
In any other case	0	1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	2
Penalty for not stamping	*10*	*0*	*0*
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0	10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0	0	2
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25	0	0	3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer :—			
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value	3	0	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0
STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT.			
SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.			
SUPER TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000 :—			
In respect of the first £2,000	*Nil.*		
In respect of the excess over £2,000—			
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	1	6
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0	2	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	4	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	4	6
For every £ of the next £12,000 of the excess	0	5	0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0	5	6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	6	0
TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines	0	0	6
VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT.			
VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3

Spoiled Stamps.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within two years from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date or of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1. At Telegraph Street, E.C. (sea policy and general spoiled stamps), from 11 to 3 on Wednesday and Friday.

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution :—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY :

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d.* — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements. —Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—
Articles of clerkship.
Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.
Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.
Contract notes.
Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.
Share warrants. Warrants for goods.
Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—
Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned). —Bills of lading.
Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—

Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	£	s.	d.
	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; exceeding £2,000:—

For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000	£	s.	d.
	1	0	0
Do., after first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
Do., after first £100,000	0	1	0
Maximum Fee	50	0	0
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar	0	5	0

Deed stamp 10*s.* to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10*s.* up to £200, £1 above £200.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

London Telephone Area.—The office of the Controller of the London Telephone Service is at 144A Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; *Tel.* City 2000.

The *Rates* are under revision and may be altered. On Nov. 30, 1919, they were: *Annual Subscription* for an *unlimited* number of calls (unlimited or flat rate), £20; £17 for second and subsequent connexions for same subscriber, premises more than 2 miles from exchange charged £1 15*s.* every additional furlong (220 yards). Extension lines connecting parts of same premises, from £1 10*s.*; connecting separate premises, from £4 10*s.* (special rate for measured services), with surcharge of £1 where it is necessary to fit a new switchboard.

Message Rate, within the County of London, £5 annual subscription and for each call to a subscriber on an exchange within the County of London 1*d.* (outside the County 2*d.*). For connexion to an exchange outside the County of London the annual subscription is £4, and for each call to a subscriber on the same exchange 1*d.* (to a subscriber on another exchange within the London Telephone area 2*d.*). A *minimum* amount is payable annually in advance *on account of calls* (both inside and outside the County of London) of £1 10*s.*

Trunk Calls, Telegrams, etc.—Private subscribers may use their lines for trunk messages, or for sending telegrams, on paying a deposit to cover the credit given; also for receiving telegrams addressed to their exchange and number; and letters arriving at G.P.O., London, early Sunday Morning can be delivered on Sunday by telephone to subscribers (3*d.* every 30 words, exclusive of postage). *Call Office Fee*, for subscribers or others, 3*d.* each 3 (night, 6) minutes. The public may dictate telegrams from many call offices by paying usual fee besides telegram charges.

New Subscribers.—A surcharge of £4 (in addition to the above rates) is made for each new subscriber, and *also* where existing lines are taken over by other parties.

Outside London Telephone Area.—Tariff rates on application to the District Manager.

Telephone Trunk Lines.—These connect Exchanges in different towns. Rates in day-time:—4*d.* for every 25 miles up to 100; 8*d.* for every further 40 miles. Special rates are charged over submarine lines. 3 minutes are allowed; on their expiry the option of another 3 minutes is given. At Call Offices, double fee should be previously deposited; or the line may be engaged outright for the *maximum* of 6 minutes. The charge for a 6 minutes' conversation during the night period from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. is the same as for a 3 minutes' conversation during the day. During the night period also a 3 minutes' conversation may be had for half the day fee when that amounts to 1*s.* 4*d.* or more. When the day fee is 1*s.* the night fee is 8*d.*

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS.

COMMISSIONS for buying and selling stocks and shares have risen since 1914. The new rates are three-sixteenths per cent. for Consols and Annuities, and one-quarter per cent. for all other Government Stocks. Railway stocks are charged at the rate of 10*s.* per cent. on the actual money. For bargains involving sums up to £100 the minimum charge is 10*s.*, and those above £100 the minimum is £1. These are Stock Exchange charges. For stock in the register of the Post Office Savings Bank, the brokerage varies from 9*d.* for amounts up to £25 to 2*s.* 3*d.* per £100 of stock. For Stock Exchange transactions there are also stamping fees as well as those charged by companies for registering transfers.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened ; 3. A person present at the birth ; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. No birth occurring in *England and Wales* can be registered after the lapse of seven years from the date thereof. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The following is an abstract of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, which consolidated and amended the common law and the statute law previously existing on the subject of British Nationality and Naturalization :—

British Nationality.—The following are British subjects :—

1. Every person born, of whatever parentage, within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance.

2. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions whose *father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, and had not, at the time of the child's birth, lost the British nationality so acquired. As to the children of naturalized British subjects, *see* below at (7).

3. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, *before Jan.* 1, 1915, whose *father's father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

4. Every person born on board a British ship.

5.* Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the Naturalization Act, 1870, or the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.

6. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

7. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions :—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

Loss of British Nationality.—A British subject loses his British nationality :—

(*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country ;

(*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are :—

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,

(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status ;

(*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality ;

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality" below.

(*d*) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien;

(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

(*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;

(*f*) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—

(*a*) by special Act of Parliament;

(*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;

(*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(*d*) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;

(*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and

(*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £3, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien —*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905. His Majesty may by Order in Council impose further restrictions on aliens (*see* Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 as extended and amended 1919).

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916. Section 1 requires registration, irrespective of nationality, by—

(*a*) Every firm in the United Kingdom carrying on business under a business name entirely different from the names of the partners, or one which contains *any addition* to the surnames of the partners other than their Christian names or the initials thereof;

(*b*) Every individual in the United Kingdom carrying on business under a business name entirely different from the name of the individual, or one which contains *any addition* to his surname other than his Christian names or the initials thereof;

(*c*) Every individual or firm who, or a member of which, has changed his name, except in the case of a woman in consequence of marriage.

The exception in (*c*) is inserted in order to exempt from registration a married woman trading in her *married* surname. A married woman trading in her *maiden* surname is required to register under Section 1 (*b*).

Section 2 requires registration by a firm, individual, or corporation carrying on business wholly or mainly as nominee or trustee for other persons, or acting as general agent for a foreign firm.

Provisos to these sections make registration unnecessary (1) where the addition to the surname indicates succession to a former owner; (2) where an "s" is added to the surname in a case where the partners bear the same surname; and (3) where the business is carried on by an official appointed by any court.

Addresses of Registrars.

England and Wales—39, Russell Square, W.C. 1.
Scotland—Exchequer Chambers, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Ireland—Coleraine House, Dublin.

Forms of application for registration can be obtained at these addresses. The fee for regis-

tration is 5*s.*, which is paid by affixing a 5*s.* stamp (to be obtained at a post office) to the form of application.

Section 18 states that any individual or firm required to register by the Act must show, on trade catalogues, trade circulars, show cards, and business letters,

(*a*) in the case of an individual, his present Christian name or the initials thereof and present surname, any former Christian name or surname, his nationality if not British, and, if his nationality is not his nationality of origin, his nationality of origin; and

(*b*) in the case of a firm, the present Christian name or the initials thereof and present surnames, any former Christian names and surnames, and the nationality if not British, and, if the nationality is not the nationality of origin, the nationality of origin of all the partners in the firm, or in the case of a corporation being a partner, the corporate name.

In order to keep the Register up to date Section 6 requires that any change that may occur in the particulars registered shall be notified to the Registrar within 14 days of the occurrence of such change. The Board of Trade have power, however, to extend the period in which the notification should be made.

Section 13 provides that if any registered individual or firm ceases to carry on business, the individual (or if he is dead his personal representative) or the remaining partners, must notify the Registrar of such cessation within three months.

After an application for registration, or a notification of change has been registered, a certificate is issued, which by Section 11 must be exhibited in a conspicuous position at the principal place of business.

The forms registered are filed, and can be inspected, or certified copies thereof can be obtained, on payment of the prescribed fees

The fees payable under the Act are—

(*a*) on registration, 5*s.*;
(*b*) on statement of change, 2*s.* 6*d.*;
(*c*) for inspection of a registered form, 6*d.*;
(*d*) for certificate of registration other than the first, 2*s.*;
(*e*) for a certified copy of a registered form, 6*d.* for a folio of 72 words.

The Act imposes severe penalties for failure to comply with its provisions, and puts defaulters under serious disabilities as regards enforcing their rights under any contracts made during the default.

Among other matters in the Interpretation Clause (Section 22) the following are important:—

"Business" includes profession.

Reference to a change of name does not apply in the case of a British-born subject if the change was made before the attainment of the age of 18.

A "foreign firm" is one whose principal place of business is situated outside His Majesty's Dominions.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3*s.* 7*d.*, viz., 1*s.* for search, 2*s.* 6*d.* for the certificate, and 1*d.* for the stamp affixed thereto. They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1*s.*; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6*d.*; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1*s.*; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6*d.*, Marriage, 1*s.*; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1*s.*, but only from the local Registrar.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2*s.* A search of the index of a particular parish is 1*s.* A fee of 20*s.* is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1*s.* is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT.

Preliminary.—The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, which repeals all the earlier acts. It should be stated that no registration of copyright at Stationers' Hall is now necessary; copyright arises from mere authorship.

Copyright defined.—"Copyright" means the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatsoever; to perform a drama or deliver a lecture in public; if the work is unpublished, to publish it or in any substantial part. It includes the right to produce, publish, etc., translations; to dramatise a novel, or turn a drama into a novel; to make any record or film by means of which the work may be mechanically performed or delivered.

For the purposes of the Act, publication means the issue of copies of the work to the public; and does not include the public performance of a drama, or delivery of a lecture, or exhibition of an artistic work, or the construction of an architectural work of art. The issue of a photo or engraving of a work of sculpture is not a publication of such work.

Who owns the copyright.—The author of a work is the first owner of the copyright; but in the

case of a photograph or picture made for valuable consideration, the person by whom the work was ordered *primâ facie* owns the copyright. In the case of a servant employed to draw or write, his employer owns the copyright.

Extent and duration of copyright.—The right exists throughout those of his Majesty's Dominions to which the Act extends if the work was published within them, or if, the work not being published, the author was at the date of the making of the work a British subject resident in those dominions. It may be stated, broadly, that the act extends to all the Dominions of the Crown, but subject to this—that the Legislature of any self-governing dominion may repeal it so far as it relates to them. The right subsists for the life of the author and for 50 years after his death; but after he has been dead 25 years, anyone else may reproduce the work on certain terms, which are prescribed in S. 3 of the Act. Special provision is made (by S. 16) for the duration of copyright in the case of joint authorship.

In the case of a work published for or under the control of his Majesty, or any Government department, copyright vests in the Crown, and endures for 50 years from date of publication. In the case of a photograph copyright subsists for 50 years from the making of the negative. He who owns the negative *primâ facie* owns the copyright.

Assignment of Copyright.—The owner of a copyright may assign it either wholly or partially, and either generally or subject to territorial limitations for all or any part of the period during which it subsists. Such an assignment must be in writing signed by the owner. But this is subject to the proviso that no assignment made by an author who is part owner (otherwise than by will) operates to give the assignee any rights beyond the expiration of 25 years after the author's death. The remaining rights then vest in the legal personal representative, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. This proviso, however, does not apply to "collective" works, *i.e.*, an encyclopedia.

Deliveries of Books to certain Libraries.—A copy of every book must be sent by the publisher at his own expense to the British Museum within a month of publication. The publisher may also be required, by demand made in writing within twelve months, to send copies of any book he publishes to each of the following libraries: the Bodleian, Oxford, the University Libraries at Cambridge and Dublin, and that of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh. With certain exceptions copies of all books must also be sent (if required) to the National Library of Wales.

Posthumous Works.—If an author dies before publication of his work (*i.e.*, in the case of a drama, performance, and in the case of a lecture delivery, in public), copyright exists until publication and for a term of 50 years thereafter. The owner of an author's manuscript, where such ownership has been acquired under the will, *primâ facie* owns the copyright. If the person who owns the copyright of a deceased author refuses to publish or republish the work, which is consequently withheld from the public, the Privy Council may order him to grant licences on certain terms.

International Copyright.—The Act may by Order in Council be applied to works published in a foreign country, or to works whose authors were subjects of any of the countries to which the order relates. Generally speaking, no country is included in such an order, unless its government concedes similar privileges to British subjects.

Infringement.—Anyone who does anything the sole right to do which is conferred on the owner of a copyright is an infringer. The following acts, however, do *not* constitute infringement:—(i) Any fair dealing with a work by way of criticism, private study, or newspaper summary; (ii) where an author of an artistic work does not own copyright, his own use of models, sketches, etc.; (iii) making drawings or photographs of (*a*) a work of sculpture or artistic craftsmanship, if permanently situated in a public place or building, or (*b*) of an architectural work of art; (iv) the publication of passages from works in school books (subject to certain limitations); (v) the publication of a lecture in a newspaper, unless the author has taken the proper steps to make it known that the lecture is copyright. Copyright is infringed by anyone who (*a*) sells or lets for hire or by way of trade exposes for sale or hire; (*b*) distributes for the purposes of trade; (*c*) exhibits in public by way of trade; or (*d*) imports any work which to his knowledge infringes copyright. To permit a theatre to be used, knowingly and without consent, for the performance of a copyright drama is also an infringement, unless the person so permitting it was not aware and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the performance would be an infringement.

Remedies for infringement.—The owner of a copyright may bring a suit for damages for and/or obtain an injunction to restrain infringement. If a defendant to such proceedings can show that he was not aware of and had no reasonable ground to suspect that there was any copyright, he will not have to pay damages. Proceedings must be commenced within three years next after the infringement. Articles which infringe copyright are the property of the owner of the copyright, and he may sue to recover them. The Act also imposes penalties recoverable in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction on persons who sell or deal in infringing articles (*see* s. 11)

Importation of infringing copies.—An author may take steps in accordance with the Act to prevent infringing copies of his work being imported from abroad; and the Commissioners of Customs may make regulations as to the forfeiture and detention of such infringing copies.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death,

or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

In *Scotland*, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding 40*s.*, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5.

In *Scotland* there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see* p. 530). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occuring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public enquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, or if one of the parties was insane; but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*); and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A

decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, *e.g.*, cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, *e.g.*, incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it is not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. It must be coupled with desertion or cruelty. But a wife can obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty merely of incestuous adultery, or bigamy with adultery, or of rape or certain other criminal offences. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief. To prove a charge of adultery the evidence of the wife or husband must be corroborated either by a witness or at least by strong surrounding circumstances, especially where a respondent has made admissions. Even if the co-respondent has confessed, the Court will have to be satisfied that there is no ground for suspicion.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a degree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, *i.e.* complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. There are also certain discretionary bars, as, *e.g.* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (i.e., means of support) pending suit, provided *primâ facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for *permanent* alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify

the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, and by such cruelty or neglect has caused her to leave him, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

The number of petitions for dissolution of marriage, etc., filed during the five years 1914-8 is shown below:—

Year.	Dissolution.	Separation.	Nullity.	Restitution.
1914.....	1,075	86	29	158
1915.....	1,143	68	25	136
1916.....	1,163	73	35	140
1917.....	1,423	87	36	159
1918.....	2,323	90	39	236
Average 1914-8...	1,425	81	33	166

In the occupation groups of husbands professional employments account for 826 cases, manufactures 744, trade 591, inland transport 204, mining 95, navigation and fishing 63, agriculture 61, and domestic service 34. Among the professions are included:—

Navy and Army Officers	159	Legal profession	28
Soldiers and Naval Seamen	308	Civil Servants...	22
		Accountants ...	20
Actors, musicians, &c.	77	Police.....	18
Engineers, Architects, &c.	63	Schoolmasters...	17
		Painters	8
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	44	Clergymen	4

Particulars of applications by parties to matrimonial suits for orders under the Rules of the Supreme Court (Poor Persons), 1914, are set out below:—

	To take proceedings.		To defend.	
	Husbands.	Wives.	Husbands.	Wives.
1914....	747	653	2	19
1915.....	471	319	15	26
1916.....	760	359	29	33
1917.....	2,072	585	28	43
1918.....	3,394	713	49	102

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

England and Wales.—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation, including divorce, was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)."

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £10, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him. Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees, nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where, however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure *in forma pauperis*. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1424.

ILLEGITIMACY.

England and Wales.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s. a week. By the Act which came into force on Jan. 1, 1919, the putative father may be ordered to pay 10s. a

week, instead of 5*s.* as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

Scotland.—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the inlying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £2 2*s.* The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14*s.* per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and 10 if a female.

An illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40*s.*; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board (*i.e.* the *Ministry of Health*, since the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous

croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rötheln or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* v. *Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 353). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1), are available for London and all England and Wales, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of

fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 0*d.*. *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Special Licences are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 1 (*tel.*, 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

Notice of Marriage by Certificate.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

Notice of Marriage by Licence.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

Issue of Certificate (without Licence) for Marriage.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

Issue of Certificate and Licence for Marriage.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

Documents to be Produced at the Marriage.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate*:—
- *a.* If both parties live in the same district:—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.
- *b.* If they live in different districts:—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district.

(2) *Marriage by Licence*:—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

Place of Marriage.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows:—

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet* v. *Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

Marriage Ceremony.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"; and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

Marriage Act, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

Also each of the parties must say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]";

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

Naval Marriages Act, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

Fees.

	s.	d.
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1	0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1	0
For a licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage	10	0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5	0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10	0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7*s.*; if they live in different districts, to 9*s.*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s.* 0*d.*

Miscellaneous Information Respecting Marriages.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother is still illegal, and the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his *divorced* wife during the wife's lifetime.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June 27, 1892; came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

(*a*) That both the parties are British subjects; or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks

his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v. *Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

Act of 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v. *Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. In the case of one of the parties residing in England or Ireland a certificate of the proclamation of banns in the parish church of the residence of that party is accepted. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act 1878 a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 1*s.* 6*d.* Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act 1908 banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded

the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de præsenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), *i.e.*, the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5*s.* 1*d.* The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that if one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and must be accompanied by two copies of a photograph of the applicant, one copy being duly certified. Applications should be handed in personally at "The Passport Office, 1, Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, London, S.W. 1." but if the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 7*s.* 6*d.*, *made payable to the Passport Office*, should in that case accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.* Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than *seven* days before that on which the Passport is to be issued. The charge for a Passport is 7*s.* 6*d.* Passports are issued between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects, *viz.*, persons born within His Majesty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II., cap. 21, and 13 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a Naturalised British subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply *personally* for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the declaration, for delivery to the applicant. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2*s.*

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10*s.* or less ..... ½*d.*
On goods pledged for more than 10*s.* ..... 1*d.*
For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40*s.*, for every 2*s.* or part of 2*s.*, per month..... ½*d.*
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.
On pledges exceeding 40*s.*, for every half-crown or part of half a crown, per month ½*d.*

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10*s.* and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10*s.*, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the

pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i.e.*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5*s.* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5*s.*, one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s.*, provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s.*

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

RENT RESTRICTION

AND OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

(1) *Preliminary.*—The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, very materially affects the relationship of landlord and tenant. As regards dwelling houses, it is to remain in force until June 24, 1923, and as regards business premises, until June 24, 1921. It came into force on July 2, 1920. To remove certain prevalent misconceptions, let it be stated at once that this Act does *not* prevent the sale of houses, or affect (i.) any house which was not let on August 3, 1914, and has not since that date been let, but as soon as such a house is let then the Act begins to apply to it; (ii.) any house anywhere which was let at £105 or more on August 3, 1914; (iii.) any house which was being erected on, or has been erected since, April 2, 1919. But note that (subject as aforesaid) it affects every house below a certain rental in the country. Speaking generally, it overrides all agreements. It would seem to be impossible for parties, even now, to contract out of the Act.

(2) *Meaning of "Dwelling House."*—This means a house or part of a house let as a separate dwelling where the standard rent or rateable value does not exceed in London, £105; in Scotland, £90; elsewhere, £78; but it does *not* include a house *bonâ fide* let at a rent which includes board, attendance, or use of furniture. Part of the house may be let for business purposes.

(3) *"Standard Rent."*—This means the rent on August 3, 1914; or, if the house was then unlet, the rent at which last let before then; or if after that date, the rent at which it was first let.

(4) *Restriction on increase of rent.*—If rent has been increased since March 25, 1920, or is thereafter increased, then if the increase exceeds what is allowed by the Act, the excess cannot be recovered, in spite of an agreement to the contrary.

(5) *Permitted Increases.*—If a landlord since August 4, 1920, has improved or made structural alterations (not including decorations or repairs), he may add 6 per cent. of the cost to the rent if the expense was incurred before July 2, 1920, and 8 per cent. if after that date. He may also add any increased rates, and (generally) 15 per cent. of the net rent. He may also, if responsible for the whole of the repairs, add 25 per cent. to the rent, or, if responsible only for part of the repairs, such amount as a county court judge shall think reasonable. Provision is also made for preventing a landlord putting extra burdens on the tenant. Before making any increase in rent, four weeks' notice must be given to the tenant.

(6) *Restriction on Right to Possession.*—A landlord cannot obtain possession whether by notice, judgment, or otherwise, unless (*a*) the tenant is in arrear with his rent or has broken some covenant; or (*b*) the tenant or some one living with him has been guilty of nuisance or waste; or (*c*) *the tenant* has given notice to quit as result of which the landlord has sold the premises or taken other steps which would be prejudiced if he did not have possession; or (*d*) the landlord wants possession for himself, *and the court is satisfied that reasonable alternative accommodation suitable in all respects is available.* In all these cases (*a*) to (*d*) possession may be obtained, if the Court considers it reasonable to make an order to that effect. Alternative accommodation need not, however, be provided if (i.) the tenant held the dwelling house as an employee of the landord; or (ii.) the dwelling-house is required by the landlord for the occupation of a person engaged in agricultural work; or (iii.) the landlord gave up occupation to join the colours; or (iv.) the landlord became landlord a considerable time ago, and greater hardship would be caused by refusing an order for possession than by granting it. There are certain other cases in which possession may possibly be obtained—the rigour of the Act being to some extent mitigated for the benefit of discharged soldiers (see s. 5 (1)).

(7) *Furnished Houses.*—If a furnished house is let at a rent which will yield to the landlord 25 per cent. in excess of the normal profit, such excess may be declared irrecoverable. "Normal profit" means the profit which might reasonably have been expected from a similar letting on August 3, 1914. To let any furnished dwelling-house or part of it at an excessive rent is made an offence punishable by fine on summary conviction.

(8) *Business Premises.* — The Act generally applies to business premises; but in the case of such premises, instead of the increase of 15 per cent. referred to in paragraph (5) *supra* 35 per cent. is to be allowed.

(9) *Conditions of Statutory Tenancy.* — The tenant, who is entitled to remain in possession by virtue of this Act, becomes a statutory tenant. As such he must observe and is entitled to the benefit of all the terms and conditions of the original contract of tenancy in so far as they are applicable. Thus, he can only give up possession on giving proper notice, or, if no notice was required, then not less than three months' notice.

(10) *Prohibition of Premiums.*—It is not illegal for a tenant to demand and receive from his landlord, nor is it illegal for a landlord to give his tenant, a premium for giving up possession of a house, but it is illegal for a tenant to ask or receive a premium from any other person.

(11) *Procedure.*—All claims, etc., arising under the Act should be dealt with in the County Court. If proceedings are taken in the High Court, the plaintiff can recover no costs.

(12) *Power to convert a House into several Tenements.*—By the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, *s.* 27, where, owing to changes in the character of a neighbourhood, a house cannot be let as a whole, but could be let in separate tenements, the local authority or any person interested may apply to the County Court for an order allowing such conversion, notwithstanding any restrictive covenant in any lease. The County Court may make an order upon such terms as shall appear to be just.

(13) *Restriction on Demolition of Houses.*—By the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919, *s.* 6, no person may without the written consent of the local authority demolish, or use otherwise than as a dwelling house, any house which is or can be made reasonably fit for use as a dwelling house. An appeal from the refusal of the local authority to allow such demolition lies to the Minister of Health. Penalties are imposed for infringement of this section.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it, have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

WILLS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a

will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others :—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the willmaker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of ——, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient :—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his for her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses. THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way: then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

Registry.	*Registrar.*	*District.*
Bangor.....	G. H. Reid (£350)	Carnarvon and Anglesey.
Birmingham	John Glaisyer (£800)	Warwickshire.
Blandford	H. F. C. de Crespigny (£250)	Dorsetshire.
Bodmin ...	W. H. L. Shadwell (£500)	Cornwall.
Bristol	Arthur Frederick Nepean (£600)	Bristol & Bath, County Court Districts.
Bury St. Edmunds	Ronald Southey (£200)	Suffolk, West.
Canterbury	H. Mapleton Chapman (£350)	Kent, East, and Canterbury.
Carlisle ...	E. L. Hunt (£700)	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Carmarth'n	H. M. Fraser (£400)	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, with the Deaneries of East and West Gower (including the town of Swansea) in the county of Glamorgan.
Chester ...	H. A. Jenner (£800)	Chester.
Chichester	W. B. P. Freeland (£200)	Sussex, West.
Derby	C.T.E.Wilde (£600)	Derbyshire.
Durham ...	W.J.Maynard(£500)	Durham.
Exeter	O. H. Hardy(£1,000)	Devonshire.
Gloucester	E.S. Hartland(£400) (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.).	Gloucestershire
Hereford...	H. C. M. Nolan (£400)	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock.
Ipswich ...	G. Pritchard, B.A. (£450)	Suffolk, East, & Essex, North.
Lancaster	Frederic Upton (£700)	Co.of Lancs.,except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Manchester.
Leicester...	H. Pickering Clarke (£500)	Leicester and Rutland.
Lewes	J. W. Heisch (£350)	Sussex, East.
Lichfield ...	H. G. Faussett-Osborne (£800)	Staffordshire.
Lincoln ...	Bernard S. Walker (£500)	Lincolnshire.
Liverpool	J.C.Bromfield(£750)	W. Derby Hund.
Llandaff ...	Raymund Allen (£350)	Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E. and W. Gower), Monmouth.
Manchest'r	R. S. O. Mais (£800)	City of Manchester and Hundred of Salford.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H.E.Edwards(£500)	Northumberland.
N'th'mpton	W. Young (£250)	Northants, S'th, and Beds.
Norwich ...	Charles H. Wilkinson (£700)	Norfolk.
Nottingh'm	Dr.F.Oswald (£400)	N'tinghamshire.
Oxford	John T. Lewis ..... (£500)	Oxon, Berks, and Bucks.
Peterboro'	C. S. Magee (£400)	Northants, N'th, Hunts, & Cambs.
St. Asaph	J. P. Lewis (£350)	Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth.
Salisbury...	J. F. M. Fawcett (£350)	Wiltshire.
Shrewsb'ry	R. K. A. Green (£500)	Salop and Montgomery.
Taunton ...	E. T. Alms (£350)	Somerset, West.
Wakefield	B. H. H. Thomson (£1,200)	Yorks, West Riding.
Wells	V. F. Engleheart (£300)	Somerset, East, except Bath C. C. District.
Winchester	G. G. Phillimore (£500)	Hampshire.
Worcester	G. F. Adams (£500)	Worcestershire.
York.....	G. L. Simpson (£1,000)	Yorks, N. & E. Riding (including York).

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a deadletter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator

dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (*q v.*) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph*, *i.e.*, written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1893 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom: on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland: in Bank of England Stock: Bank of Ireland Stock: India 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks; any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India: any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament: Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks: Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver: Debenture, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 200 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above: Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created: any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 5 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants: any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order: any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded 80 per cent. of authorised amount for 10 years: and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland. Provided Stocks redeemable within 15 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 15 per cent. premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 15 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1888, authorises investment in:—Debenture, Preference,

Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (*Scotland only*), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee continues unabated. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1920, was £154,011,203.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts.

The progress of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office; secondly, to the State guarantee which accompanies the remedy provided; and thirdly, to the endeavour which is made to keep the administration upon personal lines. The Public Trustee makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department. A profit is not intended. Owing to the increase in general administrative expenses, and to the shrinkage of the capital values and the net income upon which the fees are assessed, it has been necessary to revise the scale prevailing since 1912. An important Committee of Investigation, presided over by Sir George Murray, G.C.B., was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 1919, to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the new fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (*tel.*, Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

(For list of Officers, see p. 259.)

THE HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE (*Secy.*, W. A. Bulkeley-Evans, C.B.E., M.A., 12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.).—The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connexion with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in December, alternately (*a*) at some school represented on the Conference, (*b*) at London or some University town. In considering applications for admission to the Conference, the committee has regard to the scheme or other instrument under which the school is administered and the numbers in the school. As a general rule, there should be 100 boys at least in any school represented at the Conference, and about ten resident undergraduates at the Universities who have gone direct from the school, but regard is also paid to the *proportion* of undergraduates to the total number of boys in the school.

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN TEACHERS (Founded 1883, Incorporated 1910).—Teachers holding a degree conferred by a University of Great Britain or Ireland or Overseas Dominions, and of some foreign countries, are eligible for membership, amounting to 2,787. *President*, Miss Gray; *Secretary*, Mrs. E. Brough, 108 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

THE ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.—Head mistresses of Public Secondary Schools with at least 50 pupils are eligible for membership. Members are marked § in the lists on pages 325 to 328. A Conference is held annually in June. *President* (1919–1921), Miss Major, M.A., King Edward's High School, Birmingham. *Secretary*, Miss R. Young, 92 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

I.—PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

The person entitled to administer is shown in brackets.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, the widow of a man dying in England, Wales, or Ireland intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow and father	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.]
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One-fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. [Widow.]
Husband, with or without children	All to husband. [Husband.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father. [Father.]
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally. [Mother.]
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother. [Mother.]
Children, and grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and grandfather	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.]
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Equally *per capita*. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncles and aunts	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Aunts, nephew, and niece	All equally. [Either not exceeding three.]
Cousins	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.]

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B. By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood.

II.—REAL PROPERTY.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

Table of Descent of Real Property in England & Wales and Ireland on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of *Gavelkind* (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of *Borough English* (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The *Dower* (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1133) is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife for life in any case. Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking *per stirpes*.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son, or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
Husband and child or children ...	Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right, was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate); afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father...	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.
Mother and sisters	All to sisters.
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father.
Child and grandchild by deceased child.....	*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.
Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter.....	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson. All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather.
Father's father & mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child.....	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child ...	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother ...	Nephew.
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.....	Nephew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

Intestates' Estates, Scotland.

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value: if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow. Remaining two-thirds to child or among children equally.
Widow and children and issue of predeceasing children	One-third to widow, one-third to living children equally, remaining third amongst living children *per capita** and issue of deceased children *per stirpes.**
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Husband, with or without children	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin.
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father; half to brothers and sisters equally.
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father; half to grandchildren equally *per stirpes.*
Father, brothers and sisters	One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother.
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister.
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
Uncles and aunts	All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally *per capita.**
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, *i.e.*, share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

* *Per Capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die leaving	*Heritage would descend to:—*
(1) Wife only; no blood relations.	One-third to wife for life; rest to Crown as *ultimus haeres.*
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child...	One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place.
(3) Wife and father	One-third to wife for life, rest to father.
(4) Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male.
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male; if none, then to immediate elder brother.
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son. See No. 2.
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)...	One-third to wife for life; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally.
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (2).
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs.
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother.
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally.
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5).
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(*See* No. 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," etc.
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7). All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
(19) Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer).....	All to grandfather.
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
(22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male.
(24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
(26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.	Nephew by brother.
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £500 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *All charges are now subject to an increase of 33⅓ per cent.*

Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

General Practitioners.	Rentals.		
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s.
Detention per ½ hour	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendce. on servants	5s.	5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Midwifery	2½ Gs.	2½ to 4½ Gs.	4½ to 7½ Gs.
Adminstrng. Chlfrm.	1½s.	1½ Gs.	3 Gs.
Consultants.			
Advice or Visit alone	2 Gs	2 Gs.	2 Gs.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	2½ Gs.	2½ to 3 Gs.	2½ to 3 Gs.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	1½s.	1½s.	1½s.

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, £1 1s. to £5 5s.

Chief clerk's time, 10s. 6d. to £1 11s. 6d.

Other clerks' time, per day of seven hours, 7s. 6d. to 16s.

These charges to include stationery, except the forms used.

ARCHITECTS.

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(*a*) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(*b*) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the

Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows :—

(*a*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(*b*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Instalments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved :—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licenses and consents.

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows :—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent. (minimum fee, £3 3s.).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, 1¼ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys.—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3s., in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

A fee of 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

For Measuring and Adjusting Variations the fees are 2½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and 1½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

For Services in Connexion with Litigation or Arbitration, a charge per day (dependent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, etc.) of 5 per cent. on the cost of the works where the contract exceeds £5,000 and 7½ to 10 per cent. where the amount does not exceed £5,000.

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be

Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2 per cent. where the amount exceeds £5,000 and 2 to 2½ per cent. on amounts below £5,000.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves:—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent; in the case of *repairing leases* the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rents and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £900; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property: 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7½ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(*a*) *Agricultural Property*—7½ guineas per cent. up to £250, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £250, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (*b*) *Urban and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 3 guineas.

4. *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

7. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture, Fittings, and Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £1,000, and £3 3*s.* per cent. on the residue.

8. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(*a*) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.* on each property.

(*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £400, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

9. *Valuations under the Finance* (1909-10) *Act, 1910. For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation, and Report.*

Country Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land.—One half-guinea per cent. up to a "total value" of £20,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties.—One quarter-guinea per cent. on a "total value" of £20,000, and one-eighth guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3*s.*

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

11. *Valuation or Sale of Timber.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

12. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £900, and 1½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.	Per Month	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ *s.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
0 10	0 10	0 2¼	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 3¼	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¾	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	0 2 2¼
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¼	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
4 10	7 6	1 8¼	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¼	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¼	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¾	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¼	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Monetary Units of the World.

IMPERIAL COINS ISSUED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Year.	Gold. London Mint.	Gold. Australian and Ottawa Mints.	Gold. Total.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1913	£27,638,789	£9,211,209	£36,849,998	£1,934,404	£314,525	£39,098,927
1914	15,726,170	8,772,102	23,898,272	6,250,569	261,134	30,409,975
1915	21,302,000	7,934,389	29,235,389	7,598,977	248,415	37,082,781
1916	1,554,000	6,847,449	8,401,449	8,192,428	452,800	17,046,677
1917	1,014,000	6,770,624	7,784,624	4,137,085	588,365	12,470,074
1918	—	13,925,178	13,925,178	8,885,384	418,845	23,229,407
1919	—	5,529,305	5,529,305	3,318,737	548,273	9,396,315

Mint Marks.—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, with minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), P (Perth), C (Ottawa, Canada), and I (Bombay, India); otherwise, all Imperial gold coins are of identical design.

The authorised Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, those marked* being issued on special occasions only; the issue of crowns and double florins has been discontinued for several years:—

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound	616·37239	612·500	1·00
*Two Pound	246·54895	245·000	0·40
Sovereign	123·27447	122·500	0·20
Half-Sovereign	61·63723	61·125	0·15
SILVER:			
Crown	436·36363	—	2·000
Double Florin	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence	43·63636	—	0·346
*Groat or 4d.	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence	21·81818	—	0·212
*Twopence	14·54545	—	0·144
*Penny	7·27272	—	0·087
BRONZE:			
Penny	145·83333	—	2·916
Halfpenny	87·50000	—	1·750
Farthing	43·75000	—	0·875

STANDARD GOLD contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d. During 1920, the market price of gold has been above these figures.

STANDARD SILVER formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, 500. One troy pound of silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

On account of the high price of precious metals, the melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited, as well as their export.

†BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

TREASURY NOTES of the value of £1 and 10s. are issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

BANK POST BILLS can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

BRITISH COINAGE STATISTICS.—During 1919 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 222,402,551, of which 217,741,551 were Imperial and 4,660,000 Colonial.

† It may be noted that the legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois. Further, the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

THE PRICE OF SILVER, 1910–1920.—*The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:*—1910, 24 11/16d.; 1911, 24 5/16d.; 1912, 28 1/16d.; 1913, 27 5/8d.; 1914, 25 1/16d.; 1915, 23 1/16d.; 1916, 31 5/16d.; 1917, 40 7/16d.; 1918, 47 5/8d.; 1919, 57 1/16d. On Oct. 27, 1920, the price of silver was 52 1/16d. per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·456.

CURRENCY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE ABROAD.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the *sole legal metallic currency* in:—

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI.
GIBRALTAR.
NEW ZEALAND.
ST. HELENA.

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and halfpence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A special groat or fourpence.

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing.

NIGERIA, NORTH AND SOUTH.—Silver and also "mixed metal," 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d. One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

DOMINION.	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin).	VALUE. In British Currency.	VALUE. Pieces to the Pound Sterling.	GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
		s. d.			
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar.....	4 1⅓	4·867	British and United States.	*Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	...	*Nickel*—5, 2½, and 1 cent. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent.
CANADA.....	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	British.	*Silver*—50, 25, and 10 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Copper*—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
CYPRUS	Piastre	0 1⅓	180	British.	*Silver*—18, 9, 4, and 3 piastres. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EAST AFRICA ...	Florin	2 0	10	...	*Silver*—50 and 25 cents. *Nickel* (perforated)—10, 5, 1, and ½ cent.
EGYPT †.....	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	20 3¾	...	£E1; 50 *Piastres*	*Silver*—2,5,10,20 *Piastres*
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	3 5¾*	5·76*	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1 and $\frac{1}{10}$ cent.
INDIA.....	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice	2 0	10	British and 15-rupee piece.	*Nickel* (square)—⅛, ¼, and ½ rupee (2 annas), (scolloped)—$\frac{1}{16}$ rupee 1 anna. *Copper*—2, 1, ½ and ⅓ pice or pie.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	...	*Silver*—20 and 10 cents. *Bronze* — 5, 2, and 1 cents.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1, ½, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cent.
UGANDA	Same as East Africa.				

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 27, 1920) 52⅛ pence per standard ounce.
† The only gold coin in general use in Egypt is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres.

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

The currency systems of many nations are dislocated as a consequence of the war. In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness; in others coins in low value metals are substituted.

* Values thus marked are subject to fluctuation.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Albania	(*No metallic currency*)	...	...	...
Argentina	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 *1 8¾	*...	...
Austria	*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
Belgium	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 *Francs*	1, 2 and 5 *Francs*
Congo	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	...	50 *Centimes*
Bolivia	*Nominal*, Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Silver *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 *3 5	...	50 and 20 *Centavos*
Brazil	*Nominal*, Gold *Milreis*	0 2 3	10 & 20 *Milreis*	1, 2 *Milreis*
	Actual, Paper *Milreis*	0 *1 3½	...	500 *Reis*
Bulgaria	*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	0 0 9·513	10, 20, 100 *Leva*	1, 2, 5 *Leva*; 50 *Stotinki*
Chile	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
	Actual, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0* 8½	...	...
China	*Yuan* (dollar) of 100 *Cents*	0 *2 6	...	1 *Yuan*; 10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Colombia	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso*; 1 *Peseta*, ½ *Peseta*
	Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 *3¾	...	...
Costa Rica	Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 1 10·9	2, 5, 10, 20 *Colones*	5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos*
Cuba	Silver *Piastre* of 100 *Centavos*	...	No coinage	No coinage
	Spanish Gold *Dollar*	0 3 9½	...	...
	U.S. Gold *Dollar*	0 4 1·32	...	...
Czecho-Slovakia	(*Franc currency proposed*)	...	...	...
Denmark	Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10 & 25 *Ore*
Ecuador	Silver *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0	10 & 20 *Sucrés*	1 *Sucré*; 5, 10, 40, 50 *Centavos*
Finland	Gold *Markka* of 100 *Penni*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Markkaa*	1, 2, *Markka*; 25, 50 *Penni*
France	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10 & 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 20 and 50 *Centimes*
Algeria	Same as France	...	...	...
Indo-China	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 *3 4½	...	1 *Piastre*
Madagascar	Same as France	...	...	...
Tunis	Same as France	...	...	...
German States	*Mark* of 100 *Pfennige*	0 0 11·7483	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*
Greece	*Nominal*, *Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*	1, 2, 5 *Drachmae*; 20, 50 *Lepta*
	Actual, Paper *Drachma*	0 0 9½	...	...
Guatemala	*Nominal*, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	5 and 10 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 *Reales*
	Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 3	...	...
Haiti	*Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Paper *Gourde*	0 0 *8¼	...	...
Honduras	Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centavos*
Hungary	*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
Italy	*Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Lire*	1, 2, 5 *Lire*; 50 *Centesimi*
Tripoli	Same as Italy	...	...	...
Japan	Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*
Korea	Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Liberia	U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	...	10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Luxemburg	*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	0 0 9·513	...	...
Mexico	*Nominal*, Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0½	5, 10 *Dollars*	1 *Dollar*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Silver *Dollar*	0 3 5½*	...	...
Monaco	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 & 100 *Francs*	...
Montenegro	*Perper*=Austrian *Krone*	0 0 10	10, 20, 100 *Perpera*	1, 2, 5 *Perpera*
Morocco	Silver *Piastre*=5 *Francs*	0 3 0	...	1 *Piastre*; ½, ¼ *Piastre*
Netherlands	Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	0 1 7·824	5, 10 *Florins*	½, 1, 2½ *Florins*; 10, 25 *Cents*
Java	Gold *Ducat*	0 9 4½	...	...
Curaçao	Same as Netherlands	...	...	...
Nicaragua	Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 1·32	...	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 4*	...	...
Norway	Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*
Omân	*Muhamâdi* of 20 *Gad*	1 0 1½	...	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees
Panama	Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*	0 4 2	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*
Paraguay	*Nominal*, *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Paper *Peso*	0 0 3*	...	...
Persia	Silver *Kran* of 20 *Shahis*	0 0 7*	½, 1 *Toman* (20 *Kran*); 2 *Kran*	¼, ½, 1, 2 *Kran*
Peru	*Libra* of 10 *Soles* (= 100 *Dineros*=1000 *Centavos*)	1 0 0	½, ½, 1 *Libra*	½, ½, 1 *Sol*; ½, 1 *Dinero*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
Poland	*Marka Polska* of 100 *pfennige* (*No metallic currency*)	...	...	...
Portugal	*Nominal*, Gold *escudo*	0 4 5¼	1/10, ½, ½, 1 *Escudo*	1 *Milreis*, ½, 1, 2, 5 *Teston*
	Actual, Paper *escudo*	0 3 4	...	...
Portuguese India	Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	0 1 4	...	1 *Rupee*.
Rumania	Gold *Leu* of 100 *Bani*	0 0 9·513	10, 12½, 20, 25, 50, 100 *Lei*	1, 2, 5 *Lei*; 50 *Bani*
Russia	*Nominal*, Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*	0 2 1⅓	5, 7½, 10, 15 *Roubles*	1 *Rouble*; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 *Kopecks*
	Actual, Paper *Rouble*	...		
	Northern *Rouble*	0 0 6		
Salvador	Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
	Paper *Peso*	0 1 3½*	...	...
Serbia	*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Dinars*	1, 2, 5 *Dinars*; 50 *Paras*
Siam	Gold *Tical* of 100 *Satangs*	0 1 6½	*Dos* of 10 *Ticals*	¼, ½, 1 *Tical*
Spain	*Nominal*, Silver *Peseta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Pesetas*	1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*; 20, 50 *Centimos*
	Actual, Paper *Peseta*	0 0 9	...	...
Sweden	Gold *Krona* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kronor*	1, 2 *Kronor*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*
Switzerland	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 50 *Centimes*
Turkey	Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres*	0 18 0	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 *Piastres*	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
	Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*	0 0 2·165	...	...
United States	Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime*
Philippines	*Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents*	0 2 0·66	...	...
Uruguay	*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 4 3	...	1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos*
	Actual, Silver *Peso*	0 4 2*	...	...
Venezuela	Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 9½	5, 10, 20, 50 *Bolivares*	1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*; 20, 50 *Centavos*
Yugo-Slavia	(*No metallic currency*; 1 *dinar*=1 *franc*)	...	...	...

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for the United Kingdom, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The Yard and the Pound are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The Gallon, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

For the use of Apothecaries and for selling drugs retail.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains	=	1 scruple (℈).
3 scruples	=	1 drachm (ʒ).
8 drachms	=	1 Apothecaries' ounce (*oz. Apoth.*).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*)	=	1 fluid drachm (*fl. dr.*).
8 fluid drachms	=	1 fluid ounce (*fl. oz.*).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Approximate Equivalents are as follows :—

1 sovereign = 2 drams ; 1 half-crown = 3½ drams ; 1 florin = 3 drams ; 1 shilling = 1½ drams ; 1 3*d*. piece = ½ dram ; 1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz. ; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz. ; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅛ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

(*a*) *For minute weighments—*

7000 grains (*gr.*)	=	1 pound (*lb.*).

(*b*) *Retail—*

16 drams (*dr.*)	=	1 ounce (*oz.*).
16 ounces	=	1 pound.
28 pounds	=	1 quarter (of a *cwt.*).

The quarter is halved into stones.*

(*c*) *Wholesale—*

1 cental	=	100 lbs.
4 quarters	=	1 hundredweight (*cwt.*)
20 hundredweight	=	1 ton (2,240 lb.).

Miscellaneous Weights.—Ballast (pig = 56 lb.) ; beef (barrel = 200 lb.) ; blacklead (cask = 11½ cwt.) ; butter (barrel = 4 firkins = 224 lb.) ; coal (sack = 224 lb., ton = 10 sacks, bushel = 80 lb., chaldron = 36 bushels) ; cocoa (bag = 112 lb.) ; coffee (bag = 140 lb. to 168 lb., bale of Mocha = 224 lb. to 280 lb., barrel = 112 lb. to 168 lb., tierce = 5 cwt. to 7 cwt.) ; cotton (bale, U.S.A. = 400 lb. to 400 lb., Egypt=700 lb. to 740 lb., India=500 lb. to 600 lb.) ; glass (seam = 24 stones of 5 lb. = 120 lb.) ; gunpowder (barrel = 100 lb.) ; hides (last = 12 doz.) ; hops (bag = 280 lb., pocket = 1½ cwt. to 2 cwt.) ; lead (a fodder, London and Hull = 19½ cwt., Derby = 22½ cwt., Newcastle = 21½ cwt.) ; pepper (bag of black=316 lb., of white = 168 lb.) ; pork (barrel = 224 lb.) ; potatoes (sack = 168 lb.) ; raisins (barrel = 112 lb.) ; saltpetre (bag = 168 lb.) ; soft soap (barrel or pack = 256 lb., firkin = 64 lb.) ; steel (faggot = 120 lb.) ; sugar (bag = 112 lb. to 196 lb., hogshead = 13 cwt. to 16 cwt., tierce = 7 cwt. to 9 cwt.) ; tar (barrel = 26¼ gallons) ; tea (chest = 84 lb.) ; tobacco (hogshead = 12 cwt. to 18 cwt.) ; turpentine (barrel = 224 lb. to 280 lb.) ; wool (sack = 364 lb.).

* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

Troy Weight.

For gold and silver. The ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains in weight. There is *no* Troy *pound*.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 *millegrammes* is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity.

(*a*) *Retail and Liquid—*

4 gills	=	1 pint.
2 pints	=	1 quart.
4 quarts	=	1 gallon.

(*b*) *Wholesale—*

8 gallons	=	1 bushel.
8 bushels	=	1 quarter.

A measure of 2 gallons is called a peck.

A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned :—

Wheat, English, 60 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.

Barley, English, 50 lb. French, 52½ lb. Mediterranean, 50 lb.

Oats, English, 39 lb. Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.

Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.

A sack of flour = 280 lb. : U.S. barrel of flour is 196 lb. ; a peck of flour = 2 gallons = 14 lb.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.

100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.

A quartern loaf = 4 lb.

A barrel of oats = 14 stone.

A bag of rice = 168 lb., of sago 112 lb.

A bag of biscuits = 102 lb.

A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 *bushels*. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight, and a Quarter as 480 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.

Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.

Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.

Ton of hay = 36 trusses.

An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Liquid Measure.

Size of Barrels.	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels)	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels)	108 = 9 × 12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons ; a *Tierce* = 42 gallons ; a *Pipe* of Port or Masdew = 115 gals. ; Teneriffe = 100 gals. ; Marsala = 93 gals. ; Madeira and Cape = 92 gals. ; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals. ; *Butt* of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals. ; *Aum* of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals. ; *Hogshead* of Brandy, 60 gals. : Claret ; 46 ; Port, 57 ; Sherry, 54 ; Madeira, 46 gallons ; *Puncheon* of Brandy or Rum = 120 gals.

Bottle Measure.

The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used :—

Corbyn... = 40 fluid oz. (quart).

Winchester quart = 80 ,, (½ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good :—

Cubic inch	=	252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.)	=	10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot	=	62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.)	=	1 ton.

Water for Ships : Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns : A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Measures of Length.

(*a*) *Trade* and *Manufacture*—
12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*).

Any of the above units may be used singly, and as a prime unit, to be divided fractionally or decimally, as required, to any necessary extent.

(*b*) *Travellers' Measure*—
220 yards = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.
3 miles = 1 league (seldom used).

(*c*) *Surveyors' Measure*—
100 links = 1 chain (22 yards).
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

A *Pole* of 5½ yards is a quarter of a chain.

A *Cricket Pitch* is one chain between the stumps

A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A *Croquet Lawn* is 175 × 140 feet (full size) or a similar multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

Birmingham Gauge.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov. 1, 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0·3964 inch, and from 1 B.G.) ·732 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (·00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

(*a*) *Trade* and *Manufacture*—
144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.

(*b*) *Travellers' Measure*—
Square miles and fractions or decimals are sufficient for all practical purposes.

(*c*) *Surveyors' Measure*—
Either in links and square chains when :—
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain.

Or, for legal and civil purposes :—
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch.
40 rods = 1 rood.
4 roods = 1 acre.

Surveys being usually made with the chain of 100 links, the only difficulty presented by the above table lies in the reduction of the balances of rods into square yards.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.
,, Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.
,, U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.
The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland Sweden and European Turkey.
,, Australia :—
N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in.
Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.
Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, India = 2 ft. 6 in. ; 3 ft. 3⅜ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.
,, South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.
Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Russia = 5 ft. 0 in.
,, Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway ; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
12 signs = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416 ; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × ·7854 ; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain. This relationship is of great importance in the laying out of railway curves, in range-finding, &c., since the relationship between diameters in multiples of 7 yards, and circumferences in chains, holds good for circles of any size.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow :—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 1⅓ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	8¾ inches	× 4¼	× 2¾
Welsh fire-bricks	9 ,,	× 4½	× 2¾
Paving bricks.....	9 ,,	× 4½	× 1¾
Square tiles.....	9¾ ,,	× 9¾	× 1
,, ...	6 ,,	× 6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks ...	9¼ ,,	× 3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11¼ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A *Piece* of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. × 18 in. (French).

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
42 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.
108 do. do. = 1 stack.
128 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petersburg standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in. × 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide; a Deal not more than 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies	16×10
,, Small ...	26×14	,, Small ...	16× 8
Princesses	24×14	,, Large...	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ,, ...	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation ...	13×11
,, Small	22×11	Doubled	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,, ...	13× 7
,, Wide	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses...	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Specific Gravities.

Weight of following substances compared with the weight of a similar quantity of water.

Alcohol	0·79	Milk	1·03
Aluminium.....	2·67	Olive Oil	0·92
Basalt	2·86	Petroleum	0·88
Beer	1·02	Platinum.....	21·45
Blood	1·06	Portland Stone...	2·00
Brandy	0.84	Sand, river	1·90
Brass	8·00	,, pit	1·80
Chalk	1·08	Shingle.....	1·60
Cider	1·02	Silver	10·51
Clay	1·90	Sodium	0·97
Coal, Welsh	1·60	Steel	7·75
,, Newcastle	1·24	Thames ballast...	1·80
Copper.....	8·94	Tin	7·29
Cork	0·24	Turpentine.....	0·87
Earth	1·60	Urine	1·01
Glycerine	1·26	WATER	1·00
Gold	19·32	Wine, Bordeaux	0·99
Gravel, coarse ...	1·85	Wood:—	
Iridium	22·38	Beech	0·85
Iron, cast	7·20	Cedar	0·61
,, wrought ...	7·79	Cherry	0·72
Lead	11·35	Ebony	1·33
Limestone	2·50	Poplar	0·38
Marble.....	2·70	Walnut	0·67
Marl.....	1·90	Zinc	7·19
Mercury	13·60		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A cubic foot of fresh water = 62½ lb. salt water 63½ lb. Timber—ash 49 lb.; beech 43 lb.; birch 49 lb.; cork 15 lb.; elm 36 lb.; pine 41 lb.; oak 59 lb. A cubic foot of clay weighs 125 lb.; of loose earth 95 lb.

A cubic yard of *anthracite* coal, solid, weighs 2,160 lb.; *bituminous* 2,025 lb.; *cannel* 1,400 lb. A cubic yard of coal stacked in usual way = 2,160 lb. A cubic yard of compressed hay = 225 lb.; of hay in stack, 126 lb.; of compressed straw, 145 lb.; of straw in stack, 90 lb.; of grain, 20 bushels.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.
Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Temperature Measures.

Variations of temperature are measured by thermometers, which are graduated on three different systems, viz. :—

The Fahrenheit thermometer,
The Centigrade, or Celsius thermometer.
The Réaumur thermometer.

In the *Fahrenheit* thermometer the distance from the freezing point of water to the boiling point is divided into 180 degrees. The freezing point is marked 32°, and the boiling point 212°.

In the *Centigrade* thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 100°.

In the *Réaumur* thermometer the freezing point is marked 0°, and the boiling point 80°.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$ and add 32°.

To convert Réaumur degrees to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{4}$ and add 32°.

For example :—

20° Centigrade = $20 \times \frac{9}{5} + 32 = 68°$ Fahrenheit.
20° Réaumur = $20 \times \frac{9}{4} + 32 = 77°$ Fahrenheit.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$.

To convert Fahrenheit degrees to Réaumur, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{4}{9}$.

For example :—

68° Fahrenheit = $\frac{5}{9}(68 - 32) = 20°$ Centigrade.
77° Fahrenheit = $\frac{4}{9}(77 - 32) = 20°$ Réaumur.

To convert Centigrade degrees to Réaumur degrees, multiply by $\frac{4}{5}$.

To convert Réaumur degrees to Centigrade degrees, multiply by $\frac{5}{4}$.

For example :—

20° Centigrade = $20 \times \frac{4}{5} = 16°$ Réaumur.
20° Réaumur = $20 \times \frac{5}{4} = 25°$ Centigrade.

Time Measures.

Measurements of time are based on the time taken by the earth to revolve round its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. As these motions are not exactly commensurable with one another, it has been necessary to adopt average or mean intervals of time for ordinary use.

Of these the first is the *Day*, which commences at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds.

The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day see* p. 90.

With the *Jews* and *Muhammadans* the day begins, not at midnight, but at sunset on the previous day, and the hours between sunset and midnight belong to the *succeeding* day in the Jewish and Muhammadan calendars.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the length of the different months varies as follows :—

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December have each 31 days.
April, June, September, and November have each 30 days.
February has 28 days, except in leap year, when it has 29 days.

The *Jews* and *Muhammadans* use the lunar month, based on the length of time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. The month commences, not at true new moon, but at sunset of the day when the new moon is first seen after sunset. The length of the lunar month varies; so the Jewish and Muhammadan months have sometimes 30 and sometimes 29 days.

The *Muhammadan* year always consists of twelve lunar months, and is sometimes 354 and sometimes 355 days in length.

The *Year* is the length of time that the earth takes to complete one revolution round the sun, which is 365·2422 mean days. The ordinary year is taken as 365 days, and every fourth year, called *Leap Year*, has 366 days. Every year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is leap year. But the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder is not a leap year. For example, the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days.

Old and New Style.—Various expedients have been adopted from time to time to reconcile the period known as the year (365 days) with the period of time occupied by the earth in its journey round the sun (365·2422 days). Julius Cæsar inserted an extra day every fourth year, but four Julian years thus consisted of 1,461 days, an error in 250 years of 3·12 days. Certain expedients were adopted in the reign of Augustus, but towards the close of the 16th century there was a difference of 10 days between the civil and astronomical years, and in 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that only every fourth (instead of every) end-century year should be a leap year. This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This "Western" Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Soviet Russia in 1917, and by Yugo-Slavia and Rumania in 1919. It is anticipated that Greece will also adopt it. The *difference* between the Old and New Styles since 1900 is 13 days (11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800 and 13 days after 1900).

New Year's Day.—The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of *Scotland*) commenced with March 25, "Lady Day" or "The Feast of the Annunciation," until 1752. But on and from 1752 the civil year has commenced with Jan. 1. The Old Style reckoning is still maintained to some extent by the British Treasury, and certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days; while the "Financial Year" is still reckoned as commencing on "Old Lady Day," April 5. *Scotland* in 1600 changed New Year's Day from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

Time and Watch on Board Ship.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour. In the *morning* 1 bell sounds at 12.30 a.m., and every half hour the number increases until 8 bells at 4 a.m.; then 1 bell again at 4.30 a.m. to 8 bells at 8 a.m.; 1 bell at 8.30 a.m. and 8 bells at noon. In the *afternoon* 1 bell sounds at 12.30 p.m. and 8 bells at 4 p.m., after which is the *First Dog Watch* (1 bell 4.30, 2 bells 5.0, 3 bells 5.30, 4 bells 6.0) and the *Second Dog Watch* (1 bell 6.30, 2 bells 7.0, 3 bells 7.30, 8 bells 8.0), and thence 1 bell at 8.30 to 8 bells at midnight.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon	*Watch*	... ...	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	,,	... ...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	,,	... ...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	,,	... ...	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle	,,	... ...	midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning	,,	... ...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	,,	... ...	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into *two* Watches.

For TIME AT SEA *see* p. 95.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9⅜ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26⅔ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13⅓ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 100 lb.; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb.: a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.

15 feet, or 5 yards, is called a chain; and 1,000 fathoms make a nautical mile, or knot, in practical navigation.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships; the expression "15 knots" indicates that the vessel in question is capable of steaming or sailing 15 nautical miles in one hour. The *Nautical*

Mile = 6,080 feet (the *Statute Mile* being 5,280 feet and the *Geographical Mile* 6,076·8 feet). The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles:—

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	37·9999
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8180	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

516 sheets = 1 ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ inches.
Crown	=	20	× 15 ,,
Post	=	20	× 16 ,,
Demy	=	22½	× 17 ,,
Medium	=	24	× 19 ,,
Royal	=	25	× 20 ,,
Super Post	=	25	× 15½ ,,
Double Foolscap	=	27	× 17 ,,
Super Royal	=	27½	× 20½ ,,
Double Crown	=	30	× 20 ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,
Columbia	=	34½	× 23½ ,,
Atlas	=	36	× 26 ,,
Double Post	=	32	× 40 ,,

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	× 48 inches.
Antiquarian	=	53	× 31 ,,
Double Elephant	=	40	× 26¾ ,,
Atlas	=	34	× 26 ,,
Colombier	=	34½	× 23½ ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23 ,,
Super Royal	=	27	× 19 ,,
Royal	=	24	× 19 ,,
Medium	=	22	× 17½ ,,
Large Post	=	20¾	× 16¾ ,,
Copy or Draft	=	20	× 16 ,,
Demy	=	20	× 15½ ,,
Post	=	19	× 15¼ ,,
Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ ,,
Brief	=	16½	× 13¼ ,,
Pott	=	15	× 12½ ,,

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	× 36 inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	× 29 ,,
Elephant	=	34	× 24 ,,
Double Four Pound	=	31	× 21 ,,
Imperial Cap	=	29	× 22 ,,
Haven Cap	=	26	× 21 ,,
Bag Cap	=	24	× 19½ ,,
Kent Cap	=	21	× 18 ,,

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 18mo	=	5¾	× 3¾ inches.
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¾	× 4¼ ,,
Crown 8vo	=	7½	× 5 ,,
Large Crown 8vo	=	8	× 5¼ ,,
Demy 8vo	=	8⅜	× 5⅝ ,,
Medium 8vo	=	9½	× 6 ,,
Royal 8vo	=	10	× 6½ ,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¼	× 6⅞ ,,
Imperial 8vo	=	11	× 7½ ,,
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½	× 6¾ ,,
Crown 4to	=	10	× 7½ ,,
Demy 4to	=	11¼	× 8¾ ,,
Royal 4to	=	12½	× 10 ,,
Imperial 4to	=	15	× 11 ,,
Crown Folio	=	15	× 10 ,,
Demy Folio	=	17½	× 11¼ ,,
Royal Folio	=	20	× 12½ ,,
Music	=	14	× 10¼

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is $\frac{11}{12}$ inch, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

The Point System.—The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the "point" of 0·013837 inch, and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses.

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.
Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.
Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—
Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—
Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil (6 points), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—
Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters—
Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—
Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—
Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—
Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1,120 letters—
Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, (12 point) 37 lines, 890 letters—
Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—
Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—
Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—
Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Tables for the conversion of British and Metric Weights and Measures will be found on page 454, *headed:* "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in the United Kingdom in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the Metre, the standard of weight is the Kilogram, and the standard of capacity is the Litre. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent value of the nearest British measure is given.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres (*mm.*)	= 1 centimetre (*cm.*)	= 0·3937079 inch.
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre (*dm.*)	= 0·328084 foot.
10 decimetres	= 1 METRE (*m*)	= 1·093614 yard.
10 metres	= 1 dekametre (*dam.*)	= 1·9884 poles.
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre (*hm.*)	= 0·4971 furlong.
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre (*km.*)	= 0·6214 mile.

A kilometre is approximately ⅝ mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams (*mg.*)	= 1 centigram (*cg.*)	= 0·1543 grains.
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (*dg.*)	= 1·5432 ,,
10 decigrams	= 1 gramme (*grm.*)	= 15·4323 ,,
10 grammes	= 1 dekagram (*dag.*)	= 5·6438 drams.
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram (*hg.*)	= 3·5274 oz.
10 hectograms	= 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*)	= 2·20462 lb.
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	= 1·5747 stones.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (*q.*)	= 1·9684 cwt.
10 quintals	= 1 tonne (*t.*)	= 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres (*mil.*)	= 1 centilitre (*cl.*)	= 0·0704 gill.
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre (*dl.*)	= 0·1759 pint.
10 decilitres	= 1 LITRE (*lit.*)	= 0·8799 quart.
10 litres	= 1 dekalitre	= 2·1997 gals.
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre (*hl.*)	= 2·7497 bushels.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres	= 1 are (*a.*)	= 0·0988 rood.
100 ares	= 1 hectare (*ha.*)	= 2·4711 acres.
100 hectares	= 1 sq. kilometre	= 0·386 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre = 2·75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare = 1·11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal = 3·67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare = 1·49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre = 3·6 pence a bushel.
1 ,, a quintal = { 4·3 ,, a cental. / 22·3 ,, a quarter.
7 ,, ,, (duty) = 12*s.* 6*d.* ,,

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures are those of the United Kingdom, with the following differences:—

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are two tons, therefore, the one of 2,240 lb., the other of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the Imperial gallon and = 58,317·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water—16·6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of the United Kingdom, the *cental* of 100 lb. being used as well as the *cwt.* of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows:—

	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood)	= ·44 acre	·4 acre.
Bushel	= 8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound	= 7,561 grains	7,623 grains.
Cwt.	(104 lb.) = 112·3 lb.	(100 lb.) = 108·9 lb.

Malta.

Piede	= 11·166 inches.
Canna	= 2·2283 yards.
Libbra	= 12 oncia = 4886 Troy gr.
Rotdo	= 1·745 lb.

British India.

Ungul	= ·75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.	
Koss	= 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal) usually	= ·625 acre.
Cawny (Madras) ,,	= 1·33 ,,
Tola (rupee-weight)	= 180 grains.
Chittak	= 2 oz. av.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas	= 2·204 lb.
Maund, 40 seers	= 82·287 lb.
,, (Madras)	= 24·68 lb.
Seer (Liquid)	= 1·760 pints.
Candy ,,	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali	= 3 pints.
Parah	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	= 1⅓ lb.
Pikul ,, 100 catties	= 133 lb.

Egypt.

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their English equivalents, are as follows:—

Length—
Dira Baladi (used for piece goods) = 29·83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) = 29·53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land) = 11·65 feet

Area—
1 Qirat = 209·3 sq. yards
1 Feddân (=24 qirats) = 1·038 acres

Capacity—
1 Kéla = ·454 bushel
1 Ardeb (=12 kélas) = 5·444 bushels

Weight—

1 Roti..... = .99 lb.
1 Oke..... = 2·75 lb.
1 Qantar (= 100 rotls) ..... = 99·05 lb.

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb.; an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes*, of barley = 120 *kilogrammes*, of beans = 155 *kilogrammes*, of maize = 140 *kilogrammes*, of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes*, of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes*. A *bale* of steam-pressed cotton = 7·75 *Qantars*, of hydraulically-pressed = 8·5 *Qantars*; 3 bales of steam-pressed cotton = 1 ton 85 lb.; an *ardeb* of cotton-seed = 170 *rotls* = 267 lb., 8·5 *arbebs* of cotton-seed = 1 ton.

South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The coins and the standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer=about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons, *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used. Recently a Bill was introduced to provide for the standardisation of the metric system for weights and measures, with the optional use of imperial standards, except in the case of chemists, who are compelled to use the metric system.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except the *United Kingdom* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

China.

Tael weight	=	1·33 oz.
Catty ,,	=	1·33 lb.
Picul ,,	=	133·33 lb.
Ts'un	=	1·41 inches.
Ch'ih	=	1·175 feet.
Chang	=	11·75 feet.
Li	=	2,115 feet.

Greece.

1 ocque = 2·84 lb. 1 livre = 1·1 lb.
1 quintal = 132·2 lb. 1 drachme = 0·11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

Ri.....	=	2·4403 miles.
Square ri	=	5·9553 sq. miles.
Cho	=	5·423 chains.
Square cho	=	2·4507 acres.
Ken	=	1·9884 yards.
Tsubo.....	=	3·9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku.....	=	39·7033 gallons.
Dry koku	=	4·9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	=	0·1 ton.
Liquid sho	=	1·5881 quarts.
Dry sho	=	0·1985 pecks.
Kwan	=	8·2673 lb.
Kin	=	1·3228 lb.

Russia.

The standard of length is the Sajen, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Funt = 0·90282 lb.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

16 vershok	=	1 arshin.
3 arshin	=	1 sajen.
500 sajen	=	1 verst.
1 verst	=	1166·66 yards (0·66288 mile).

2.—SQUARE MEASURES.

1 sq. vershok	=	3·0625 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin	=	5·4444 sq. feet
1 sq. sajen	=	5·4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst	=	0·4394 sq. miles.

3.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

1 zolotnik	=	65·8306 grains.
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth.
32 loth	=	1 funt.
40 funt	=	1 pood (36·1128 lb.).
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz.

4.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 tcharka = 0·2164 pint.
1 shtoff (10 tcharkas) = 1·0822 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shtoffs) = 2·705 imperial gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks) = 5·771 imperial bushels.

Siam.

Niu	=	·83 inch.
Ru'p	=	10 inches.
Sen.....	=	44·4 yards.
Röeneng	=	2·525 miles.
Tael	=	936·25 Tr. gr.
Chang	=	2·675 lbs.

Turkey.

Oke	= 400 drams	= 2·8264 lb.
Batman	= 6 okes	= 16·958 lb.
Cantar	= 44 okes	= 124·3616 lb.
Cheki	= 180 okes	= 508·752 lb.
Kileh		= 0·9120 bushel.
Muscal (Ess. of Rose)	1·5 drams	= 74·171 grains.
Arshin (cloth)		= 26·96 inches.
Endaze		= 25·555 inches.
Arshin (land)		= 29·830 inches.
Deunum		= 1098·765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare)		= 2·47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Cubit	=	18 inches.
English Ell	=	45 inches.
Scottish Ell	=	37·2 inches.
Hand (horses)	=	4 inches.
Scottish mile	=	1,984 yards.
Irish mile	=	2,240 yards.
Scottish acre.....	=	6,150·4 sq. yards.
Cunninghame acre	=	6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	=	7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre	=	10,240 sq. yards.
Hide	=	120 acres (average).
Yard of land.....	=	¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet; Foot = 12·789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46·77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3·6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1·26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34·317 gallons; Boisseau ($\frac{1}{12}$) = 2·86 gallons. Pinte = 1·76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit = 21·914 in.; Egyptian Cubit = 18·24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25·26 in.; Reed = 151·6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log = 6·477 U.K. gallons.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8·351 bushels.

Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures.

NOTE.—The central figures in **heavy type** represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples:*—1 centimetre = 0·393 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·093 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centimetres.		Inches.	Metres.		Yards.	Kilometres.		Miles.	Hectares.		Acres.	Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2·540	1	0·393	0·914	1	1·093	1·609	1	0·621	0·404	1	2·471	2·592	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2·187	3·218	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·184	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·280	4·827	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·776	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·574	3·657	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·486	1·618	4	9·884	10·368	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·968	4·571	5	5·468	8·046	5	3·106	2·023	5	12·355	12·960	5	1·930
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·561	9·655	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·552	6	2·316
17·780	7	2·755	6·400	7	7·655	11·265	7	4·349	2·832	7	17·297	18·144	7	2·702
20·320	8	3·149	7·315	8	8·749	12·874	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·736	8	3·088
22·860	9	3·543	8·229	9	9·842	14·483	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·328	9	3·474
25·400	10	3·937	9·143	10	10·936	16·093	10	6·213	4·046	10	24·711	25·920	10	3·860
50·800	20	7·874	18·287	20	21·872	32·186	20	12·427	8·093	20	49·422	51·840	20	7·720
76·200	30	11·811	27·431	30	32·808	48·279	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·134	77·760	30	11·580
101·600	40	15·748	36·575	40	43·745	64·372	40	24·855	16·186	40	98·845	103·680	40	15·440
127·000	50	19·685	45·719	50	54·681	80·466	50	31·069	20·233	50	123·557	129·600	50	19·300
152·400	60	23·622	54·862	60	65·617	96·559	60	37·282	24·280	60	148·268	155·520	60	23·160
177·800	70	27·559	64·006	70	76·554	112·652	70	43·496	28·326	70	172·979	181·440	70	27·020
203·200	80	31·496	73·150	80	87·490	128·745	80	49·710	32·373	80	197·691	207·360	80	30·880
228·600	90	35·433	82·294	90	98·426	144·838	90	55·924	36·420	90	222·403	233·280	90	34·740
254·001	100	39·370	91·438	100	109·363	160·932	100	62·138	40·467	100	247·114	259·200	100	38·601

Cubic Metres.		Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.		Av. Pounds.	Short Tons.		Long Tons.	Metric Tons.		Long Tons.	Metric Tons.		Short Tons.
0·764	1	1·307	0·453	1	2·204	1·12	1	0·892	1·016	1	0·984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·615	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·784	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·204
2·293	3	3·923	1·360	3	6·613	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·952	2·721	3	3·306
3·058	4	5·231	1·814	4	8·818	4·48	4	3·569	4·064	4	3·936	3·628	4	4·409
3·822	5	6·539	2·267	5	11·023	5·60	5	4·462	5·080	5	4·921	4·535	5	5·511
4·587	6	7·847	2·721	6	13·227	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·613
5·351	7	9·155	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·246	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·463	3·628	8	17·636	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·873	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·771	4·082	9	19·841	10·08	9	8·031	9·144	9	8·857	8·164	9	9·920
7·645	10	13·079	4·535	10	22·046	11·20	10	8·924	10·160	10	9·842	9·071	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·158	9·071	20	44·092	22·40	20	17·848	20·321	20	19·684	18·143	20	22·046
22·936	30	39·238	13·607	30	66·138	33·60	30	26·772	30·481	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·317	18·143	40	88·184	44·80	40	35·696	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·092
38·228	50	65·397	22·679	50	110·231	56·00	50	44·620	50·802	50	49·210	45·359	50	55·115
45·873	60	78·476	27·215	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·544	60·963	60	59·052	54·430	60	66·138
53·519	70	91·555	31·751	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·468	71·123	70	68·894	63·502	70	77·161
61·164	80	104·635	36·287	80	176·369	89·60	80	71·392	81·284	80	78·736	72·574	80	88·184
68·810	90	117·714	40·823	90	198·415	100·80	90	80·316	91·444	90	88·578	81·646	90	99·207
76·456	100	130·794	45·359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·241	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	★0·231

Litres.		Pints.	Litres.		Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).		English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.		English Bushels.	Hectolitres. per Hectare.		English Bushels. per Acre.
·568	1	1·760	4·542	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·031	1	0·969	0·898	1	1·113
1·136	2	3·520	9·085	2	0·441	2·400	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·938	1·796	2	2·226
1·704	3	5·281	13·627	3	0·661	3·601	3	2·499	3·094	3	2·908	2·694	3	3·339
2·272	4	7·041	18·170	4	0·882	4·801	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·877	3·592	4	4·452
2·840	5	8·802	22·712	5	1·102	6·002	5	4·165	5·157	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·408	6	10·562	27·255	6	1·323	7·202	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·816	5·389	6	6·679
3·976	7	12·322	31·797	7	1·543	8·403	7	5·831	7·220	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·792
4·544	8	14·083	36·340	8	1·764	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·755	7·185	8	8·905
5·112	9	15·843	40·882	9	1·984	10·803	9	7·497	9·283	9	8·724	8·083	9	9·919
5·680	10	17·604	45·425	10	2·205	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·360	20	35·208	90·850	20	4·410	24·008	20	16·660	20·630	20	19·388	17·964	20	22·264
17·041	30	52·812	136·275	30	6·615	36·012	30	24·990	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·721	40	70·416	181·700	40	8·821	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·777	35·928	40	44·529
28·402	50	88·021	227·125	50	11·026	60·021	50	41·651	51·575	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·082	60	105·625	272·550	60	13·231	72·025	60	49·981	61·890	60	58·166	53·892	60	66·794
39·763	70	123·229	317·975	70	15·437	84·030	70	58·312	72·205	70	67·860	62·874	70	77·926
45·443	80	140·833	363·400	80	17·642	96·034	80	66·642	82·520	80	77·555	71·856	80	88·059
51·123	90	159·438	408·825	90	19·848	108·038	90	74·972	92·835	90	87·249	80·838	90	99·191
56·804	100	176·042	454·251	100	22·053	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¼	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¼	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
55	1 1¾	2 3½	3 4¼	4 7	9 2	13 9	18 4	22 11	27 6	32 1	36 8	41 3	45 10	50 5	55
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
57	1 2¼	2 4½	3 6¾	4 9	9 6	14 3	19 0	23 9	28 6	33 3	38 0	42 9	47 6	52 3	57
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
59	1 2¾	2 5½	3 8¼	4 11	9 10	14 9	19 8	24 7	29 6	34 5	39 4	44 3	49 2	54 1	59
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
63	1 3¼	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

Equivalent Investments.

A Table showing the Profits upon Investments in the Funds or in Stocks and Shares at the Undermentioned Prices.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £73 15*s.* 0*d.* look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 73¾, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 7*s.* 10*d.* Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £98, will yield £6 2*s.* 5*d.* per cent.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr Ct.	2¾ Pr Ct.	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct.	3½ Pr Ct.	4 Pr Ct.	4½ Pr Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr Ct	10 Pr. Ct
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¾	114⅓	123⅞	133⅓	152⅓	171⅓	190⅓	209½	228½	266⅔	285¼	304⅔	342⅔	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⅔	121	130⅓	149	167½	186	204⅔	223⅓	260⅔	279⅓	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅝	100	109	118	127⅛	145⅓	163½	181¼	200	218	254⅓	272⅔	290⅔	327	363⅓
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104½	113	121⅔	139	156½	174	191¼	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅜	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102½	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132¾	147½	162¾	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅜	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅓	132½	145⅞	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84⅓	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅝	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220½	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅛	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118⅛	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63⅓	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104⅝	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54¼	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40⅝	44⅞	49	53	57⅛	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅞	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅙	43⅓	47	50¾	54⅝	62⅔	70½	78⅓	86⅛	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38⅓	42⅛	46	49¾	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84⅓	92	107½	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¼	51⅛	58⅓	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35⅝	39⅜	43	46⅛	50⅛	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅞	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅓	37½	41	44½	47⅞	54⅝	61½	68⅓	75⅛	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35⅝	39	42¾	45⅞	52	58½	65	71⅞	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 3	30⅝	33⅞	37	40	43⅙	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅞	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅓	32⅓	35	37¾	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅛	70	81⅔	87½	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28⅓	31⅛	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62⅓	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¾	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅝	28⅜	31	33½	36⅛	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅞	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39				IN PERPETUITY.		
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (*q.v.*), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1··08	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0 335
English Geog. Mile	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·.38	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometer	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

Expectation of Life.

THE following table is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only. The figures are based upon the mortality in the ten years 1891–1900.

AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-Lifetime (Expectation of Life).		AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-Lifetime (Expectation of Life).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44·13	47·77	53	498,987	553,208	17·01	18·58
1	828,136	859,342	52·22	54·53	54	487,621	543,384	16·40	17·91
2	784,090	816,810	54·12	56·34	55	475,849	533,105	15·79	17·24
3	767,754	800,357	54·26	56·49	56	463,629	522,319	15·19	16·59
4	757,631	789,683	53·98	56·25	57	450,898	510,950	14·61	15·95
5	750,281	782,144	53·50	55·79	58	437,623	498,950	14·04	15·32
6	744,936	776,618	52·88	55·18	59	423,814	486,304	13·48	14·71
7	741,061	772,562	52·16	54·47	60	409,518	473,037	12·93	14·10
8	738,215	769,537	51·36	53·68	61	394,793	459,185	12·39	13·51
9	736,053	767,198	50·51	52·84	62	379,695	444,782	11·87	12·94
10	734,299	765,267	49·63	51·97	63	364,255	429,844	11·35	12·37
11	732,728	763,498	48·73	51·09	64	348,478	414,361	10·84	11·81
12	731,064	761,652	47·84	50·21	65	332,344	398,299	10·34	11·27
13	729,260	759,671	46·96	49·34	66	315,830	381,624	9·86	10·74
14	727,364	757,618	46·08	48·48	67	298,956	364,339	9·38	10·22
15	725,373	755,499	45·21	47·61	68	281,760	346,471	8·93	9·72
16	723,159	753,185	44·34	46·75	69	264,295	328,062	8·48	9·24
17	720,621	750,574	43·50	45·92	70	246,630	309,168	8·05	8·78
18	717,800	747,721	42·67	45·09	71	228,844	289,866	7·64	8·33
19	714,811	744,762	41·84	44·27	72	211,034	270,247	7·24	7·90
20	711,714	741,766	41·02	43·44	73	193,310	250,424	6·86	7·48
21	708,463	738,692	40·21	42·62	74	175,792	230,523	6·50	7·08
22	705,036	735,530	39·40	41·80	75	158,608	210,688	6·15	6·70
23	701,445	732,272	38·60	40·99	76	141,891	191,071	5·81	6·34
24	697,724	728,896	37·80	40·17	77	125,775	171,836	5·49	5·99
25	693,894	725,386	37·01	39·37	78	110,392	153,148	5·19	5·67
26	689,951	721,745	36·22	38·56	79	95,863	135,173	4·90	5·35
27	685,909	717,973	35·43	37·76	80	82,298	118,068	4·62	5·05
28	681,778	714,066	34·64	36·97	81	69,789	101,980	4·36	4·77
29	677,551	710,018	33·85	36·17	82	58,405	87,034	4·11	4·51
30	673,200	705,819	33·07	35·39	83	48,192	73,333	3·88	4·26
31	668,682	701,456	32·29	34·60	84	39,168	60,949	3·66	4·02
32	663,952	696,917	31·51	33·83	85	31,323	49,925	3·45	3·80
33	658,969	692,191	30·75	33·05	86	24,621	40,267	3·25	3·59
34	653,708	687,269	29·99	32·29	87	19,000	31,949	3·07	3·39
35	648,169	682,147	29·24	31·52	88	14,377	24,915	2·89	3·21
36	642,353	676,814	28·50	30·77	89	10,655	19,078	2·73	3·04
37	636,235	671,242	27·77	30·02	90	7,724	14,330	2·58	2·87
38	629,793	665,410	27·05	29·28	91	5,470	10,550	2·43	2·73
39	623,028	659,324	26·34	28·54	92	3,779	7,606	2·30	2·59
40	615,964	653,014	25·64	27·82	93	2,543	5,365	2·17	2·46
41	608,632	646,518	24·94	27·09	94	1,665	3,700	2·06	2·34
42	601,063	639,878	24·25	26·37	95	1,059	2,494	1·95	2·23
43	593,276	633,115	23·56	25·64	96	654	1,641	1·85	2·13
44	585,266	626,227	22·88	24·92	97	391	1,054	1·75	2·04
45	577,010	619,184	22·20	24·20	98	226	661	1·67	1·96
46	568,465	611,938	21·52	23·48	99	127	404	1·58	1·88
47	559,598	604,453	20·86	22·76	100	68	241	1·51	1·81
48	550,384	596,704	20·20	22·05	101	36	141	1·44	1·74
49	540,815	588,666	19·54	21·35	102	18	80	1·36	1·68
50	530,888	580,320	18·90	20·64	103	9	45	1·28	1·62
51	520,608	571,644	18·26	19·95	104	4	24	1·18	1·56
52	509,977	562,626	17·63	19·26	105	2	13	1·03	1·48

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10.802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17.677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1.4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4510	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·6673	5·5160
36	2.4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36 012, and deduct £1=£35·012.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies for improvements, building of workhouses, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1858, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 years :—

Years.	3 per Ct.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct.	4½ per Ct.	5 per Ct.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	11 14 5½	12 0 5⅝	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0
20	6 14 5½	7 0 8⅓	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5½
30	5 2 2½	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9½	6 10 1½
40	4 6 6½	4 13 7½	5 1 0½	5 9 8½	5 16 6½
50	3 17 8½	4 5 3½	4 11 7½	5 1 2½	5 9 6½

If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10; if for £2,000, then by 20, and so on.

Obituary, Nov. 1, 1919—Oct. 31, 1920.

Abrahams, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary, India Office, aged 49.—*Nov.* 30, 1919.
Adams, Major Sir Hamilton J. Goold-, Governor of Queensland, aged 61.—*April* 13
Alcock, Sir John, K.B.E., pilot of first Atlantic flight, aged 27.—*Dec.* 19, 1919.
Alexander, King of the Hellenes, aged 27.—*Oct.* 25.
Alexander, Charles McCallon, American evangelist, aged 52.—*Oct.* 13.
Amherst of Hackney, Mary Cecil, Baroness, ornithologist and traveller, aged 62.—*Dec.* 21, 1919.
Babtie, Lieut-Gen. Sir William, *VC*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.M.S., aged 61.—*Sept.* 12.
Baird, Sir Alexander, Bart., late Lord Lieut. Kincardineshire, aged 71.—*June* 21.
Bartholomew, Dr. John George, geographer and cartographer to the King, aged 60.—*April* 15.
Barton, Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G., first Premier of Australian Commonwealth, aged 70.—*Jan.* 7.
Baxter, Wynne Edwin, a London coroner for 33 years, aged 76.—*Oct.* 1.
Bedford, Adeline, Duchess of, G.B.E., social worker, aged 67.—*April* 12.
Boraston, Sir John, principal agent of the Unionist Party, aged 69.—*April* 18.
Boyne, Leonard, actor, aged 67.—*April* 17.
Brassey, Thomas Allnutt, second and last Earl, aged 56.—*Nov.* 12, 1919.
Brex, Twells, journalist, aged 45.—*Jan.* 7.
Bright, Rev. James Franck, D.D., historian and former Master of Univ. College, Oxford, aged 88.—*Oct.* 23.
Broughton, Rhoda, the novelist, aged 79.—*June* 5
Bullen, Arthur Henry, Elizabethan scholar and critic, aged 63.—*Feb.* 29.
Burdett, Sir Henry, hospital authority, aged 73.—*April* 29.
Burrows, Dr. Ronald Montagu, Principal of King's College, aged 53.—*May* 14.
Castle, Egerton, novelist and swordsman, aged 62.—*Sept.* 16.
Cobbett, Professor William Pitt, exponent of international law, aged 65.—*Nov.* 15, 1919.
Coleridge, Ernest Hartley, grandson and biographer of S. T. Coleridge, aged 73.—*Feb.* 19.
Croker, Mrs. B. M., Anglo-Indian novelist.—*Oct.* 20.
Crozier, Most Rev. John Baptist, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, aged 67.—*April* 11.
Cunliffe, Walter, 1st Baron, eminent London banker, aged 64.—*Jan.* 6.
Dalton, Sir Cornelius Neale, K.C.M.G., late Comptroller-General of Patents, aged 78.—*Oct.* 19.
de Blaquiere, William, 6th and last Baron, aged 63.—*July* 28.
Deutsch de la Meurthe, M. Henry, pioneer of motoring and aviation in France, aged 73.—*Nov.* 23, 1919.
Digby, Edward Henry, 10th Baron, former Colonel Coldstream Guards, aged 73.—*May* 11.
Diggle, Rt. Rev. John William, Bishop of Carlisle, aged 73.—*March* 24.
Downham, William Hayes Fisher, 1st Baron, former Unionist Minister, aged 67.—*July* 2.
Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Marie Alexandrovna, Duchess of, aged 67.—*Oct.* 25.
Edwards, Sir Owen Morgan, Chief Inspector of Education for Wales, aged 61.—*May* 17.
Egerton of Tatton, Alan de Tatton, 3rd Baron, aged 75.—*Sept.* 9.
Eugenie, ex-Empress of the French, aged 94.—*July* 11.
Faber, Edmund Beckett, 1st and last Baron, banker and newspaper director, aged 73.—*Sept.* 17.
Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet John Arbuthnot, 1st Baron, the creator of the modern battle-fleet, aged 79.—*July* 10.
Fraser, Sir Thomas Richard, eminent physician and authority on drugs, aged 78.—*Jan.* 4.
Frick, Henry Clay, American steel magnate and art collector, aged 70.—*Dec.* 2, 1919.
Fysh, Sir Philip Oakley, K.C.M.G., former Premier of Tasmania, aged 84.—*Dec.* 20, 1919.
Galloway, Randolph Henry Stewart, 11th Earl, aged 83.—*Feb.* 7.
Garvice, Charles, the novelist and journalist, aged 69.—*March* 1.
Gilmour, Sir John, Bart., breeder of Clydesdales, aged 75.—*July* 20.
Gladstone, Rev. Stephen Edward, second son of the statesman, aged 76.—*April* 23.
Glasier, John Bruce, socialist pioneer, aged 60.—*June* 4.
Gorgas, Surgeon-General William Crawford, K.C.M.G., sanitary officer of Panama Canal, aged 65.—*July* 3.
Gow, Andrew, R.A., Keeper of the Royal Academy, aged 71.—*Feb.* 1.
Gulland, Rt. Hon. John William, former Chief Liberal Whip, aged 55.—*Jan.* 26.
Guthrie, Charles John, Scottish Lord of Session, aged 71.—*April* 28.
Hacker, A., R.A. and R.I., aged 61.—*Nov.* 12, 1919.
Hardy, Herbert Hardy Cozens-, 1st Baron, Master of the Rolls 1907–1918, aged 81.—*June* 18.
Harris, Dr. Frederick Rutherfoord, friend of Cecil Rhodes, aged 64.—*Sept.* 2.
Hartmann, Felix von, Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne, aged 67.—*Nov.* 11, 1919.
Heinemann, William, the publisher, aged 57.—*Oct.* 5.
Henry, Sir Charles, Bart., M.P. and merchant, aged 59.—*Dec.* 27, 1919.
Herkless, the Very Rev. Sir John, D.D., LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of St. Andrews University, aged 64.—*June* 11.
Howells, William Dean, American man of letters, aged 83.—*May* 10.
Hughes, Spencer Leigh, M.P. and journalist, aged 61.—*Feb.* 22.
Huntington, Professor Alfred Kirby, metallurgist and pioneer in aeronautics.—*April* 17.
Jackson, Sir John, engineer and Admiralty contractor, aged 68.—*Dec.* 14, 1919.
Jacob, Rt. Rev. Edgar, former Bishop of St. Albans, aged 75.—*March* 25.
Laking, Sir Guy Francis, Keeper of the King's Armoury and the London Museum, aged 44.—*Nov.* 22, 1919.
Lascelles, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., diplomat, aged 78.—*Jan.* 2.
Leeke, John Cox, D.D., former Bishop Suffragan of Woolwich, aged 76.—*Nov.* 28, 1919.
Leman, General Gerart Mathieu, defender of Liège, aged 69.—*Oct.* 17.
Lockyer, Sir Joseph Norman, the astronomer, aged 84.—*Aug.* 16.
Londesborough, George Francis William Henry, 3rd Earl, aged 28.—*Sept.* 12.
Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th Earl of, aged 65.—*May* 17.

Lowry, Admiral Sir Robert Swinburne, K.C.B., aged 66.—*May* 29.
Lyall, Sir Charles James, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Oriental scholar and civil servant, aged 75.—*Sept.* 2.
McCallum, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., Colonial Governor and engineer, aged 67.—*Nov.* 24, 1919.
McCallum, Sir John, Liberal M.P. for Paisley, aged 72.—*Jan.* 10.
Macdonald of Earnscliffe, Susan Agnes, Baroness, widow of Canadian Premier, aged 84.—*Sept.* 5.
Maclean, Kaid Sir Harry, K.C.M.G., General in Moorish Army, aged 71.—*Feb.* 4.
McSwiney, Terence, Sinn Fein Lord Mayor of Cork, aged 40.—*Oct.* 25.
Mather, Rt. Hon. Sir William, former M.P. and textile merchant, aged 82.—*Sept.* 18.
Mathers, Helen (Mrs. Henry Reeves), author of "Comin' Thro' the Rye," aged 66.—*March* 11.
Mathew, Dr. Arnold Harris, self-styled "Archbishop of the Old Catholics in England," aged 67.—*Dec.* 19, 1919.
Mathews, Sir Charles, Director of Public Prosecutions, aged 69.—*June* 6.
Mercer, Sir David, K.C.B., Adjutant-General of Royal Marine Force, aged 56.—*July* 1.
Morant, Sir Robert, Chief Secretary to Ministry of Health, aged 56.—*March* 13.
Morrison, Dr. George Ernest, journalist and political adviser to China, aged 58.—May 30.
Moule, Dr. Handley Carr Glyn, Bishop of Durham, aged 78.—*May* 8.
Mowatt, Sir Francis, P.C., G.C.B., I.S.O., former Permanent Secretary to Treasury, aged 82.—*Nov.* 20, 1919.
Murray of Elibank, Alexander William Charles Oliphant, 1st Baron, former Chief Liberal Whip, aged 50.—*Sept.* 13.
Osler, Sir William, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, aged 70.—*Dec.* 29, 1919.
Palles, Rt. Hon. Christopher, the last Lord Chief Baron of Ireland, aged 88.—*Feb.* 14.
Palmer, Charles, journalist and M.P. for The Wrekin, aged 49.—*Oct.* 25.
Parsons, Alfred, R.A., President of Royal Water-Colour Society, aged 72.—*Jan.* 16.
Peake, Hon. Archibald Henry, Premier of South Australia, aged 60.—*April* 6.
Pears, Sir Edwin, European lawyer, author and archæologist, aged 84.—*Nov.* 27, 1919.
Peary, Admiral Robt. Edwin, American explorer who discovered North Pole, aged 63.—*Feb.* 19.
Plowden, Sir Henry Meredyth, former Indian judge, aged 79.—*Jan.* 8.
Plunket, William Lee, 5th Baron, former New Zealand Governor, aged 55.—*Jan.* 24.
Queensbury, Percy Sholto Douglas, 9th Marquess, aged 51.—*Aug.* 1.
Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I., Deputy Steward of Oxford University, aged 69.—*Feb.* 8.
Ravensworth, Arthur Thomas Liddell, 5th Baron, aged 82.—*Nov.* 12, 1919.
Rawnsley, Canon Hardwick Drummond, the poet of the Lake District, aged 69.—*May* 28.
Réjane, Madame Gabrielle Charlotte, the great French actress, aged 63.—*June* 14.
Riviere, Briton, R.A., aged 79.—*April* 20.
Roberts, John, former billiard champion, aged 72.—*Dec.* 23, 1919.
Rowlands, James, M.P. and land reformer, aged 69.—*March* 1.
Roze, Raymond, musical conductor and composer, aged 45.—*March* 31.
Russell of Liverpool, Edward, 1st Baron, notable journalist and editor, aged 85.—*Feb.* 20.
Russell, Sir Thomas Wallace, former Irish agricultural administrator, aged 79.—*May* 2.
Sanday, Dr. William, scholar and theologian, aged 77.—*Sept.* 16.
Schiff, Jacob, American philanthropist and banker, aged 73.—*Sept.* 25.
Seymour, Admiral Sir Michael Culme-, Bart., G.C.B., aged 84.—*Oct.* 11.
Sherborne, Canon Frederick George Dutton, 5th Baron, aged 79.—*Jan.* 3.
Shuter, John, Surrey Cricket Club captain and secretary, aged 65.—*July* 5.
Sidgwick, Arthur, scholar and naturalist, aged 80.—*Sept.* 25.
Smith, Dr. George, C.I.E., Anglo-Indian publicist and biographer, aged 86.—*Dec.* 24, 1919.
Smith, Rev. Dr. Isaac Gregory, poet and divine, aged 93.—*Jan.* 17.
Stephenson, Admiral Sir Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, aged 77.—*Dec.* 16, 1919.
Strong, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Vezey, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., former Lord Mayor of London, aged 63.—*Oct.* 3.
Sutton, Sir Henry, former Judge of King's Bench Division, aged 75.—*May* 30.
Sweden, Crown Princess of (Princess Margaret of Connaught), aged 38.—*May* 1.
Swinfen, Charles Swinfen Eady, 1st Baron, former Master of the Rolls, aged 68.—*Nov.* 15, 1919.
Synge, Sir Robert Follett, K.C.M.G., Deputy Marshal of Ceremonies, aged 66.—*Jan.* 21.
Thomson, Hugh, black and white artist, aged 59.—*May* 7.
Tilak, Bal Gangadhar, Indian extremist agitator, aged 64.—*Aug.* 1.
Tolstoy, Countess Sofia Andreievna, widow of Russian author.—*Nov.* 4, 1919.
Trevor, Sir Arthur Charles, K.C.S.I., Indian administrator, aged 79.—*Oct.* 23.
Tulloch, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander Bruce, K.C.B., C.M.G., Crimean veteran, aged 81.—*May* 25.
Twining, Major-General Sir Philip Geoffrey Twining, K.C.M.G., Director of Fortifications and Works, aged 57.—*Jan.* 15.
Valentine, Sydney, character actor, aged 54.—*Dec.* 23, 1919.
Vanderbilt, William Kissam, American railway magnate, aged 71.—*July* 22.
Walsingham, Thomas de Grey, 6th Baron, entomologist and sportsman, aged 75.—*Dec.* 3, 1919.
Ward, Rt. Rev. Bernard, Roman Catholic Bishop of Brentwood, aged 62.—*Jan.* 21.
Ward, Mrs. Humphry, the novelist, aged 68.—*March* 24.
Warre, the Rev. Edmond, D.D., former Headmaster of Eton, aged 82.—*Jan.* 22.
West, Mrs. Cornwallis-, Society leader, aged 66.—*July* 22.
Whittaker, Sir Thomas, M.P., temperance reformer, aged 69.—*Nov.* 9, 1919.
Williamson, Charles Norris, the author, aged 63.—*Oct.* 3.
Winans, Walter, horse-breeder, sculptor, and revolver shot, aged 68.—*Aug.* 13.
Wood, Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Crimean and Mutiny veteran, aged 81.—*Dec.* 2, 1919.
Woodfall, Robert, former County Court judge, aged 64.—*Feb.* 6.
Wyndham, Rev. Francis Merrik, Canon of Westminster Cathedral, aged 81.—*Nov.* 16, 1919.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—**(1919) Nov. 10.** The King and Queen welcomed President and Mme. Poincaré on their arrival in London, and gave a banquet in their honour at the Palace. **11.** At the call of the King the Empire rendered homage to the Glorious Dead on the anniversary of Armistice Day by suspending all business for two minutes at 11 a.m. Their Majesties, with Princess Mary and Prince Albert, attended a banquet given by M. Poincaré at the French Embassy. The Prince of Wales arrived in Washington. **12.** M. and Mme. Poincaré left London for Scotland. **13.** Prince of Wales had interview with Mr. Wilson at White House. **18.** At New York he was presented with freedom of city. **22.** His Royal Highness received ovation on his departure. **25.** He left Halifax for home on *Renown*. **27.** Princess Mary made her first public speech to Women's Land Army in the City. **Dec. 1.** Prince of Wales greeted with great enthusiasm on his arrival home. Their Majesties gave a dinner in his honour at the Palace. **2.** Prince Albert became a Freemason, joining the Navy Lodge. **18.** The Prince was presented with address of welcome by the City Corporation. **(1920) Jan. 13.** Prince Henry, at Manchester, held his first investiture. **21.** The Prince of Wales dined with the Pilgrims, and expressed his intention to visit the United States again. **22.** The Prince of Wales was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. **Feb. 3.** His Royal Highness visited Eton College, and was admitted to office of High Steward of Windsor. **6.** The Prince visited Colchester and presented decorations to 2nd Leinsters. **10.** The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened Parliament. **23.** Their Majesties were present at the Chapel Royal when the infant son of Lady Patricia Ramsay was christened. **March 16.** A hearty God-speed was given to the Prince of Wales in London and at Portsmouth on his departure for Australia. **17.** Queen Alexandra unveiled the statue of Nurse Edith Cavell in London. **22.** His Majesty held a levée at St. James's Palace, the first since 1914. **27.** The King visited Manchester. Prince Albert opened St. Marylebone's new Town Hall. **April 1.** The Court left London for Windsor. **16.** Prince Albert visited Newcastle and inspected the Tyne shipyards and engineering works. **21.** The King saw the City and Suburban at Epsom. **May 1.** The Crown Princess of Sweden, the Duke of Connaught's daughter, died at Stockholm. **6.** Their Majesties returned to Buckingham Palace. **8.** The King and Queen of the Belgians flew to England on visit to Earl Curzon. Announced that Queen Alexandra had been suffering from bronchitis. **15.** The King, speaking at Buckingham Palace, called on Lord Lieutenants and Lord Mayors to assist in creating an efficient Territorial Army. **18.** In the King's presence an installation of Knights Grand Cross of the Bath took place at Westminster Abbey. **21.** His Majesty reviewed troops of Aldershot Command at Farnborough. **24.** Queen Alexandra stated to be progressing, apart from clouding of vision due to rupture of small vessel of eye during recent bronchial cough. **28.** The King, accompanied by the Queen, laid foundation stone of new building of London School of Economics. **June 2.** Their Majesties saw the Derby. **4.** The Birthday Honours were headed by Prince Albert, who was created Duke of York. **5.** Their Majesties attended ceremony of Trooping the Colour in Hyde Park. **10.** The King opened the Imperial War Museum at the Crystal Palace. Their Majesties held their first Court since 1914 at Buckingham Palace. **15.** The Royal Family attended Ascot in State. **23.** Alexandra Day was celebrated, but the Queen-Mother was unable to take her customary drive. **24.** The King and Queen held their second Court. **26.** Their Majesties gave garden-party to all living V.C.'s and their relatives at Buckingham Palace. **30.** Duke of York visited Royal Agricultural Show at Darlington. **July 3.** King and Queen arrived in Edinburgh. **4.** Their Majesties attended service in St. Giles's Cathedral, the King also taking part in special service in Chapel of Order of the Thistle. **5.** The King held investiture at Holyrood Palace. **6.** His Majesty laid foundation stone of new building of Edinburgh University, and Queen was given honorary degree. **10.** Their Majesties and the Princess boarded Royal yacht at Gourock. **14.** King and Queen and their daughter visited the Isle of Man. **16.** The Royal party landed in Wales, and King opened sanatorium near Denbigh. **19.** Royal tour ended at Swansea, where the King laid foundation stone of University College. **20.** The King and Queen and the King and Queen of Spain attended funeral of ex-Empress Eugénie at Farnborough. **24.** His Majesty received archbishops and bishops attending Lambeth Conference. **27.** The King attended Goodwood Meeting, being guest of Duke of Richmond and Gordon. **31.** Their Majesties, Princess Mary, Duke of York and Duke of Connaught, arrived at Cowes. **Aug. 2.** The King's yacht *Britannia* won principal race at Cowes. **17.** Their Majesties, with Princess Mary, arrived at Balmoral Castle. **23.** Mrs. Lloyd George created Dame Grand Cross of Order of British Empire. **Sept. 9.** Their Majesties attended the Braemar Gathering. **17.** At Inverness Duke of York presented colours to two battalions of Cameron Highlanders and distributed decorations. **Oct. 9.** King and Queen and Princess Mary reached Buckingham Palace from Balmoral. **11.** Prince of Wales was enthusiastically greeted on arriving in London by dense crowd. **17.** King unveiled stone cross as memorial to Sandringham men killed in the War. **19.** Prince of Wales and Duke of York entertained at informal luncheon by High Commissioners of Australia and New Zealand. **25.** Death of Duchess of Edinburgh.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament *see* pp. 231-4.)

(1919) Nov. 17. Final report of Dardanelles Commission found that sufficient consideration was not given by Government to measures necessary to succeed, and that operations were hampered by insufficient artillery and munitions. Government decided to discontinue unemployment donation to civilians. **Dec. 1.** Viscountess Astor, M.P., took her seat in House of Commons, being first woman to do so. **6.** Prime Minister, at Manchester Reform Club, defended Coalition and appealed for unity among Liberals. **11.** M. Clemenceau arrived in London and commenced series of conferences with Mr. Lloyd George on European situation. **14.** M. Clemenceau returned to Paris. **23.** Parliament prorogued. **(1920) Jan. 6.** Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and Earl Curzon in London on Adriatic question. **23.** Mr. Asquith agreed to contest

vacancy at Paisley. **27.** Mr. George Barnes, the Labour member of the Cabinet, resigned. **Feb. 5.** Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Food Controller, resigned. **10.** The King opened the new Session. **12.** The Supreme Allied Council met in Downing Street. **25.** Mr. Asquith was elected for Paisley. **March 1.** Sir Auckland Geddes left the Board of Trade to become British Ambassador to the United States. **18.** Addressing Liberal M.P.'s, Prime Minister urged the need of closer co-operation between the Coalition Party. **19.** Dr. Macnamara was appointed Minister of Labour, Sir Robert Horne President of Board of Trade, Mr. McCurdy Food Controller, and Mr. J. A. Clyde Lord President of Court of Session. **22.** Mr. Morison appointed Lord Advocate, and Col. C. D. Murray Solicitor-General for Scotland. **24.** Mr. Asquith declared that rank and file of Liberal Party were not going to be harnessed to the wheels of the Tory chariot. Royal Commission on Decimal Coinage reported against any change in existing system. **April 5.** Sir L. Worthington Evans appointed Minister without portfolio, Mr. Macpherson Minister of Pensions, and Sir Hamar Greenwood Irish Secretary. **May 14.** British and French Premiers met at Hythe and decided on Spa Conference with Germans, and that Peace Treaty should be enforced in all its details. **June 29.** White Paper gave National Debt on March 31 as £7,881,893,000, and National Assets £2,976,943,000. **July 9.** Select Committee on National Expenditure criticised unbusinesslike way in which negotiations for sale of Slough Depôt and St. Omer dump were conducted. **29.** Replying to deputation, Prime Minister agreed that there was world-wide conspiracy against British Empire with which Bolshevism and Sinn Fein were associated. **Aug. 11.** Government decided to end the bread subsidy before close of financial year, involving increase in price. **21.** Mr. W. C. Bridgeman appointed Secretary of Mines, and Major Sir P. Lloyd-Graeme Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. **Sept. 9.** Board of Trade announced adoption of clearing office scheme for settlement of pre-war debts between Britain and Austria. **22.** Lord Lytton appointed Under-Secretary for India. **Oct. 8.** Mr. Lloyd George spoke at Llandudno and declared the Coalition was still essential, and would carry Home Rule.

BYE-ELECTIONS.—**(1919) Nov. 15.** Polling took place in the Thanet division and the Sutton division of Plymouth. Viscountess Astor (Coalition) was elected for the latter constituency, thus becoming the first woman M.P. for England. In Thanet Mr. Esmond Harmsworth (Coalition) was returned. **(1920) Jan. 3.** Result of Spen Valley election was declared, Sir John Simon (Liberal) being defeated by Labour candidate, Mr. Tom Myers. **Feb. 20.** The Coalition-Liberal and Labour candidates were beaten in The Wrekin division by Mr. Charles Palmer (Independent). **25.** Paisley result was declared: Mr. Asquith 14,736, Biggar (Labour) 11,902, McKean (Coalition Unionist) 3,795. **April 10.** In Dartford division Labour candidate, Mr. Mills, polled more than the other four candidates combined. **June 16.** Mr. T. Wintringham (Independent Liberal) won bye-election at Louth by majority of 2,505 over Coalition Unionist. **Aug. 9.** Mr. G. Edwards (Labour) won South Norfolk from the Coalition.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—**(1919) Nov. 1.** The Shah of Persia was presented with an address by the City of London. **11.** President Poincaré visited the City and received an address of welcome. **13.** M. Poincaré was installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University and received the freedom of the city. **(1920) Jan. 29.** Dr. Vaida Voevod, Rumanian Premier, was welcomed at luncheon at the Carlton Hotel by Mr. Lloyd George. **March 15.** The Government gave luncheon in honour of Señor Tornquist on special mission from the Argentine Government. **May 30.** Memorial service to United States soldiers who fell in the war and were buried in British Isles held at St. Margaret's, Westminster. **July 9.** Memorial service for Major-General William C. Gorgas, of Panama Canal fame, who died in London, took place at St. Paul's Cathedral with imposing military display. **27.** The St. Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln, America's gift, was unveiled at Westminster by Duke of Connaught. **Oct. 12.** Princess Clémentine of Belgium unveiled memorial erected on Thames Embankment by Belgian refugees.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—**(1919) Nov. 1.** During heavy gale three vessels were wrecked on the Goodwins, about 12 lives being lost. **(1920) Jan. 10.** Steamer *Treveal* (5,200 tons) wrecked off Dorset coast, and 36 of crew perished. **12.** French liner *L'Afrique*, with 465 passengers on board, went down 50 miles from La Rochelle, many lives being lost. **Feb. 1.** P. & O. steamer *Berrima*, with 300 passengers, stranded on Shingle Sand, near Margate. **June 5.** Bursting of some lock gates, due to steamer colliding with them, caused great outrush of water in the Mersey, and 16 small craft were sunk. **Oct. 27.** P. & O. steamer *Delta* collided with another steamer during fog off Southend, and was beached. Passengers all landed.

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL.—**(1919) Dec. 2.** Sudden gale, attaining a force of 70 miles an hour in places, caused widespread damage in and near London. **(1920) Feb. 24.** Five lives were lost in a fire at Aston, Birmingham. **April 16.** St. George's Hall, Wolverhampton, used as billiard saloon, collapsed without warning, two men being killed. **May 29.** Terrible disaster occurred in Lincolnshire, a sudden flood, caused by heavy rain, sweeping down upon Louth. Bridges and buildings were carried away, and enormous damage was done, while over 25 lives were lost. **July 15.** Tent in which Sanger's Circus was performing at Taunton caught fire, many people being burnt or injured in the stampede, three children and a woman fatally. **17.** Collision between two passenger trains occurred on Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway near Bolton, three persons being killed and number seriously injured. **Aug. 13.** By flooding of small brook following storm, two children were drowned and much damage done in Birmingham. **Sept. 17.** Passenger train ran into stationary goods train at Ramsgate, and several persons were injured. **24.** By explosion on oil barge on Thames seven lives were lost. **27.** Tramcar ran away down hill at Lancaster, a pedestrian being killed and several passengers injured. **Oct. 9.** By collapse of bridge at pithead near Stoke, one miner was killed and 30 injured. **14.** Train ran into buffers at Wimbledon and mounted platform,

one woman being killed and three others injured. **20.** Fire occurred at Hop Exchange, and continued for some days, causing enormous damage and dislocating S.E. & C.R. traffic from Charing Cross. **27.** Nine men entombed by collapse of wall supporting railway embankment at Wemyss Bay, two being fatally injured. **31.** Three firemen killed and several injured by explosion which followed fire at wharf at Wapping.

AVIATION.—**(1919) Nov. 11.** Major-General Seely resigned office of Under-Secretary for Air. **12.** Capt. Ross M. Smith and his brother left Hounslow in Vickers-Vimy on attempt to fly to Australia. **13.** Lieut. Roger Douglas and Lieut. J. S. L. Ross crashed at Surbiton, just after starting for Australia, and were killed. **Dec. 4.** Demobilisation of Women's Royal Air Force completed. **10.** Capt. Ross Smith and his brother, Lieut. Keith Smith, with two sergeants, arrived at Port Darwin, Australia, and won the Australian Government's prize of £10,000, having covered 11,294 miles in just under 28 days in their Vickers-Vimy. They both received the K.B.E. from the King. **18.** Sir John Alcock, pilot of Transatlantic flight, died after his aeroplane crashed 25 miles from Rouen. **20.** French airman, Lieut. Roger, with two passengers, reached record altitude of 6,000 metres. **(1920) Jan. 19.** Appeal was made by Prince Albert and others for Royal Air Force Memorial Fund to commemorate war work of flying services. **24.** Capt. Broome and Capt. Cockerill left Brooklands in Vickers-Vimy aeroplane to fly to Cape Town. **Feb. 3.** They arrived at Cairo. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, commissioned by *The Times*, joined aeroplane as passenger. **4.** In another Vickers-Vimy aeroplane, the "Silver Queen," Lieut.-Col. Van Ryneveld and Flight-Lieut. Brand, South Africans, left Brooklands for the Cape. **7.** Aero Club of New York announced plans for aerial circuit of Atlantic. **10.** "Silver Queen" arrived at Cairo. **11.** It crashed at Korosko. **22.** Ryneveld and Brand left Cairo in "Silver Queen II." **26.** Three R.A.F. machines lost on journey from Chester to Dublin. **27.** *The Times* machine crashed at Tabora in starting, owing to failure of one of engines; none of crew seriously hurt. **Mar. 6.** The "Silver Queen II." crashed at Buluwayo, after covering 3,880 miles from Cairo; airmen unhurt. **17.** Van Ryneveld and Brand left Buluwayo in another aeroplane supplied by Union Government. **20.** They reached Cape Town and were awarded £5,000 by Union Government to mark their achievement. King appointed each a K.B.E. **April 29.** Four airmen drowned as result of flying boat accident off Felixstowe. **May 31.** Lieut. Masiero arrived at Tokio, after flying from Rome. **June 24.** Pilot and two passengers killed in aeroplane accident near Peterborough. **July 1.** German airship L 71 arrived at Pulham, having been handed over to Great Britain. **9.** Lord Londonderry opened 6th International Aero Exhibition at Olympia. **19.** New British airship R 80, built by Vickers, made successful trial trip off Barrow. **24.** Mr. F. T. Courtney won Aerial Derby on Martinsyde "Semi-Quaver." **Aug. 2.** Lieuts. Parer and MacIntosh arrived at Port Darwin after flying to Australia by easy stages. **Sept. 25.** In aeroplane accident near Hayes, Middlesex, six persons were killed. **27.** Sadi Lecointe won Gordon Bennett air race near Etampes, covering 188 miles in 66 mins. 8 secs.

CRIMES.—**(1919) Nov. 23.** Near Great Missenden an ex-soldier named Channer killed his sweetheart and committed suicide, and the former's sister drowned herself on discovering the crime. **Dec. 10.** The manager of a Leeds branch of Yorkshire Penny Bank was shot dead by Albert Edward Redfern, who attempted a "hold up." Redfern was arrested a few days later, and sentenced to death on March 17, but reprieved owing to his mental condition. **24.** THE SANDHILLS MURDER.—Body of Mrs. Kathleen Elsie Breaks was found, shot by revolver, on sandhills at St. Annes-on-Sea. A former Army officer, Frederick Rothwell Holt, was arrested on charge of murder, and after protracted proceedings and an unsuccessful plea of insanity, was on February 27 sentenced to death, and executed. **(1920) Jan. 18.** The body of a Chelsea public-house landlady was found murdered in a cellar; no arrest was made. **March 3.** A verdict of "Murder against some person or persons unknown" was returned at inquest on Nurse Florence Nightingale Shore, who was found fatally injured in train from London to Hastings, and whose assailant was never traced. GREEN BICYCLE MYSTERY.—On July 5, 1919, Annie Bella Wright, aged twenty-two, was found shot dead on roadside near Little Stretton, Leicestershire. It was stated she had been cycling with man on green bicycle, but nothing was discovered until following March, when a green machine was taken from canal at Leicester. As a sequel, Ronald Vivian Light, a master at a Cheltenham school, was charged with the girl's murder. At Leicester Assizes he strenuously denied the charge, and the jury found him not guilty on June 11, and he was discharged. THE ANDOVER MURDER.—On **April 25** motor-car driver named Spicer was found murdered and robbed at Thruxton Down, near Andover. His car was missing, and was next day found abandoned at Swansea. Suspicion fell upon deserter from the Army named Percy Toplis, and search was instituted throughout the country. Some six weeks later Toplis was shot dead at Penrith by Cumberland police while attempting to evade capture and after he had fired at pursuers. **29.** A man, afterwards identified as W. Fairlie, shot his wife dead with revolver and killed himself in crowded street of Cheapside during luncheon period. GOLDERS GREEN MURDER.—Dead body of woman, identified as Mrs. Evelyn Goslett, was found in River Brent at Golders Green on **May 2.** Her husband, Arthur Andrew Goslett, was arrested, and was found guilty of wilful murder and hanged after unsuccessful appeal. LONELY COTTAGE CRIME.—On **June 11** Mrs. Sarah Ann White was found dead, from severe injuries to the head, in her cottage at Llanvetherine, Wales. Her fifteen-year-old niece, Primrose Kathleen Alice Whistance, who confessed that she had struck the woman with a stake "beetle" because she had grumbled at her, was on Nov. 6 found guilty and ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure. EASTBOURNE BEACH MYSTERY.—Irene Munro, seventeen-year-old London typist, found murdered in shingle on the Crumbles, at Eastbourne, on **Aug. 20.** WELSH POISON MYSTERY.—As result of coroner's enquiry which followed exhumation, by Home Office order, of body of Mrs. Mabel Greenwood (who died June 16, 1919), her husband, Harold Greenwood, solicitor, of Kidwelly and Llanelly, was arrested and committed for trial on July 3

after evidence of presence of arsenic in remains of dead woman. At Carmarthen Assizes Greenwood gave evidence refuting the suggestion and contradicting much of police testimony, and after sensational trial he was, on Nov. 9, found not guilty and was discharged.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—**(1919) Nov. 7.** Cardinal Mercier paid a visit to London. **20.** The Bishop of Pretoria (Dr. M. B. Furse) appointed Bishop of St. Albans. **Dec. 10.** The Ven. Arthur Perowne, Archdeacon of Plymouth, became first Bishop of Bradford. **22.** Death announced of Dr. Arnold Mathew, "Archbishop of the Old Catholics in England." **(1920.) April 7.** The Welsh bishops elected the Bishop of St. Asaph as the first Archbishop of Wales. **May 8.** Death of Dr. Moule, Bishop of Durham. **June 1.** Bishop of St. Asaph enthroned as first Archbishop of Wales. **12.** Bishop of Hereford translated to Durham and succeeded by Dr. Linton Smith, Bishop Suffragan of Warrington. Dr. T. B. Strong appointed Bishop of Ripon, and Rev. H. H. Williams Bishop of Carlisle. **17.** Dr. D'Arcy, Archbishop of Dublin, elected Primate of All Ireland. **24.** The 700th anniversary of laying of foundation of Salisbury Cathedral celebrated. **28.** Dean of Westminster issued appeal for £250,000 for preservation of Westminster Abbey. **30.** First meeting of National Assembly of Church of England opened in London. **July 5.** At first session of Lambeth Conference 242 Bishops of Anglican Communion were present. **Aug. 11.** Appeal to all Christian people for reunion of the Churches issued by the Lambeth Conference. **Oct. 2.** Bishop of Manchester decided to resign at end of year. **19.** Church Congress opened at Southend under presidency of Bishop of Chelmsford.

EDUCATIONAL.—**(1919) Nov. 19.** Sir Cooper Perry was appointed Principal Officer of London University. **27.** Mr. Balfour was installed as Chancellor of Cambridge University. **Dec. 18.** Two women were among successful candidates for Beit Fellowships. **29.** Sir William Osler died. **(1920.) Jan. 23.** Death of Dr. Warre, former Headmaster of Eton. **Feb. 28.** Sir A. E. Garrod appointed Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University. **Mar. 2.** Convocation at Oxford passed a statute making Greek no longer compulsory subject for the Responsions examination. **May 11.** Statute providing that women may be admitted to degrees at Oxford passed by Convocation. **19.** Announced that University of London had been offered by Government site behind British Museum for new headquarters of University. **June 11.** Details of offer of £1,205,000 by Rockefeller Foundation to University College Hospital, London, for medical research and education, announced. **July 12.** Mr. Ernest Barker appointed Principal of King's College, London. **Oct. 7.** The first 110 women undergraduates were admitted to Oxford University. **8.** Mr. Chamberlain announced Government would grant extra £500,000 a year to the Universities for a term. **20.** Senate of London University decided to accept the Bloomsbury site offered by Government. **30.** Mr. Lloyd George elected Rector of Glasgow University.

IRELAND.—**(1919) Dec. 19.** Gang of men made a daring attempt to assassinate Viscount French as he motored from Ashtown Station to the Viceregal Lodge. Volleys of shots were fired, but the Lord Lieutenant was uninjured, though his car was hit. One of the assailants was killed. **(1920) Jan. 17.** The Irish municipal elections gave Sinn Fein a majority in the southern provinces. **21.** Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Police Redmond was shot dead in Dublin street. **Feb. 21.** Mr. Robert Barton, Sinn Fein M.P., sentenced to three years penal servitude by court-martial. **March 4.** Mr. Frank Shawe Taylor, a Galway landowner, was shot dead while proceeding to Galway Fair. **20.** Lord Mayor of Cork, Alderman MacCurtain, a Sinn Fein leader, was shot dead in his house. **26.** Mr. Alan Bell, resident magistrate enquiring into Sinn Fein movement, was dragged from tramcar in Dublin and shot dead. **29.** Sir Nevil Macready was appointed to the Irish Command. **April 12.** Irish Labour Party called for general strike as protest against treatment of Mountjoy prisoners. **14.** Hunger-strikers in Mountjoy Prison released and general strike was cancelled. **June 1.** Office of Registrar of Deeds, Dublin, was raided, and guns and ammunition taken from soldiers. **23.** In street fighting in Londonderry 17 men were killed. **26.** Brig.-Gen. Lucas kidnapped by Sinn Feiners while on fishing trip in County Cork. **July 15.** Raiders entered Dublin postal sorting office and robbed the Castle mail-bag. **17.** Party of men invaded smoking-room of County Club, Cork, and shot dead Colonel Smyth, Divisional Commissioner of R.I.C. **21.** Rioting in Belfast shipyards between Unionists and Sinn Feiners, 18 persons being killed and about 200 injured during week-end. **30.** Mr. Frank Brooke, railway chairman and Privy Councillor, murdered in his office in Dublin. Brigadier-General Lucas escaped from Sinn Feiners, who, in attempting to recapture him, killed two soldiers. **Aug. 17.** Lord Mayor of Cork, Terence McSwiney, M.P., convicted by court-martial of having seditious documents in his possession, was deported and taken to Brixton Prison, where he continued his hunger-strike. **22.** District Inspector O. R. Swanzy shot dead at Lisburn. **24.** Irish Peace Conference in Dublin passed resolution that grant of full national self-government within the Empire could alone bring peace to Ireland. **25.** Rioting occurred in Belfast between Unionists and Sinn Feiners. Major Johnstone, J.P., was killed by shot fired through window of his house at Eden, Co. Donegal. **Sept. 20.** After murder of police-inspector at Balbriggan, armed men in uniform set fire to various buildings, two civilians being killed. **24.** Attempt made to assassinate Major-General Sir E. P. Strickland, commanding troops at Cork. **27.** Trim, near Dublin, partially wrecked and burned by armed raiders alleged to be police auxiliaries. **30.** Sir Hamar Greenwood expressed Government's view that reprisals could not be countenanced. **Oct. 12.** Two officers killed at Drumcondra, Dublin, during raid on house of Professor Carolan, who was fatally injured. **25.** Alderman McSwiney, Sinn Fein Lord Mayor of Cork, died in Brixton Prison after 73 days' hunger strike.

LABOUR.—**(1919) Nov. 1.** Labour gained strong position on borough councils. **Dec. 5.** Settlement reached of dispute between Army and Navy Stores and their employees, who obtained improved conditions after short strike. **30.** Transport Workers Federation accepted employers' proposal that dockers' claim to

minimum wage of 16*s.* a day should be submitted to Industrial Court. **(1920) Jan. 15.** The National Union of Railwaymen, after declining original proposals, accepted Government's revised offer of immediate increase of 5*s.* weekly till September 30, when at least double pre-War rate would be paid, with a minimum of £2. **22.** The moulders decided to resume work under revised conditions, including increase of 5*s.* weekly and immediate enquiry into working conditions. Strike had lasted 18 weeks. Dispute between Pearl Assurance Company and its agents was settled after strike, union being recognised and minimum of £3 a week given. **March 9.** Both parties in dispute in road transport industry agreed to refer workers' claim to 10*s.* advance to arbitration. **29.** Government met miners' demand with offer of 2*s.* for adults and 1*s.* for youths extra per shift. **30.** Cotton spinners asked for a 60 per cent. increase of earnings. **April 3.** The Dockers' Court of Enquiry in a majority report recommended the 16*s.* a day minimum asked for by the men, and measures to counteract evils of casual employment. Industrial Court awarded advance of 5*s.* a day to road transport workers. **6.** Independent Labour Party decided to withdraw from Geneva International, but refused to affiliate to Moscow International. **13.** Wage increases granted to railway enginemen to meet rise in cost of living. Cotton weavers declined employers' wage offer. **15.** Miners' ballot gave majority of 65,135 for accepting Government's offer. **19.** Majority report of Dockers' Enquiry accepted by employers and men. **26.** Northern Counties Textile Workers Federation accepted arbitration for settlement of weavers' wage demand. **May 1.** May Day widely celebrated by labour organisations. **3.** Central Wage Board referred railwaymen's claim for flat-rate increase of £1 a week to National Wages Board. **6.** Settlement was reached of demands for increased wages by cotton spinners and weavers. **June 4.** National Wages Board awarded increases of pay to railwaymen, varying from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* a week, which Cabinet accepted. **15.** Association of Wireless Telegraphists declared a strike of marine wireless operators to secure minimum wage. **23.** Labour Party Conference at Scarborough heavily defeated motion favouring direct action. **25.** Proposal to affiliate to Third (Moscow) International beaten at Labour Conference. **July 6.** National Union of Railwaymen decided to accept recent wages award. **8.** Miners Federation demanded reduction of 14*s.* 2*d* per ton in price of domestic coal and advance in wages of 2*s.* a day. **13.** Agricultural Wages Board decided to raise labourers' minimum wages from 42*s.* to 46*s.* a week. **Aug 9.** Labour organisations appointed "Council of Action" to arrange general strike if war with Russia should occur. **27.** Wireless operators' strike settled. **28.** Engineering Employers' Federation issued lock-out notices against members of Electrical Trades Union as result of latter's objection to employment of a non-union foreman at Sheffield. **31.** Miners' ballot on question of strike to secure their demands for cheaper coal and higher wages resulted 606,782 for strike, 238,865 against. **Sept 2.** Miners' delegate conference decided to tender notices to terminate September 25. **4.** Electricians' lock-out began. Labour Ministry decided to appoint Court of Enquiry into the dispute. **6.** Trades Union Congress opened at Portsmouth, and during the week decided on formation of a Labour General Council in place of the Parliamentary Committee. **16.** Miners placed their revised demands before Sir Robert Horne. Electrical engineering dispute settled. **17.** Sir Robert Horne and miners failed to reach agreement. **24.** Following conference with Prime Minister, miners suspended strike notices for a week, to enable owners and men to consider output in relation to wages. **Oct. 1.** Miners' delegates decided to suspend strike notices for another fortnight and to take ballot on owners' offer for increases in wages based on larger output. **14.** Owners' offer was rejected by 625,098 against 181,428. **16.** Work ceased in all mines. **18.** Riots in Downing Street followed unemployed demonstration. Prime Minister told London Mayors elaborate schemes were in preparation for winter, Government to pay half cost. **21.** National Union of Railwaymen decided upon strike unless miners' claims were granted or negotiations resumed. **28.** As result of negotiations between owners, miners' executive, and Government, settlement reached, the 2*s.* advance being granted immediately until January 3, when wages would be regulated by sliding scale, to be succeeded by scheme for permanent regulation of wages. Ballot gave small majority against acceptance, but delegate meeting called the strike off.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—**(1919) Nov. 18.** Switzerland decided to join the League of Nations. **Dec. 8.** Persia notified its adhesion to the League. **(1920) Jan. 16.** The first meeting of the Council was held in Paris at the Quai d'Orsay, M. Léon Bourgeois presiding. Earl Curzon was the chief British representative. **Feb. 11.** The Council met in London at St. James's Palace, Mr. Balfour being elected chairman. **March 5.** Council of League adopted resolutions urging that Constantinople and the Straits should be placed under the League. **10.** United States Senate adopted a reservation directed against the six votes of the British Empire under the League. **April 27.** Council gave their reasons to Supreme Allied Council for refusing Armenian mandate. **June 25.** At meeting of Council in London reports were read of Persia's communications with Soviet Government, proposed mission of enquiry to Russia, and plans for repatriation of prisoners. The Hague selected as seat of Permanent Court of International Justice to be created under the League. **Oct. 27.** Headquarters of League removed from London to Geneva. The Council met at Brussels and condemned poison gas.

LEGAL.—**(1919) Nov. 18.** Libel actions were settled in which Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Auckland Geddes sued the *Daily News* for suggesting that they had increased their holdings of Russian stocks during the war. The defendants apologised and paid 250 guineas. **Dec. 5.** Mr. E Tindal Atkinson, K.C., appointed Railway and Canal Commissioner. **(1920) Jan. 6.** Sir Alfred Mond was awarded £5,000 damages in libel action against Harry Macleod Fraser and Henry Hamilton Beamish. **16.** Judicial Committee of Privy Council upheld appeal of officers and crew of a British submarine against Prize Court's refusal to award them £31,000 for sinking a Turkish transport. **25.** The 70th anniversary of Lord Halsbury's call to the Bar. **Feb. 14.**

Death of Mr. Christopher Palles, last Lord Chief Baron of Court of Exchequer in Ireland. **18.** Libel actions brought by Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Auckland Geddes against Mr. James Winstone and proprietors of *Merthyr Pioneer* were settled, defendants consenting to judgment and apologising. **March 9.** House of Lords restored verdict of murder in a case on ground that defence of drunkenness was good only when accused could show that he was so intoxicated when the act was performed that he was incapable of *malice prepense*. **16.** Settlement announced of slander action brought by Messrs. Henry R. Merton & Co. against Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier. **23.** The Duchess of Marlborough was granted a decree of restitution of conjugal rights against her husband. Sir Henry Hake allowed intervention of King's Proctor and rescinded decree nisi granted to Mrs. Bamberger, who was subsequently convicted of perjury and sentenced to nine months imprisonment. **April 13.** Four women were successful in Easter Bar examination. **21.** Mr. H. C. Biron appointed Chief Metropolitan Magistrate. **May 10.** House of Lords dismissed Crown's appeal against decision that De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Ltd., were entitled to compensation for use of its premises by Government during War. **June 21.** Mr. Rigby Swift, K.C., and County Court Judge Acton appointed King's Bench Judges. **July 30.** Sir Archibald Bodkin appointed Director of Public Prosecutions.

MILITARY.—**(1919) Nov. 4.** Major Sherwood-Kelly, V.C., was ordered by court-martial to be "severely reprimanded" for sending letters to the Press concerning the North Russian campaign. **Dec. 2.** Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., died. **17.** Announced that reconstituted Territorial Force would be recruited on basis of liability for foreign service. **(1920) Jan. 13.** King approved wearing of emblem on riband of Victory Medal to denote mention in despatches. **20.** General Sir J. A. L. Haldane appointed to command in Mesopotamia. **27.** The Government approved scheme for reorganisation of Territorial Force. **31.** G.H.Q. Home Forces ceased to exist, duties being transferred to War Office. **Feb. 1.** Major-General G. D. Jeffreys succeeded Sir Geoffrey Feilding in command of London District. **2.** Army Order expressed the nation's debt to Earl Haig. **4.** Announced that since August, 1914, 239,126 honours were awarded for services in the field. **9.** Recruiting opened for Territorial Army. **March 3.** Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. L. Napier-Morland succeeded Sir William Robertson in command on the Rhine. **April 5.** Sir William Robertson promoted to rank of Field-Marshal. **June 8.** Mr. Churchill announced Foot Guards would immediately be supplied with full dress, and extension to other units would be spread over some years, khaki remaining working service dress of whole Army. **17.** Royal Warrant issued authorising formation of Army Educational Corps. **18.** Members of nursing services made eligible for Victoria Cross. **25.** Duke of Connaught unveiled memorial to Lord Wolseley on Horse Guards Parade. **July 7.** Army Council decided Brig.-Gen. Dyer committed error of judgment at Jallianwala Bagh, and that no further employment should be offered him. **Sept. 25.** Lord Cavan appointed to Aldershot Command, Sir Charles Harington to command of Army of the Black Sea, and Sir Philip Chetwode Deputy Chief of Imperial General Staff. **Oct. 19.** Sir Charles Townshend announced his retirement from the Service.

MUNICIPAL.—**(1919) Nov. 8.** The Lord Mayor's Show formed League of Nations pageant. Sir Edward Cooper was sworn in as Lord Mayor. **Dec. 4.** The old City wardmotes were revived after an interval of several years. **(1920) Feb. 14.** Addressing a deputation from local authorities, the Prime Minister urged them to raise money for housing by appealing to local patriotism. **March 16.** Mr. J. W. Gilbert was appointed chairman and Mrs. Wilton Phipps Vice-Chairman of the London County Council. **May 3.** Issue of Housing Bonds inaugurated by meeting at Guildhall. **5.** Manchester Council decided to adopt scheme for municipal distribution of milk. **17.** Lord Jellicoe and Lord French received freedom of the City at Guildhall and were presented with swords of honour. **18** The L.C.C. approved an estimate of £5,000,000 for partial development of Dagenham site, on which over 20,000 houses are to be erected. **Sept. 23.** King conferred baronetcy on Lord Mayor of London and knighthoods on Sheriffs. **29.** Mr. James Roll elected Lord Mayor of London for ensuing year. **Oct. 26.** L.C.C. accepted Government's arterial road proposals for the unemployed. Freedom of City of London given to 500 special constables.

NAVAL.—**(1919) Nov. 19.** Prince Arthur of Connaught laid foundation stone of obelisk near Dover as memorial to the Dover Patrol. **Dec. 18.** In its trials new destroyer *Tyrian* attained record speed of over 45 miles an hour in deep water. **(1920) Feb. 3.** Lord Jellicoe arrived at Portsmouth after his tour of the Empire. **June 8.** Chilean Government purchased famous destroyer *Broke*. **July 10.** Death of Lord Fisher. **20.** Blockship *Intrepid*, sunk in Zeebrugge Harbour during the raid, was raised. **28.** Prize Court awarded £22,685 as bounty to officers and men of Grand Fleet for destruction of German vessels in Battle of Jutland. **Aug. 5.** Two German Dreadnoughts and 12 destroyers surrendered at Kiel brought to Rosyth. **20.** *Vindictive* was refloated at Ostend. **Oct. 27.** Announced that it was not proposed to publish official account of Battle of Jutland.

TRANSPORT.—**(1919) Nov. 20.** At Roads and Transport Congress Sir Eric Geddes said £33,000,000 was to be spent on roads. **Dec. 27.** Announced that shipbuilding output on Clyde was largest since 1913. **(1920) Jan. 24.** Announced that Richborough Port, Kent, constructed by Government during the war, would be sold. **March 5.** Announced that net estimated profit of £2,400,000 realised on sale of ships built for Government. **April 5.** Shipping companies announced increase in Atlantic freight rates. **9.** The Motor Transport Repair Depôt at Cippenham, Slough, sold for £3,350,000. **27.** Accounts of Ministry of Shipping for 1918-19 showed a deficit of £100,403,706. **June 15.** Select Committee on National Expenditure described Ministry of Transport as grandiose structure, and recommended saving of £70,000 on salary list. **29.** Ministry of Transport's plan for future organisation of railways in groups issued. **July 8.** Officially estimated that deficit on working of British railways for year beginning April 1, 1920, would be £54,500,000.

Deficit in 1919–20 was £41,349,530. **26.** Railway Rates Advisory Committee recommended further increase in passenger fares of one farthing a mile. **August 6.** New railway fares came into operation. Difficulties over sale of Chepstow shipyard adjusted. **12.** Government accepted recommendations for increase of goods rates on railways to 100 per cent. over pre-war rates, and graduated scale of workmen's fares.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1919) Nov. 18. Officially announced that the Milner Commission was to draw up a Constitution for Egypt, giving Egyptians increasing share in Government, but preserving the autonomy. **28.** Several cases of shooting at British troops reported in Cairo. **Dec. 1.** Governor-General of Australia formally inaugurated great scheme of constructing dam across the Upper Murray. **9.** Announced that attack had been made by Waziris on train near Thal, 36 persons being killed and injured. **15.** Attempt made to assassinate Egyptian Prime Minister, assailant being arrested. **20.** New Zealand elections resulted in defeat of Liberal Party, Sir Joseph Ward being rejected. **22.** Attempt at general strike in Egypt failed. **23.** British column suffered heavy casualties in operations against Mahsuds and Waziris on Indian frontier. The King-Emperor announced that Prince of Wales would visit India to inaugurate the Chamber of Princes and the new constitution. **27.** One of Winnipeg strike leaders, R. B. Russell, sentenced to two years for seditious conspiracy. **29.** The Mahsuds submitted and accepted all terms. **1920. Jan. 7.** Sir Edmund Barton died. **26.** Colonel Weigall, M.P., appointed Governor of South Australia. **Feb. 6.** Canadian Parliament reassembled in its new buildings. **March 2.** Indian Budget showed anticipated deficit of £14,300,000 against estimated surplus of £600,000. **17.** New South African House of Assembly consisted of 43 Nationalists, 40 South African Party, 25 Unionists, 21 Labour, and 3 Independents. **26.** Prince of Wales reached Barbados. **April 20.** Viscount Jellicoe appointed Governor-General of New Zealand. **24.** Prince of Wales was welcomed with enthusiasm on landing at Auckland. **May 7.** Acknowledging his welcome at Wellington, the Prince declared New Zealand to be more British than the British. **15.** The Prince was thrown from his horse, but not hurt, at race meeting at Christchurch. **26.** The Prince landed at Melbourne, and on subsequent days was received with enthusiasm on every appearance. The Hunter Committee on the Punjab rebellion censured General Dyer for shootings at Amritsar, and he was retired by the Government. **June 2.** Under medical advice, the Prince agreed to take a week's rest. **7.** Mr. H. A. Watt, the Australian Treasurer, resigned owing to differences with his Cabinet colleagues. **13.** Tewfik Nessim Pasha, Egyptian Premier, narrowly escaped death from bomb thrown at him. **14.** Lord Forster was appointed Governor-General of Australia. **15.** Canada accepted from the Imperial Government a modern cruiser, two destroyers and two submarines. **16.** Prince of Wales enthusiastically greeted at Sydney. **22.** His Royal Highness laid foundation stone of the Capitol at Canberra. **23.** Prince Arthur of Connaught appointed Governor-General of South Africa. **July 1.** Prince of Wales was warmly welcomed at Perth. **3.** Company of Connaught Rangers mutinied on Irish question in the Punjab, and were disarmed. **5.** The Prince's railway carriage was derailed and overturned near Bridgetown. He escaped unhurt and showed great coolness. **8.** Annexation of East Africa Protectorate under name of Kenya Colony announced. **10.** Mr. Arthur Meighen became Canadian Prime Minister, succeeding Sir Robert Borden. **12.** Prince of Wales arrived at Adelaide. **19.** His Royal Highness opened visit to Tasmania. **27.** The Prince reached Brisbane, suffering from temporary throat trouble. **Aug. 17.** Announced that Prince of Wales's visit to India was deferred until next year, to enable him to rest, Duke of Connaught taking his place. **20.** His Royal Highness left Sydney on *Renown*. **22.** Lord Rawlinson appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. Terms of agreement reached between Milner Commission and Egyptian Nationalists included recognition of Egypt's independence. **27.** Prince of Wales was warmly welcomed at Samoa. Mr. R. W. Willoughby, Deputy Commissioner of Kheri district, murdered by three Mahommedans. **Sept. 27.** Lord Jellicoe arrived at Wellington to take up his duties as Governor-General of New Zealand. **Oct. 4.** Owners accepted arbitrator's award in dispute between employers and men in Broken Hill mining district, thus ending 18-month strike. **19.** Renewed raiding reported on North-West Frontier of India. **21.** Four commands established in India, each under an army commander. **27.** General Smuts' appeal to all patriotic parties to join in expanded South African Party carried unanimously. **29.** Prince Arthur of Connaught left London for South Africa to take up office as Governor-General.

UNITED STATES.

(1919) Nov. 4. State elections went in favour of Republicans. **8.** Judge of Indianapolis Court made permanent injunction against miners' leaders, and ordered them to cancel strike. **11.** Miners' leaders obeyed order and instructed unions to end the strike. At Centralia, Washington, veterans parading on Armistice Day were shot and killed by members of Industrial Workers of the World, whose secretary was killed by the crowd. **14.** Senate passed Reservation to Article X. of League of Nations Covenant, amounting to rejection of Peace Treaty. **23.** The International Labour Conference at Washington recognised in principle the eight-hour day and 48-hour week. **Dec. 10.** Coal strike ended, miners' representatives accepting Mr. Wilson's offer of immediate increase in wages of 14 per cent., and appointment of commission to consider further increases. **23.** Admiral Sims refused American Distinguished Service Medal. **(1920) Jan. 3.** By sudden raids throughout Republic, 4,000 Communists were arrested and pamphlets found proving that attempt to overthrow Government was in preparation. **17.** Prohibition came into legal effect. **Feb. 15.** Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, resigned. **26.** Cardinal Logue disavowed Sinn Fein. **March 1.** Sir Auckland Geddes appointed British Ambassador at Washington. American railways returned to private ownership. **2.** Senate readopted Lodge reservation to Peace Treaty regarding jurisdiction of League of Nations. **19.** Senate again declined to ratify the Peace Treaty, two-thirds majority not being obtained. **28.** Severe tornado swept

over the Middle West, including Chicago, and over 20 lives were lost and serious damage done. **April 2.** New York State Legislature voted for expulsion of five Socialist members suspended for disloyalty. **8.** Prince of Wales was enthusiastically greeted at San Diego. **9.** House of Representatives, by 242 to 150, passed peace resolution terminating state of war with Germany. **11.** An Englishman named Stephens was killed in attempting to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel. **17.** The State of Nevada brought suit against Mary Pickford, alleging collusion with her former husband in obtaining divorce. **18.** Dr. James Markoo was shot dead by lunatic while taking collection in a New York Church. **19.** Sir Auckland Geddes arrived at New York. **May 15.** Senate passed resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria at an end. **27.** The President vetoed resolution declaring peace with Central Empires. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee disapproved Armenian mandate proposal. **28.** House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee approved resolution of sympathy for Irish people's aspirations for their own government. **June 7.** Supreme Court declared Federal Prohibition Amendment and Volstead Enforcement Bill constitutional. **12.** Republican National Convention at Chicago selected Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, as Presidential candidate. **July 6.** Governor Cox, of Ohio, chosen as Democratic candidate at San Francisco Convention. **22.** Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt died in Paris. **27.** America Cup races ended, *Resolute* winning three to *Shamrock III.'s* two. **Aug. 13.** Woman suffrage became law. **Sept. 14.** Maine elected Republican Governor. **16.** Explosion, apparently due to bomb, occurred near the Morgan building in New York, about 30 people being killed and 300 injured. **18.** Edwin Fischer, believed to be insane, arrested in Canada in connexion with outrage. **25.** Mr. Jacob Schiff, American banker, died. **Nov. 2.** Mr. Harding elected President by record plurality.

FRANCE

(**1919**) **Nov. 4.** Two express trains collided on the P.L.M. line, 25 lives being lost. **8.** Capt. Sadoul condemned, *in contumacion*, to death by Paris court-martial for desertion and intelligence with the enemy. **27.** M. Clemenceau presided at ceremony of signing Bulgarian Peace Treaty at Neuilly. **Dec. 5.** Secret session of Supreme Council was attended by Marshal Foch. Sir Henry Wilson arrived to consult. (**1920**) **Jan. 10.** The protocol relating to reparation was signed in Paris, and the Treaty of Versailles came into force, peace between the Allies and Germany being restored. **12.** Elections for Senate resulted in victory for National *bloc*. **17.** M. Paul Deschanel elected President of French Republic by 734 votes out of 888 recorded. **18.** M. Clemenceau resigned and M. Millerand became Prime Minister. **Feb. 5.** Marshal Foch welcomed as member of French Academy by M. Poincaré. **6.** The Lyons express ran into goods train near Dijon, and 18 persons were killed and over 50 injured. **19.** In his first message to Parliament M. Deschanel appealed for national unity, and insisted that the Germans must be held to the Peace Treaty. **26.** Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean railway system paralysed by strike. **28.** General strike proclaimed on railways, but many men remained at work, and service carried on on main lines. **March 1.** After negotiations with Government, railwaymen's union decided to end strike. **April 8.** France and Britain exchanged notes regarding former's occupation of German towns. **22.** M. Caillaux was found guilty of correspondence with the enemy, and was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment (which he had served), 10 years deprivation of civil rights, and 5 years interdiction from residing in specified places. **30.** General strike called on French railways. **May 3.** Near Dijon Rome express to Paris met with an accident, one person being killed and 17 injured. **6.** Railway strike began to collapse, and several leaders were arrested. **21.** Strike leaders ordered work to be resumed. **24.** President Deschanel fell through window of sleeping compartment while journeying to Montbrison. **June 13.** Essad Pasha, former ruler of Albania, shot dead in Paris street by young Albanian. **July 11.** The death occurred in Spain of ex-Empress Eugénie. **Aug. 25.** French Socialism definitely rejected Bolshevism. **29.** Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, died suddenly. **Sept. 8.** Lord Hardinge of Penshurst appointed to succeed Lord Derby as British Ambassador in Paris. **11.** M. Jean Guitry, well-known Parisian actor, killed in motor accident near Deauville. **15** M. Deschanel, the French President, decided to resign owing to ill-health. **23.** M. Millerand was elected President at the National Assembly by 695 votes out of 892 recorded. **24.** M. Georges Leygues accepted position of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. **Oct. 2.** Confederation General de Travail at Orleans decided against Third Internationale. **9.** In railway accident just outside Paris 45 people were killed.

GERMANY.

(**1919**) **Nov. 7.** Germans attacked Libau and bombarded Riga. Herr Haase, Independent Socialist leader, died of wounds when shot outside Berlin Reichstag. **29.** German Government informed Allies that, in scuttling German fleet, Von Reuter acted in accordance with "seamen's usage." (**1920**) **Jan. 14.** Germans commenced evacuation of Slesvig towns. **31** British troops moved into Flensborg owing to German attempts to intimidate the Danes. **Feb. 13.** German Chargé d'Affaires, Herr Sthamer, arrived in London. **16.** The Allies conceded Germany's request to try war criminals before the Leipzig High Court. **25.** Herr Erzberger, German Finance Minister, resigned. **March 6.** Two French officers assaulted in Berlin hotel by mob headed by Prince Joachim Albrecht. **9.** German Foreign Minister apologised for attack on French officers. **12.** Herr Helfferich was fined 300 marks for libelling Herr Erzberger. **13.** Revolution broke out, and Ebert Government fled from Berlin. Dr. Kapp assumed office of Imperial Chancellor. **15.** Dr. Kapp abandoned attempts to form Government, and revolution ended. **18.** Ebert Government returned to Berlin. **April 1.** Berlin Government and the Ruhr delegates reached agreement. **6.** French troops occupied Frankfurt, Darmstadt, and Hanau, pending withdrawal of German troops from Ruhr district. **24.** Allied Council at San Remo agreed to issue Franco-British manifesto insisting on the Treaty and disarmament of Germany. **May 17.** The French evacuated Frankfurt and other occupied towns. **June 9.** Elections for new Reichstag gave 110 seats to Majority Socialists, 88 to Centre, and 80 to Independent Socialists. **25.** Herr Fehrenbach formed a

ministry. **30.** Lord d'Abernon was appointed British Ambassador at Berlin. **July 5.** The Spa Conference between Allies and Germany opened. **8.** Mr. Lloyd George at Spa told German delegates their country would be allowed to keep force of 150,000 men until October, and reduce this to 100,000 by January 1. **9.** Germans signed document containing Allies' disarmament conditions. **16.** Realising Allies were ready to occupy German territory, German delegates at Spa undertook to deliver 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly. **18.** Prince Joachim, youngest son of ex-Kaiser, committed suicide.

RUSSIA AND BORDER STATES

(1919) Nov. 15. Omsk, seat of Admiral Koltchak's Government, captured by Bolshevists. **25.** Soviet envoy Litvinoff held his first conference with Mr. O'Grady, M.P., at Copenhagen concerning exchange of prisoners. **Dec. 13.** Reds captured Kharkoff and Poltava from Denikin. **17.** The Reds captured Kieff. **(1920) Jan. 5.** Dvinsk captured by Poles and Letts. **9.** Bolshevists reported that remnants of Koltchak's armies had surrendered. **27.** General Yudenitch arrested. **Feb. 2.** New peace offer made to Poland by Soviet Government. **7.** Admiral Koltchak and his Prime Minister murdered at Irkutsk by Revolutionary Committee. **8.** Bolshevist troops captured Odessa. **12.** Red armies opened offensive against Whites on Archangel front. **24.** After sitting of Peace Conference in London it was announced that border states of Russia would be supported in war against the Soviet only if they were attacked in their own territory, that the Moscow Government would not be recognised until it conformed with civilisation, but that trade with Russia would be encouraged. **26.** Soviet Russia sent new peace offers to Allies. **March 28.** Bolshevists captured Novorossisk on Black Sea, and resistance of Denikin's army completely collapsed. **April 5.** Japanese troops entered Vladivostock. **May 12.** The Ukrainians occupied Odessa. **19.** On northern front Polish army fell back under enemy pressure. **27.** M. Krassin, Soviet Government delegate, arrived in London, and later conferred with Mr. Lloyd George. **July 7.** The Reds' advance in Poland made considerable progress, and Rovno was captured. Polish army retired on whole front. **10.** Allied Premiers at Spa considered Polish situation. Mr. Lloyd George called on Soviet Government to conclude armistice at once. **Aug. 8.** Soviet Government rejected British proposal for ten-day truce between Russia and Poland. **11.** French recognition of General Wrangel's administration in South Russia announced. **16.** Poles took the offensive and defeated Bolshevists on Warsaw front. **28.** Polish delegates at Minsk rejected Soviet peace terms. **Sept. 7.** Polish Government appealed to League of Nations for mediation in dispute with Lithuania concerning territory. **10.** Political negotiations between Britain and Russia were suspended owing to attempt by Soviet Government to subsidise London *Daily Herald*, whose directors declined offer of £75,000 in gold. **11.** M. Kameneff left London for Moscow. **15.** Poles captured Kovel and 3,000 prisoners. **21.** Riga Peace Conference opened. Poles advanced beyond line assigned by Supreme Council. **27.** Grodno taken by Poles. **Oct. 2.** In operations against Red armies Poles captured 42,000 prisoners and 160 guns. **6.** Bolshevists accepted all Polish peace proposals. **9.** Vilna occupied by Poles, but Government disavowed this step.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1919) Nov 1. In railway accident near Copenhagen 22 persons were killed and 30 injured. **17.** Holland and Belgium reached agreement on the Scheldt question. **24.** Coalition Cabinet formed in Hungary by M. Huszar **Dec. 1.** King of Italy opened Parliament, Socialists walking out before he read his speech. **27.** Avalanche struck sanatorium and hotel at Davos, Switzerland, six persons being killed. **(1920) Jan. 23.** Netherlands Government declined to give up the ex-Kaiser. **Feb. 16.** The Allies exhorted Holland to reconsider advisability of allowing the ex-Kaiser to remain near German frontier. **27.** Number of Armenians massacred by Turks in one district of Cilicia estimated at nearly 20,000. **March 2.** Admiral Horthy elected Provisional Chief of Hungary. **5.** The Netherlands Government again refused the ex-Kaiser's extradition. **11.** The Emir Feisal proclaimed King of Syria. **16.** Constantinople was occupied by Allied troops under General Milne. **18.** Allies informed Turks that Constantinople would be left to Turkey on condition of good behaviour. **May 8.** President Carranza of Mexico fled, and revolutionaries occupied capital. **16.** Canonisation of Joan of Arc took place at Rome in presence of the Pope. **24.** News arrived that Carranza had been shot. Señor Adolfo de la Huerta elected President. **June 4.** The Hungarian Peace Treaty was signed. **7.** British garrison was withdrawn from Resht, Persia, which the Bolshevists occupied. **15.** Turkish Nationalists attacked British troops at Ismid. **21.** Passengers and crew of Russian ice-breaker *Solovei*, shut in ice in Kara Sea since January, were rescued. **24.** The Greeks commenced their authorised offensive against Turkish Nationalists. **26.** Greeks completely defeated Turkish Army Corps. **July 15.** Greeks concluded their campaign in Asia Minor, having destroyed or put to flight all opposing Turkish force. **16.** French troops opened hostilities on the Emir Feisal owing to his refusal to recognise French mandate for Syria. **21.** Emir Feisal accepted French terms. **24.** French troops occupied Damascus. Adrianople occupied by Greeks. **27.** Greek army in Thrace in five days completely defeated Nationalists under Jafer Tayar who was captured. **Aug. 3.** War Office announced number of disturbances in Mesopotamia by tribesmen. **10.** Peace with Turkey signed at Sèvres. **12.** Attempt to assassinate M. Venizelos made in Paris by two supporters of ex-King Constantine. The Greek Premier was wounded, but not seriously. **19.** Further risings announced in Mesopotamia north and south of Baghdad. **Sept. 1.** King and Queen of the Belgians left Zeebrugge for Brazil. **7.** Considerable damage done by severe earthquake shocks in Tuscany, over 300 lives being lost. **17.** Italian Government intervened in dispute between workers and masters in metal trades, and imposed syndicalist control upon owners. **24.** International Finance Conference opened at Brussels. **Oct. 14.** Garrison of Samawa in Mesopotamia, invested since September 2, relieved. **17.** General Leman, defender of Liége, died. **25.** King Alexander of Greece died from effects of monkey bite. **30.** Prince Paul, his younger brother, declined the throne.

THE DERBY, 1780–1920.

The *Distance* of the Derby is 1 mile 4 furlongs 29 yards. (See Notes below.) Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	No. of Starters.	Jockey.
1780	Sir C. Bunbury's Diomed ...	9	S. Arnull.
1781	Mr. O'Kelly's Young Eclipse	15	Hindley.
1782	Lord Egremont's Assassin...	13	S. Arnull.
1783	Mr. Parker's Saltram.....	6	Hindley.
1784	Mr. O'Kelly's Serjeant	11	J. Arnull.
1785	Lord Claremont's Ainwell	10	Hindley.
1786	Mr. Panton's Noble	15	J. White.
1787	Ld. Derby's Sir Peter Teazle	17	S. Arnull.
1788	Pr. of Wales's Sir Thomas...	11	W. Smith.
1789	D. of Bedford's Skyscraper	11	Chifuey,sen.
1790	(Lord Grosvenor's Rhadamanthus .....)	10	J. Arnull.
1791	Duke of Bedford's Eager ...	9	Stephenson.
1792	Lord Grosvenor's John Bull	7	Buckle.
1793	Sir F. Poole's Waxy	13	Cliff.
1794	Lord Grovesnor's Dædalus	4	Buckle.
1795	(Sir F. Standish's Spread Eagle .....)	11	A. Wheatley.
1796	Sir F. Standish's Didelot ...	11	J. Arnull.
1797	Duke of Bedford c. by Fidget	7	J. Singleton
1798	Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry...	10	S. Arnull.
1799	Sir F. Standish's Archduke	11	J. Arnull.
1800	Mr. Wilson's Champion ...	13	Clift.
1801	Sir C. Bunbury's Eleanor ...	11	Saunders.
1802	Duke of Grafton's Tyrant...	9	Buckle.
1803	Sir H. Williamson's Ditto	6	Clift.
1804	Lord Egremont's Hannibal	8	W. Arnull.
1805	,, Cardinal Beaufort	15	Fitzpatrick.
1806	Lord Foley's Paris	12	Shepherd.
1807	Lord Egremont's Election	13	J. Arnull.
1808	Sir H. Williamson's Pan ...	10	Collinson.
1809	Duke of Grafton's Pope.....	10	Goodison.
1810	,, Whalebone	11	Clift.
1811	Sir J. Shelley's Phantom ...	16	Buckle.
1812	Mr. Ladbroke's Octavius ...	14	W. Arnull.
1813	Sir C. Bunbury's Smolensko	12	Godison.
1814	Lord Stawell's Blucher	14	W. Arnull.
1815	Duke of Grafton's Whisker	13	Goodison.
1816	D. of York's Prince Leopold	11	Wheatley.
1817	Mr. Payne's Azor.....	13	Robinson.
1818	Mr. Thornhill's Sam	16	S. Chifney.
1819	Duke of Portland's Tiresias	16	Clift.
1820	Mr. Thornhill's Sailor	15	S. Chifney.
1821	Mr. Hunter's Gustavus	13	S. Day.
1822	Duke of York's Moses	21	Godison
1823	Mr. Udny's Emilius	11	Buckle.
1824	Sir J. Shelly's Cedric	17	Robinson.
1825	Lord Jersey's Middleton ...	18	Robinson.
1826	Lord Egremont's Lapdog ...	19	Dockeray.
1827	Lord Jersey's Mameluke ...	23	Robinson.
1828	Duke of Rutland's Cadland	15	Robinson.
1829	Mr. Gratwicke's Frederick	17	Fork.
1830	Mr. Chifney's Priam	23	S. Day.
1831	Mr. Lowther's Spaniel	23	Wheatley.
1832	Mr. Ridsdale's St. Giles ...	22	Scott.
1833	Mr. Sadler's Dangerous.....	25	Chapple.
1834	(Mr. Batson's Plenipotentiary.....)	23	Conolly.
1835	Mr. Bowes's Mundig	14	Scott.
1836	Ld. Jersey's Bay Middleton	21	Robinson.
1837	Lord Berner's Phosphorus...	17	G. Edwards.
1838	Sir G. Heathcote's Amato	23	Chapple.
1839	Mr. Ridsdale's Bloomsbury	21	Templeman.
1840	(Mr. Robertson's Little Wonder .....)	17	Macdonald.
1841	Mr. Rawlinson's Coronation	29	Conolly.
1842	Col. Anson's Attilla	24	Scott.
1843	Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone ...	23	Scott.
1844	Col. Peel's Orlando	29	Flatman.
1845	(Mr. Gratwicke's Merry Monarch.....)	31	F. Bell.
1846	Mr. Gully's Pyrrhus I.	27	S. Day.
1847	Mr. Pedley's Cossack	32	Templeman.
1848	Lord Clifden's Surplice	17	Templeman.
1849	(Lord Eglington's The Flying Dutchman .....)	26	Marlow.

Fuller details, 1850–1920.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs.
1850	Lord Zetland's ‡Voltigeur	16 to 1	J. Marson.....	R. Hill	24
1851	Sir J. Hawley's Teddington	3 to 1	J. Marson.....	T. Taylor	33
1852	Mr. Bowes's Daniel O'Rourke.....	25 to 1	F. Butler	J. Scott.....	27
1853	Mr. Bowes's *‡West Australia	6 to 4	F. Butler	J. Scott.....	28
1854	Mr. Gully's Andover	7 to 2	A. Day	J. Day	27
1855	Mr. F. Popham's Wild Dayrell	Evens	R. Sherwood	Rickaby	12
1856	Admiral Harcourt's Ellington	20 to 1	Alderoft	T. Dawson ...	24
1857	Mr. W. I'Anson's †Blink Bonny.....	20 to 1	Charlton	W. I'Anson ..	30
1858	Sir J. Hawley's Beadsman	10 to 1	Wells.....	G. Manning.	23
1859	Sir J. Hawley's Musjid	9 to 4	Wells.....	G. Manning...	30
1860	Mr. Merry's Thormanby	4 to 1	Custance	M. Dawson ...	30
1861	Colonel Towneley's Kettledrum	16 to 1	Bullock.....	W. Oates	18
1862	Mr. Snewing's Caractacus	40 to 1	J. Parsons ...	W. Smith	34
1863	Mr. R. C. Naylor's Macaroni	10 to 1	T. Chaloner...	J. Godding ..	31
1864	Mr. W. I'Anson's *Blair Athol	14 to 1	J. Snowden ...	W. I'Anson ...	30
1865	Count F. de Lagrange's *†Gladiateur ...	5 to 2	H. Grimshaw	T. Jennings ..	29
1866	Mr. R. Sutton's *‡Lord Lyon	5 to 6	Custance	J. Dover	26
1867	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit	1000 to 15	Daley.....	G. Bloss.....	30
1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown	7 to 2	Wells.....	J. Porter	28
1869	Mr. J. Johnstone's *Pretender	11 to 8	J. Osborne ...	T. Dawson ...	22
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft.....	20 to 1	T. French.....	M. Dawson ...	15

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs
1871	Baron Rothschild's Favonius	9 to 1	T. French	J. Hayhoe	17
1872	Mr. H. Savile's Cremorne	3 to 1	Maidment	W. Gilbert	23
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	45 to 1	F. Webb	R. Peck	12
1874	Mr W. S. Cartwright's George Fredrick	9 to 1	Custance	T. Leader	20
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	2 to 1	Morris	J. Dawson	18
1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber	4 to 1	Maidment	J. Hayhoe	15
1877	Lord Falmouth's ‡Silvio	100 to 9	F. Archer	M. Dawson	17
1878	Mr. W. S. Crawford's Sefton	100 to 12	Constable	A. Taylor	22
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	20 to 1	G. Fordham	J. Hayhoe	23
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 to 1	F. Archer	R. Peck	19
1881	Mr. P. Lorrilard's ‡Iroquois	11 to 2	F. Archer	J. Pincus	15
1882	Duke of Westminster's *Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	14
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	11
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien dead Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester heat	100 to 8 100 to 7	C. Wood S. Loates	R. Sherwood Jewitt	15
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton	7 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	12
1886	Duke of Westminster's *‡Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	9
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	Gurry	11
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	9
1889	Duke of Portland's ‡Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *‡Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *‡Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's ‡Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's ‡Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *‡Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	11
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *‡Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *‡Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	H. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *‡Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Ginistrelli's Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s * Minoru	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. "Fairie's" Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's §Tagalie	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	30
1915	Mr. S. Joel's *Pommern	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	17
1916	Mr. E. Hulton's ‡Fifinella	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	10
1917	Mr. Fairie's *Gay Crusader	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	Taylor	12
1918	Lady J. Douglas's *Gainsborough	8 to 13	J. Childs	Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Barling	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin	19

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the Oaks; § the One Thousand; and ‡ the St. Leger.

Notes.—1805 Gladiateur, first French-bred horse that won: 1867 snow fell during the day: 1872 start altered to New Level Post: 1876—Kisber, the first Hungarian bred horse that won 1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour J. Reiff finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1903—The Derby was made a stake of £6,500, with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third, according to the subscriptions. 1915—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1½ miles) at Newmarket; also in 1916, 1917, and 1918.

1844. Running Rein fraud. Record time, 2 min. 34½ secs. by Spion Kop in 1920; previous best, 2 min. 35½ secs. by Lemberg in 1910.

	Eclipse Stakes.	Oaks.	St. Leger.	2,000 Guins.	1,000 Guins.
1912	Mr T. Pilkington's Prince Palatine 4y 10st	Minska	Tracery	Sweeper II.	Tagalie.
1913	Mr A. Belmont's Tracery, 4y 10st	Jest	Night Hawk	Louvois	Jest.
1914	Sir E. Cassel's Hapsburg, 3y 8st 13lb	Princess Dorrie	Black Jester	Kennymore	Princess Dorrie
1915	No race. War	Snow Marten*	No race. War	Pommern	Vaucluse.
1916	No race. War	Fifinella*	No race. War	Charissimus	Canyon.
1917	No race. War	Sunny Jane*	No race. War	Gay Crusader	Diadem.
1918	No race. War	My Dear*	No race. War	Gainsborough	Ferry.
1919	Major Astor's Buchan, 3y 8st 6lb	Bayuda	Keysoe	Panther	Roseway.
1920	Lord Astor's Buchan, 4y 9st 10lb	Charlebelle	Caligula	Tetratema	Cinna.

* Suffolk Stakes Course, at Newmarket.

	ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles.	GOODWOOD CUP. 2½ miles.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles.	GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.
1914	Aleppo 5y 9st 4lb	Son-in-Law 3y 7·7 (car. 7·8)	Willbrook 3y 8st 4lb	Glorvina, 3y 7st 3lb
1915–8	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1919	By Jingo 5y 9st 4lb	Queen Square 4y 9st	Haki 7y 9st 5lb	Silonyx 3y 7st 8lb
1920	Tangiers 4y 9st	Mount Royal 3y 7st 7lb	Buchan 4y 9st 11lb	Kentish Cob 4y 9st 4lb

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT) Now 2 miles 6 fur. 85 yds.	NEW STAKES (ASCOT). 5 furlongs 144 yards.	HUNT CUP (ASCOT) New mile (7 fur. 166 yds.)	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD). T. Y. C. 6 furlongs.
1914	Fiz Yama 5y 9st 4lb	Let Fly 8st 10lb (15)	Lie-a-Bed 3y 6st	Golden Sun 4y 8st 12lb
1915–8	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1919	St. Eloi 7y 9st 7lb	Orpheus 8st 10lb (7)	Irish Elegance 4y 9st 11lb	King Sol 5y 7st
1920	Haki a 9st 12lb	Allan Breck 8st 10lb (16)	Square Measure 5y 8st	Western Wave 4y 8st 7lb

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.	CAMBRIDGESH. Now last 10. & 220 yds. A.F.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	PCSS. OF WALES' ST. Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur.
1914	Troubadour 3y 6st 9lb	Honeywood 3 7st 8lb	Bn. Rothschild's Sardanapales	The Curragh 4y 9st 9lb
1915	Son-in-Law 4y 8st 5lb	Silver Tag 3y 8st 3lb	No race—War	Rossendale 3y 8st 11lb
1916	Sanctum 4y 7st 9lb	Eos 3y 7st 6lb	No race—War	Nassovian 3y 7st 10lb
1917	Furore 4y 8st 6lb	Brown Prince 3y 7st 7lb	No race—War	No race—War
1918	Air Raid 3y 8st 11lb	Zinovia 3y 8st 12lb	No race—War (Light	Blink 3y 8st
1919	Ivanhoe 6y 7st 12lb	Brigand 5y 6st 10lb	Mr. A. de Rothschild's Galloping	Buchan 3y 8st 5lb
1920	Bracket, 3y 7st 7lb (32)	No race Coal Strike	M. E. de St. Alary's Comrade	Attilius 3y 7st 7lb

	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1½ miles.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. From 1900 1½ miles	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.
1914	Sunloch 8y 9st 7lb	Maiden Erlegh 5y 8st 9lb	The Curragh 4y 6st 12lb	Outram 5y 7st 11b
1915	Ally Sloper, 6y 10st 6lb	Black Jester 4y 9st	Diadumenos 5y 7st 12lb	View Law 4y 6st 11b
1916–8	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1919	Poethlyn 9y 12st 7lb	Royal Bucks 6y 7st 9lb	Arion 4y 6st 3lb (Hurst P.)	Royal Bucks 6y 7 st 5lb
1920	Troytown 7y 11st 9lb	Cornsack 4y 7st 5lb	Tangiers 4y 7st 9lb	Furious 4y 7st 4lb

	CHAMPION STAKES (NEWMARKET). 2nd and October. Now 1 mile 2 fur	N'MARKET STAKES. Newmarket 2nd and Spring. 1 mile 2 fur.	MIDDLE PK. PLATE (NEWMARKET). 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET). Last 7 fur. of R.M.
1914	Hapsburg 3y 8st 7lb (2)	Corcyra 9st	Friar Marcus 9st 3lb (7)	Let Fly 9st 5lb (7)
1915	Let Fly 3y 8st 7lb (5)	Danger Rock 9st	Argos 8st 9lb (10)	Atheling 8st 13lb (10)
1916	Clarissimus 3y 8st 7lb (3)	Figaro 9st	North Star (7)	Telephus 8st 9lb (6)
1917	Gay Crusader 3y 8st 7lb (4)	No race—War	Benevente (6)	My Dear 8st 7lb (6)
1918	My Dear 3y 8st 4lb (4)	Thermogene 9st	Stefan the Great 8st 10lb (9)	Knight of Blyth 8st 9lb (6)
1919	Buchan 3y 8st 7lb (5)	Dominion 9st	Tetratema 9st 3lb (5)	Prince Galahad 8st 13lb (7)
1920	Orpheus, 3y 7st 7lb (6)	Allenby 9st	Monarch, 9st 3lb (8)	No race—Coal Strike.

THE TURF IN 1920.

(At the close of the Newmarket Second October Meeting).

THE five classic races of last year were won by five different horses as follows :—

Two Thousand Guineas, Tetratema ; One Thousand Guineas, Cinna ; The Derby, Spion Kop ; The Oaks, Charlebelle ; St. Leger, Caligula.

Tetratema, the best 2 year-old of 1919, proved to be a non-stayer. This was conclusively proved in the Derby, the fastest on record. Spion Kop after winning the chief classic at Epsom, was sent over to France for the Grand Prix, and the race was won by his stable companion, Comrade. In the St. Leger Spion Kop gave an unaccountable display, finishing last but one. Caligula, the winner, though a son of Tetrarch, inherits staying power through his dam, Snoot, who has the Musket blood.

Record prices were paid for bloodstock at the Doncaster sales. Lord Glanely purchased the yearling colt by the Tetrarch—Blue Tit—for the world's record price of 14,500 guineas. This was bred at the Sledmere Stud, and the thirteen yearlings from this stud realised 54,650 guineas, an average of 4,203 guineas each. The huge total of 276,000 guineas was realised by the four days' sales.

Trotting.—Fastest m., in America, 1 min. 54¼ secs., by Uhlan, 1913. Fastest pacing m., 1 min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906.

WINNING JOCKEYS.

	Mounts.	Wins
S. Donoghue	554	127
F. Bullock	429	85
J. Childs	329	66
B. Carslake	280	66
V. Smyth	428	55
A. Whalley	299	47

WINNING OWNERS.

	No. of Horses.	Races Won.	Total Value.
Sir R. B. Jardine	15	27	£18,630
Lord Derby	13	24	14,503
Sir W. Nelson	5	8	12,008
Mr. W. Raphael	6	11	10,529
Mr. J. White	16	30	10,116
Capt. G. Loder	4	5	10,036

A. Taylor headed the trainers with 45 races won of the value of £34,417. Polymelus headed the list of winning sires when the coal strike caused a suspension of racing.

BOXING IN 1920.

World's Professional Champions (Oct. 21, 1920) :—
Fly Weight—Jimmy Wilde.
Bantam—Pete Herman.
Feathers—Johnny Kilbane.
Welter—Jack Britton.
Middle—Mike O'Dowd.
Light-Heavy—Georges Carpentier.
Heavy—Jack Dempsey.

CRICKET IN 1920.

MIDDLESEX won the County Championship for the third time. Previous victories were in 1878 and 1903. Last year's success was gained by a sensational finish to their match with Surrey at Lord's, Middlesex winning by 55 runs. P. F. Warner, the Middlesex captain, had a great personal triumph on his retirement from the game.

CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

County.	Played.	Won.	Won on 1st Innings.	Lost on 1st Innings.	Lost.	Points Obtained.	Points Possible.	Percentage.
Middlesex (13)	20	15	1	2	2	77	100	77·00
Lancashire (5)	26	19	1	1	5	97	130	74·61
Surrey (4)	23	15	2	0	6	79	115	68·69
Yorkshire (1)	24	15	3	0	6	81	120	67·50
Kent (2)	25	16	1	2	6	82	125	65·60
Sussex (11)	28	18	0	2	8	90	140	64·28
Notts (3)	18	10	2	0	6	54	90	60·00
Gloucester (8)	17	8	0	0	9	40	85	47·05
Essex (14)	22	9	0	4	9	45	110	41·90
Somerset (5)	20	7	2	1	10	39	100	39·00
Hampshire (7)	25	7	3	1	14	41	125	32·80
Warwick (15)	24	7	2	2	13	39	120	32·50
Leicester (9)	22	7	0	1	14	35	110	31·81
Northants (12)	20	3	0	1	16	15	100	16·00
Worcester (10)	17	1	0	0	16	5	85	5·88
Derbyshire (9)	17	0	0	0	17	0	85	—

The figures within parentheses after the name of the county indicate its final position in the County Championship table in 1919. Worcestershire did not compete. Somerset and Lancashire were bracketed fifth, and Leicester and Derbyshire ninth.

Eleven matches, in which a result on the first innings was not obtained, are ignored. The method adopted last year was—percentage of points obtained to maximum; win reckons 6 points, win on first innings 3; if no result on first innings the match is ignored. Three-day matches were reverted to, with starts for the most part on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

Highest score, A. E. Stoddart, 485, Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886; A. E. J. Collins (*age* 13), 628 in house match at Clifton College, 1899. English largest gross score, Orleans Club *v.* Rickling Green, 920, Aug. 3rd, 1882. In a first-class match, Yorkshire, 887, *v.* Warwickshire, May 8, 1896. Also in first-class cricket, highest individual score, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895. Lowest score in an innings, 12, by Oxford University (one man absent) *v.* M.C.C. and Ground, at Oxford, May, 1877. Most runs made in a year in England, 3518 by T. Hayward in 1906 in 61 innings (8 times not out), aver. 66·37; previous best, 3309 by Abel, 1901, in 68 innings (8 not outs), aver. 55·15. Also T. Hayward in 1906 equalled C. B. Fry's record of 13 centuries in one season. England *v.* Australia matches, 52 in Australia, 42 in England. England has won 40, Australia 35, drawn 19. Total 94. In 1912 a Triangular Tournament was held in England. England won 4 and drew 2 matches; Australia won 2, drew 3, and lost 1; and South Africa drew 1 and lost 5 games.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1908	Harrow won by 10 wickets.
1909	Drawn.
1910	Eton won by 9 runs.
1911	Eton won by 3 wickets.
1912	Eton won by 6 wickets.
1913	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets.
	1915-18, no match. War.
1919	Eton won by 202 runs.
1920	Eton won by 9 wickets.

Totals, Eton 38, Harrow 35, drawn 18.

LEADING AVERAGES.

BATTING (ALL MATCHES).

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Times Not Out.	Total Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
Hendren, E. H. (61·29)	47	6	2920	232	61·46
Hobbs (60·32)	50	2	2827	225	58·89
Ashton, H.	24	2	690	236*	87·50
Hearne, J. W. (49·28)	46	7	2148	215*	55·07
Gillingham, Rev. F. H. (29·06)	15	2	672	151	51·61
Holmes (43·88)	51	6	2254	302	50·08
Mead, C. P. (55·48)	44	6	1887	178*	49·65
Russell, A. C. (44·74)	56	1	2432	197	44·21
Brown, G. (34·92)	45	2	1889	232*	43·93
Stephens, G. W. (14·47)	15	1	612	111	43·71
Lee, H. W. (40·76)	39	4	1518	221*	43·37
Gunn, J. (47·52)	28	5	1299	131	43·30
Makepeace (44·24)	45	3	1762	152	41·95
Tyldesley, E. (44·18)	43	4	1604	244	41·12
Woolley, F. E. (41·61)	50	3	1924	158	40·93
Burrows, Capt. M. B.	10	1	366	97	40·66

The figures in brackets are those of 1919. In that year G. Gunn was on top with 63·08, Hendren being second. The number of centuries made in first-class cricket was 167, of which Hobbs made 11. Holmes made the highest score of the season, 302 not out, and Hobbs had the highest aggregate, 2827.

BOWLING (ALL MATCHES).

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Hobbs	83	21	201	17	11·82
Marriott, C. S. (27·72)	339.2	100	627	52	13·21
Rhodes (14·42)	1028.4	291	2123	161	13·18
Wilson, E. R. (17·47)	530	210	886	64	13·84
Burrows, Capt. M. B.	48.5	8	155	11	14·09
Woolley, F. E. (17·25)	1235.4	116	3633	245	14·83
Mills	308.2	74	748	52	14·38
Cook, L. (18·56)	1069.4	275	2322	156	14·88
Parker (24·55)	86.1	274	1974	125	15·79
White, J. C. (14·94)	1045	286	2216	138	16·05
Dean, R. (30·07)	892.4	232	2004	124	16·16
Bridges, J. J. (19·37)	553.4	164	1400	86	16·27
Hambling, M. L.	93.5	20	249	15	16·60
Waddington (18·74)	97.2	264	2358	141	16·72
Parkin (16·12)	391.1	77	1111	64	17·35
Jardine, M. R.	72.3	17	226	13	17·38
Fairservice (22·19)	847.3	211	1973	113	17·46

Rhodes was the best bowler of the year, but Woolley had the largest number of wickets, 286. Twenty-two bowlers secured 100 wickets or over. Figures in brackets are previous year's averages.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1920.

THERE was a great Lawn Tennis "boom" in 1920, with enormous attendances. Many foreigners took part in our competition, including A. H. Gobert (France), N. Misu (Rumania), J. Nissem (India), S. E. Wu (China), L. E. Olivares (Spain), G. R. Sherwell (S. Africa). W. T. Tilden, R. N. Williams, and S. G. Garland (U.S.A.), and L. Shimidzu (Japan). Most of these met with success, and some carried off the highest honours.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Men's Singles Challenge Round.—W. T. Tilden (U.S.A.) beat G. L. Patterson (holder).

Men's Doubles.—C. S. Garland and R. N. Williams beat A. R. F. Kingscote and J. C. Parke.

Ladies' Singles.—Mdlle. Lenglen (holder) beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers.

Ladies' Doubles.—Mdlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan (holders) beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Larcombe.

Mixed Doubles.—G. L. Patterson and Mdlle. Lenglen beat R. Lycett and Miss Ryan (holders).

All England Plate.—F. G. Lowe beat C. P. Dixon.

DAVIS CUP.

Australasia beat British Isles by 4 matches to 1.

ATHLETICS IN 1920.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards.—H. F. V. Edwards, 10 secs.
200 yards.—H. F. V. Edwards, 21⅕ secs.
440 yards.—G. B. D. Rudd, 49⅖ secs.
880 yards.—G. B. D. Rudd, 1 min. 55⅘ secs.
1 mile.—A. Burton, 4 min. 23 secs.
4 miles.—C. E. Blewitt, 20 min. 20⅘ secs.
120 yards Hurdles.—C. A. Trowbridge, 15⅘ secs.
440 yards Hurdles.—E. H. Wheeler, 57⅘ secs.
Mile Relay.—Achilles Club, 3 min. 39⅘ secs.
2 miles Steeplechase.—P. Hodge, 11 min. 22⅘ secs.
2 miles Walk.—C. S. Dowson, 14 min. 3⅕ secs
*High Jump.**—B. H. Baker, 6 ft. 3⅛ ins.
Long Jump.—D. B. Lowrie, 22 ft. 4 ins.
Weight.—R. Paoli, 43 ft. 10 ins.
Hammer.—T. Speers, 140 ft. 5⅛ ins.
Pole.—Franquerelle, 10 ft. 6 ins.
10 miles.—C. T. Clibbon, 53 min. 53⅘ secs.
7 miles Walk.—C. S. Dowson, 53 min. 50 secs.

Oxford won the University Sports by 5½ to 4½—their first win since 1909. England easily won the International Sports at Crewe, beating Scotland and Ireland.

* English Championship Record.

OLYMPIC GAMES 1920.

The Olympic Games were held at Antwerp in August. The international placings were:—United States, 60 points; Finland, 37 points; Great Britain, 27 points; Sweden, 22 points; France and Italy, 8 points; South Africa, 6 points; Norway and Canada, 3 points; Denmark, Holland and Australia, 2 points; Belgium, 1. Three points were counted for a win, two for a second place, and one for a third.

Individual Stadium Events.

100 *metres.*—C. W. Paddock (U.S.A.), 10⅖ secs.
200 *metres.*—A. Woodring (U.S.A.), 22 secs.
400 *metres.*—G. B. D. Rudd (South Africa), 49⅖ secs.
800 *metres.*—W. A. Hill (Great Britain), 1 min. 53⅘ secs.
1,500 *metres.*—A. G. Hill (Great Britain), 4 mins. 0⅖ secs.
5,000 *metres.*—J. Guillemot (France), 14 mins. 55⅘ secs.
10,000 *metres Walk.*—Frigerio (Italy), 48 mins. 6⅕ secs.
3000 *metres Steeplechase.*—P. Hodge (Great Britain), 10 mins. 0⅘ sec.
10,000 *metres.*—P. Nurmi (Finland), 31 mins. 45⅘ secs.
3,000 *metres Walk.**—Frigerio (Italy), 13 mins. 14⅕ secs.
110 *metres (Hurdles).**—E Thompson (Canada), 14⅘ secs.
400 *metres (Hurdles).**—F. Loomis (U.S.A.), 54 secs.
*High Jump.**—R. W. Lauder (U.S.A.), 6 ft. 4⅓ ins.
Long Jump.—A. Petterson (Sweden), 7·15 metres.
Putting Shot.—Pornola (Finland), 14·81 metres.
Hammer.—P. Ryan (U.S.A.), 52·87 metres.
*Pole Jump.**—F. K. Foss (U.S.A.), 13 ft. 5 ins.
Weight (56 lb.).—J. P. J. McDonald (U.S.A.), 36 ft. 11½ in.
*Marathon Race.**—H. Kohlemainen (Finland), 2 hrs. 32 min. 35⅘ sec.

In addition to the above there were numerous other events, including the Decathlon, won by Lovland (Norway) and modern Pentathlon, won by Lethonen (Finland).

* Olympic record.

CHIEF OLYMPIC RECORDS.

Event.	Name.
100 Metres ..	R. C. Craig, U.S.A., 10·7/10 secs.*a*.
	D. F. Lippincott, U.S.A., 10⅘ secs.*a*.
200 ,, ...	A. Hahn, U.S.A., 21⅘ secs.*b*.
400 ,, ...	C. D. Reidpath, U.S.A., 48⅕ secs.*a*.
800 ,, ...	J. E. Meredith, U.S.A., 1 m. 51·9/10 s.*a*.
1,500 ,, ...	A. N. S. Jackson, Gt. Bn., 3 m. 56⅘ secs.*a*.
3,000 ,, ...	H. Kolehmainen, Finland, 8 m. 36·8/10 s.*a*.
5,000 ,, ...	,, ,, 14 m. 36⅘ s.*a*.
10,000 ,, ...	,, ,, 31 m. 20⅘ s.*a*.
110 ,, Hurdles	Earl Thompson, Canada, 14⅘ secs.*d*.
400 ,, ,,	Frank Loomis, U.S.A., 54 secs.*d*.
3,000 ,, Walk	Frigerio, Italy, 13 mins. 14⅕ secs.*d*.
10,000 ,, ,,	G. H. Goulding, Canada, 46 m. 28⅘ s.*a*.
Long Jump.....	A. L. Gutterson, U.S.A., 7·60 metres.*a*.
High Jump.....	Landon, U.S.A., 6 ft. 4⅓ ins.*d*.
Pole Jump	F. Foss, U.S.A., 4·09 metres.*d*.
Hammer	M. J. McGrath, U.S.A., 54·23 metres.*a*.
Weight.....	P. J. McDonald, U.S.A., 15·34 metres.*a*.
Marathon	H. Kohlemainen, 2 hrs. 32 mins. 35⅘s.*d*.

a Stockholm, 1912. *b* St. Louis, 1904. *c* London, 1908. *d* Antwerp, 1920.

AMATEUR GYMNASTICS IN 1920.

After being in abeyance six years owing to the war the Amateur Gymnastic Championships were revived in April, 1920. A. G. Cocksedge (Northampton Poly. G.C.) won the Individual Championship; W. C. Whittaker (Bromley G.C.) the Championship of London and Southern Counties; "Sokol" G.S. secured the Teams Drill Championship of London and Southern Counties; St. James's Gymnasium the Ladies' Team Championship for the same district; Miss Grace Shepard (Tollington Park) the Ladies' Individual Championship of London and Southern Counties.

HOCKEY IN 1920.

Ireland won the International Championship for the first time, beating Wales 9–3, Scotland 9–0, and England 3–2. Positions:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Against.	Points.
Ireland	3	3	0	21	5	6
England	3	2	1	18	3	4
Scotland	3	1	2	3	18	2
Wales.....	3	0	3	3	19	0

[OTHER RESULTS.]

Oxford b. Cambridge, 3–2; Army b. Navy 3–2. Army Cup won by Plymouth Garrison Artillery.

At the Olympic Games England went through the tournament undefeated.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

100 yds., 9 4-5th secs., by A. F. Duffy (U.S.A.), 1901, on grass: W. A. Schick (Harvard), 1904, C. H. Patching, 1912 (best Championship performance), and W. R. Applegarth, 1914. 120 yds., 11 3-5th secs., R. E. Walker (1909). 120 yds. (hurdles), 14⅘ secs., by E. Thompson, Queen's Club, 1920. 150 yds. 14 3-5th secs., by R. E. Walker (1909), and W. R. Applegarth (1913). 200 yds., 19 2-5th secs., by W. R. Applegarth (1912). 220 yds., 21 1-5th secs., by W. R. Applegarth, 1914 (equals World's record). 250 yds., 24 4-5th secs., by E. H. Pelling, 1888. 300 yds., 31 1-5th secs., by W. Halswelle, 1908. 300 yds. (hurdles), 36 3-5th secs., by O. Groenings, 1907. 440 yds., 48 2-5th secs., by W. Halswelle, 1908. 440 yds. (hurdles), 55⅕ secs., by J. M. Watt, 1920. 500 yds., 58 1-5th secs., by E. C. Bredin, 1895. 600 yds., 1 m. 12 secs., by E. H. Montague, 1908. 880 yds., 1 m., 54 secs., by M. W. Sheppard, 1908. 1,000 yds., 2 m. 14 4-5th secs., by W. E. Lutyens, 1898. 1,320 yds., 3 m. 9 3-5 secs., by E. W Hutson, 1914. 1 mile, 4 m. 16 4-5th secs., by J. Binks, 1902. High Jump, 6 ft. 5 in., by T. J. Carroll, 1913. Throwing the Hammer, 170 ft. 10 in., by J. J. Flanagan, 1908. Putting the Weight (16 lb., 7 ft. sq.), 49 ft. 3⅜ in., by R. W. Rose, in Ireland, 1908. Pole Jump, 12 ft. 6½ in., C. Harleman, 1913.

OTHER RECORDS.—Putting the Weight (16 lb., 7 ft. sq.), 51 ft., by Ralph Rose *a*, 1909; (56 lb.), 43 ft. 1½ in., by Matt McGrath, America, 1912 (world's record). Throwing the Hammer (16 lb., 9 ft. circle), P. J. Ryan, 189 ft. 6½ in., 1913, in New York; J. Flanagan, 184 ft. 4 in., 1910, in Canada, from 7 ft. circle, A.A.U. rules, wire handle with loops. The British record is 170 ft. 4½ in., by Flanagan, 1908. A. R. Taipale holds the Discus Throwing record: 158 ft. 4½ in., Copenhagen, 1913. His British record is 144 ft. 6½ in., London, 1914. Free Style, 136 ft. 4½ in., E. Niklander, Tampere, Finland, 1913. Javelin Throwing, 216 ft. 10⅘ in., by E. V. Lemming, Sweden, 1920. British record, 196 ft. 10 in., by J. Lincoln, Queen's Club, 1920. Javelin throwing (held in the middle), 65 metres 55. J. Myrra, at Stockholm, 1919.

The pole-jumping record is held by an American amateur, Frank Foss, 13 ft. 5 in. (1920).

London to Brighton Walk.—Record by H. V. L. Ross, 8 hrs. 11 mins. 14 secs., Sept. 4, 1909. London, Brighton and back record, T. E. Hammond, 18 hrs. 13 mins. 37 secs., 1907.

Record in a six days' professional contest, 623 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, Dec. 8, 1888.

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time.
100	A. F. Duffy *a* ...	1902	H. M. S.
	D. J. Kelly *a* ...	1906	0 0 9 2/5
	Howard P. Drew *a*	1914	
120	R. E. Walker *e*...	1909	
	Howard P. Drew *a*	1914	0 0 11 3/5
120 H	E. J. Thomson *a*	1920	0 0 14 2/5
150	R. E. Walker *e*...	1909	0 0 14 3/5
200	W. Applegarth *e*	1912	0 0 19 3/5
220	W. Applegarth *e*	1914	
	H. P. Drew *a* ...	1914	0 0 21 1/5
	G. Parker *a*	1914	
	R. C. Craig	1916	
	D. F. Lippincott	1917	
	W. Applegarth	1912	
220 H	A. C. Kraenzlein	1898	
	J. I. Wendell ...	1913	
	R. A. Simpson *a*	1916	
25	W. Macpherson *d*	1891	0 0 24 3/5
300	B. J. Wefers *a*...	1896	0 0 30 2/5
	W. Halswelle ...	1908	0 0 31 1/5
300 H	O. Groenings *e*...	1907	0 0 36 2/5
440	M. W. Long *a* ...	1900	0 0 47
	W. Halswelle ...	1908	0 0 48 2/5
	J. E. Meredith *a*	1916	0 0 47 2/5
440 H	J. M. Watt *a*.....	1920	0 0 55 4/5
500	M. W. Sheppard *a*	1910	0 1 5 3/5
	M. W. Sheppard *a*	1910	0 1 5 3/5
600	E. H. Montague *e*	1908	0 1 11
880	J. E. Meredith *a*	1916	0 1 52 1/5
1000	M. W. Sheppard *a*	1910	0 2 12 3/5
	W. E. Lutyens *e*	1898	0 2 14 4/5
1320	J. E. Meredith *a*	1913	0 3 8
	G. W. Hutson *e*	1914	0 3 9 3/5
Mls 1	N. Taber *a*	1915	0 4 12 3/5
1	J. Binks *e*	1902	0 4 16 1/5
1	W. Murray *d* ...	1912	0 6 22 1/5
2	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 9 9 1/5
3	A. Shrubb *e*	1903	0 14 17 2/5
4	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 19 23 2/5
5	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 24 33 2/5
10	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0 50 40 1/5
20	G. Crossland *e*...	1894	1 51 54
30	J. A. Squires *e*...	1895	3 17 36 1/5
40	G. A. Dunning *e*	1879	4 50 12
50	E. W. Lloyd *e* ...	1913	6 13 58
100	J. Saunders *ai*...	1882	17 36 14

(PROFESSIONALS).			
Yds.	Name.	Year	Time. H. M. S.
100	E. Donovan *a*.	1895	0 0 9 2/5
	J. Donaldson	1911	0 0 9 2/5
	J. Donaldson (British Rec.)	1912	0 0 9 1/5
120	J. Donaldson *g*	1909	0 0 11 4/5
120	H. Gent	1887	0 0 11 3/5
130	J. Donaldson *d*	1911	0 0 12
150	H. Hutchens *d*	1887	0 0 14 4/5
200	G. Seward ...	1847	
	J. Applett *d*...	1876	0 0 19 4/5
*220	H. Hutchens *e*	1885	0 0 21 4/5
	L. McLachlan *k*	1902	0 0 21
250	H. Hutchens *d*	1888	0 0 25 4/5
300	H. Hutchens	1884	0 0 30
440	B. R. Day *d* ...	1907	0 0 47 3/5
500	E. C. Bredin...	1898	
	J. Powers *a* ...	1881	0 0 59
600	J. Nuttall.....	1864	
	E. C. Bredin...	1897	0 1 13
880	F. Hewitt *c* ...	1871	0 1 53 1/5
1000	W. Cummings	1881	0 2 17
1320	T. Conneff *a*...	1895	0 3 2 4/5
1M	W. G. George	1886	0 4 12 3/5
2	W. Laug	1863	0 9 11 4/5
3	G. McCrae ...	1918	0 14 18 3/5
4	P. Cannon ...	1888	0 19 25 3/5
5	J. White	1863	0 24 40
10	G. McCrae ...	1918	0 50 55
20	H. Holmer ...	1911	1 49 20
30	G. Mason*	1881	3 15 9
40	J. Bailey	1881	4 34 27
50	G. Cartwright	1887	5 55 4 1/5
100	C. Rowell *a* ...	1882	13 26 30

* On July 26, 1913, J. Donaldson was credited with running 220 yds. in 21 1-10th secs., but it was in a handicap, and he finished second.

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour, 11 m. 1,286 yds., by H. Watkins, Sept. 16, 1899, at Rochdale; 2 hours, H. Holmer, 21 m. 1,000 yds. (about), at Edinburgh, Jan. 3, 1912. His 21 miles' time was 1 hr. 55 mins. 30 secs., and he covered 22 miles in 2 hrs. 2 mins. 4 secs. J. Bailey (1881) ran 35½ m. in 4 hours. C. Rowell 89 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hours, and 150 m. 395 yds. in 23 hours, Feb., 1882.

Amateur Records.—Jean Bouin ran 11 m. 1421 yds. in 1 hr. July 6, 1913, at Stockholm; H. Green, May 12, 1913, ran 20 m. 952 yds in 2 hrs., at Stamford Bdge.; A. Bolin ran 1,000 metres, at Stockholm, Sept. 22, 1918, in 2 mins. 29 1/10 secs.; J. Zander ran 1,500 metres at Stockholm, Aug. 5, 1917, in 3 mins. 34 7 10 secs.; Zander ran 3,000 metres, Stockholm, Aug. 18, 1918, in 8 mins. 35 7/10 secs.; on Aug. 1, 1917, Zander ran 2,000 metres in 5 mins. 31 secs.

FENCING IN 1920.

P. G. Doyne won the Amateur Foils Championship. In a Service Tournament, in which the Royal Navy, Army, Royal Marines, R.A.F., and Sabre Club participated, the foil, épée and sabre were won by the Sabre Club by one point from the Royal Navy.

GOLF.

Amateur Champion.

1908	E. A. Lassen.
1909	Robt. Maxwell.
1910	John Ball.
1911	H. H. Hilton.
1912	John Ball.
1913	H. H. Hilton.
1914	J. L. C. Jenkins.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	C. J. H. Tolley.

Open Champion.

1908	Jas. Braid.
1909	J. H. Taylor.
1910	Jas. Braid.
1911	H. Vardon.
1912	E. Ray.
1913	J. H. Taylor.
1914	H. Vardon.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	George Duncan.

WALKING (AMATEURS).

Mls.	Name.	Year	H. M. S.
1	G. E. Larner *e*...	1904	0 6 26
	G. Goulding *j* ...	1910	0 m 6 25 4/5
2	G. E. Larner ...	1904	0 13 11 2/5
3	G. E. Larner ...	1905	0 20 25 4/5
4	G. E. Larner ...	1905	0 27 14
5	G. E. Larner ...	1905	0 36 0 1/5
7	G. H. Goulding *a*	1915	0 50 40 2/5
10	G. E. Larner *e*...	1908	1 15 57 2/5
15	H. V. L. Ross ...	1911	1 59 12 2/5
15	R. Bridge	1914	1 52 26 2/5
20	J. Butler	1897	
n	H. V. L. Ross *h*	1913	2 49 26
25	S. G. A. Schofield	1911	3 37 6 3/5
50	J. Butler	1905	7 52 27
100	T. E. Hammond *i*	1908	18 4 10 1/5

(PROFESSIONALS).			
Mls.	Name.	Year	H. M. S.
1	G. Cummings	1913	0 6 22
2	J. W. Raby...	1883	0 13 14
3	J. W. Raby...	1883	0 20 21 4/5
4	J. W. Raby...	1883	0 27 38
5	J. W. Raby...	1883	0 35 10
7	J. W. Raby...	1883	0 51 4
8	J. Meagher .	1882	0 58 37
10	J. W. Raby...	1883	1 14 45
20	W. Perkins...	1877	2 39 57
50	J. Hibberd...	1888	7 54 16
100	A. Hoaglanda	1886	18 4 0
100	W. Howes ...	1880	18 8 15

At Stamford Bridge in May, 1914, E. C. Horton, Surrey Walking Club, broke all amateur walking records from 51 miles (8 hrs. 8 mins. 25 1-5 secs.) upwards in a twelve hours' walk. His total distance was 73 miles 145 yds.

SWIMMING.

Captain Matthew Webb swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.

Thos. William Burgess swam from Dover to Calais on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hrs. 35 mins.

Longest time under water, Georges Pouliquen, 6 mins. 20⅘ secs. Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov. 2, 1912.

At Stamford Bridge in May, 1914, R. Bridge, Lancashire Walking Club, broke amateur walking records from 11 miles (1 hr. 24 mins. 9 4-5 secs.) up to 16 miles (2 hrs. 5 mins. 394-5 secs.).

JUMPING (AMATEURS).

Event.	Name.	ft.	in.	Year.
Running Long Jump	P. J. O'Connor *e*	24	11¼	1901
Standing Long Jump	C. Triclitiras *k*	11	6	1912
Running High Jump	T. J. Carroll	6	5	1913
	E. Beeson *a*	6	7 5/16	1914
Standing High Jump	Leo Goehring *a*	5	5¼	1913
Pole Jump	C. Harleman *e*	12	6½	1913
	M. S. Wright *a*.....	13	2¼	1912

(PROFESSIONALS.) *f*			
Name.	ft.	in.	Year.
B. W. Scott	22	7	1910
W. Barker.....	12	6½	1904
E. A. Johnson.....	6	0¼	1881
J. Darby *g*.....	6	0	1892

a *Notes on opposite page.*

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND. g.	t.	g.	t.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1913	England ..	2	2	2	Midland Counties.
1914	No match—War.				No match—War.
1915–9	No match—War.				No match—War.
	* One dropped.				
1920	England ..	2	1	1dg	Gloucestershire.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND. g.	g.	ASSOCIATION CUP.
Scotland.....3	1	Burnley *b.* Liverpool 1—0.
No match—War.		Sheffield United *b.* Chelsea 3—0.
No match—War.		No match—War.
1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919—No League Championship—War.		
England 5	4	Aston Villa *b.* Huddersfield T. 1—0.

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar. 23, 1912. The largest amount taken was £9,722 at the English Cup Final between Aston Villa and Huddersfield Town at Stamford Bridge, Chelsea, on April 24, 1920. The England record attendance is 120,081, at Cup Final between Aston Villa and Sunderland at Crystal Palace, April 19, 1913.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1919–20.

In the season of 1919–20 there was a great revival of "Soccer." Attendances were very large. The King was present at two matches, in a cup-tie at Chelsea and a league match at Manchester.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Wales won for the second time, taking 4 points for one win and 2 drawn games.

Oct. 25, at Belfast, Ireland, 1, drew England, 1.
Feb. 14, at Belfast, Ireland, 2, drew Wales, 2.
Feb. 20, at Cardiff, Wales, 2, drew Scotland, 2.
Mar. 13, at Glasgow, Scotland, 3, beat Ireland, 0.
Mar. 15, at Highbury, Wales, 2, beat England, 1.
April 10, at Sheffield, England, 5, beat Scotland, 4.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONALS.

Nov. 15, at Derby, England, 5, beat Ireland, 0.
Jan. 14, at Merthyr, England, 9, beat Wales, 0.
Feb. 17, at Brussels, Belgium, 3, beat England, 2.
April 5, at Rouen, England, 5, beat France, 0.

PRINCIPAL CUPS.

ENGLISH.—Aston Villa beat Huddersfield Town, 1–0, at Chelsea. Attendance, 50,000; record receipts, £9,722.
AMATEUR.—Dulwich Hamlet beat Tufnell Park, 1–0, at New Cross. Attendance, 29,000; receipts, £1,650, an amateur record.
SCOTTISH.—Kilmarnock beat Albion Rovers, 3–2, at Hampden Park. Attendance, 95,000; receipts, £3,391.
WELCH.—Cardiff City beat Wrexham, 2–1, at Wrexham.
IRISH.—No final. Cup awarded to Shelbourne.
ARMY.—R.A.M.C. (Aldershot) beat 1st Hants, 1–0.
NAVY.—R.M.L.I. (Chatham) beat R.N. Barracks (Devonport), 3–0.
LONDON.—Chelsea beat Crystal Palace, 1–0.
LONDON AMATEUR.—Leytonstone beat Barking, 5–1.

LEAGUE COMPETITIONS.

English Football League were first in the Inter-League matches by beating the Scottish and drawing with the Irish League. Southern League took no part. The following are winners of the various competitions:—

LEAGUE I.—West Bromwich Albion.
LEAGUE II.—Tottenham Hotspur.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE.—Portsmouth.
SCOTTISH.—Glasgow Rangers.
IRISH.—Belfast Celtic.
CENTRAL.—Blackpool.
MIDLAND.—Chesterfield Municipal.
LONDON LEAGUE.—Custom House.
LONDON COMBINATION.—Tottenham Hotspur.
WELCH.—Mid-Rhondda.
SOUTHERN AMATEUR.—Merton.
ISTHMIAN.—Dulwich Hamlet.
ATHENIAN.—Luton Clarence.
BIRMINGHAM.—West Bromwich Albion.

RUGBY UNION IN 1919–20.

For the first time in the history of International matches England, Scotland and Wales were equal, each playing 4 matches, winning 3 and losing 1. France, with 1 win and 3 losses was fourth, and Ireland, with 4 defeats, last. Results:—

Jan. 1, Scotland beat France, at Paris, by 1 goal to nil.
Jan. 17, Wales beat England, at Swansea, by 4 goals (2 dropped and 1 penalty) and a try to 1 goal.
Jan. 31, England beat France, at Twickenham, by 2 goals (1 penalty) to a try.
Feb. 7, Scotland beat Wales, at Edinburgh, by 2 penalty goals and a try to 1 goal.
Feb. 14, England beat Ireland, at Dublin, by 1 goal and 3 tries to 2 goals (1 penalty) and a try.
Feb. 17, Wales beat France, at Paris, by 2 tries to 1 goal.
Feb. 28, Scotland beat Ireland, at Edinburgh, by 3 goals (1 penalty) and 2 tries to nil.
Mar. 13, Wales beat Ireland, at Cardiff, by 4 goals (1 dropped) and 3 tries to 1 dropped goal.
Mar. 20, England beat Scotland, at Twickenham, by 2 goals and 1 try to 1 dropped goal.
April 3, France beat Ireland, at Dublin, by 5 tries to 1 dropped goal and 1 try.

On a frosthound ground at Queen's Club, Cambridge University beat Oxford by 2 goals (1 dropped, 1 penalty) to 1 goal.

The County Championship was won by Gloucestershire, who beat Yorkshire by 3 goals 4 tries to 1 try.

NORTHERN UNION IN 1919–20.

In the Northern Union League Huddersfield took premier honours. Huddersfield also won the Challenge Cup. Hull won the Club Championship.

AERIAL DERBY (1912–20).

1912	T. O. M. Sopwith....	Blériot 70	h.p.	59	m.p.h.
1913	G. Hamel	Morane 76	h.p.	76	,,
1914	W. L. Brock	Morane 80	h.p.	72	,,
1919	G. Gathergood	Airco 450	h.p.	129·5	,,
1920	F. T. Courtney.....	Martinsyde		153·5	,,

GORDON-BENNETT AERIAL CUP (1909 20).

Place.	Won by	Pilot.	Miles per hr.	Machine.
1909	Reims .... America ..	G. Curtiss	47	Curtiss.
1910	New York.. Gt. Britain	G. White	60	Blériot.
1911	Eastchurch America ..	Weyman	79½	Nieuport.
1912	Chicago.... France	Védrines.	104	Deperdussin
1913	Reims .... France	Prevost..	124	Deperdussin
c1920	Etampes .. France	Lecointe.	172	Nieuport.

c The Cup was won outright by France.

POLO IN 1920.

Champion Cup.—Old Cantabs.
Open Cup (Roehampton).—Old Cantabs.
,, ,, (*Ranelagh*)—Freebooters.
Coronation Cup.—Freebooters.
Inter-Regimental Cup.—XVII Lancers.
Ranelagh War Cup.—Northamptonshire Yeomanry.
Public Schools Cup.—Old Wellingtonians.
Universities.—Oxford beat Cambridge, 4–3. (H.R.H. Prince Henry played for Cambridge.)
Olympic Tournament (Belgium).—England won from America, Belgium and Spain.

RACKETS IN 1920.

Singles Championship.—E. M. Baerlein (A. E. Leitham forfeited).
Army Singles Championship.—A. J. H. Slogget, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade.
Public Schools' Championship.—Malvern (C. G. Robson and J. A. Deed).
University Matches.—Oxford won the Doubles (J. C. Simpson and V. G. Cazalet) and Singles (J. C. Simpson).

a Made in America. *b* On grass. *c* In New Zealand. *d* Made in Australia. *e* British amateur records. *f* Not Music Hall exhibitions, but all doubtful. *g* With ankles tied. *h* On the same day Ross walked 21 m. in 2 hours, 58 mins. 16 secs., and 22 m. 347½ yds. in 3 hours. *i* A.W. Sinclair walked 100 miles in 19hrs. 41 mins. 50 secs. in 1881, in a match against time. The A.A.A. have no 100 miles record on their books. *j* Made in Canada. *k* Made in Athens. *m* This record was not passed until late in 1914, when previous figures to Goulding were disallowed. *n* In London, in 1870, Tom Griffith walked 20 miles in 2 hrs. 47 mins. 52 secs. in a match against time Late in 1914 the International Athletic Federation approved the record. *o* Straight track. *q* Made in S. Africa.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1920.

Grand Challenge Cup.—Magd. Coll., Oxford, 7 m. 24 s.
Ladies.—Christ Church, Oxford, 7m. 30s.
Stewards.—Magd. College, Oxford, 8 m. 3s.
Visitors.—Merton, Oxford, 8 m. 26s.
Goblets.—Magd. College, Oxford, 8m. 53s.
Wyfold.—Thames R. C., 8m. 10s.
Diamond Sculls.—J. Beresford, junior.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1920.

Wingfield Sculls.—J. Beresford, junior, 22m. 55s.
Thames Senior Sculls.—J. Beresford,
Doggett's Coat and Badge.—H. Hayes, Deptford.

BILLIARDS IN 1919-20.

A new Professional Champion appeared in 1920 in William Smith, of Darlington. The Amateur Champion is Mr. S. H. Fry, who also won in 1893, 1896, 1900, 1916 and 1919. During the past year all matches were played under the rules of the amalgamated bodies, now called the Billiards Association and Control Council.

Professional Championship. — W. Smith beat C. Falkiner by 1,500 in 16,000. Smith's break of 785 is the highest ever made in a championship match. Inman, who had held the championship for nine years, took no part.

Amateur Championship.—Mr. S. H. Fry beat Mr. W. B. Marshall by 512 in 3,000 up.

Victory Tournament.—T. Newman (rec. 1,500) won 4 games, 1; C. Falkiner (rec. 2,000) won 3 games, 2; M. Inman (scratch), T. Reece (rec. 1,500), and H. W. Stevenson won 1 game each.

Breaks.—On Feb. 27, 1920, Falkiner made 870 with ivory balls. Newman's record of 844, made Oct., 1919, was passed. Best "spot" break (exhibition match), 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money, 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392, by John Roberts, 1894, and 1,467, by T. Taylor, 1891. With composition balls the highest breaks are 2,296 (324 and 1,620 off the red), by George Gray, 1911; 1,016, by H. W. Stevenson (under B.C.C. Rules), Oct., 1912. Best breaks with ivory balls are 1,034, by George Gray (under B.C.C. Rules); 802, by H. W. Stevenson, Feb., 1905, recognised by B.A.; and 821, made by John Roberts, in Scotland, in 1905. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746. The highest freak break was 499,135 by T. Reece with the anchor cannon in 1907.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1920.

Quarter Mile—A. White, 32⅘ secs. (Manchester).
1 mile—A. White, 2 mins 41 secs. (Coventry).
5 miles—A. White, 13 min. 25⅘ secs. (Coventry).
25 miles—A. White, 1 h. 8 min. 24⅘ secs. (Long Eaton).
50 miles—W. R. Smith, 1 h. 47 min. 58⅘ secs. (Herne Hill).

WORLD'S CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS, Antwerp, 1920.

1,000 metres (Professional)—Spears (Australia), 50 secs.

Long Distance Road Race (nominally 165 kilometres, actually 158 kilometres 800 metres). Winning Country, France. Competitors' total times, 19 h. 16 min. 43⅘ secs. First man to finish, Stenguist (Sweden), 4 h. 40 mins. 1⅘ secs.

OLYMPIC EVENTS.

2,000 metres Tandem—H. E Ryan and F. Lance (England), 2 min. 49⅘ secs.

4,000 metres Team Pursuit—Italy, 5 min. 14⅘ secs. The English team won, but was disqualified owing to A. White inadvertently fouling an Italian rider.

1,000 metres—Peeters (Holland), no time.

50 kilometres—Henri George (Belgium), 1 h. 16 m. 43 s.

In the Olympic Events the final scoring (three for a first, five for a second, one for a third) placed England first with ten points, and South Africa, Netherlands, and Sweden equal second with five points each.

Miscellaneous Records—The Land's End to John o' Groats record (about 900 miles); safety (H. Green), 2d. 19h. 50 m., 1908. London to Brighton and back: safety (S. H. Grubb), 5h. 9m. 42s., 1912; tandem safety (G. H. Briault and A. E. Ward), 4h. 53m. 28s., on Aug. 12, 1909. York to Edinburgh (J.W. Kirk), 11h. 14m., 1912; tricycle (E. W. B. Martin), 13h. 54s., Oct. 12, 1911. London to York (F. R. Goodwin), 10h. 16m. Edinburgh to London, unpaced (R. Shirley), 23h. 43m., Oct. 14, 1905. Bath to London and back (F. W. Barns), 11h. 48m. 42s., 1897.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner.
1908	R. Arnst *b.* W. Webb (in New Zealand).
1909	R. Arnst *b.* W. Webb (in New Zealand).
1910	R. Arnst *b.* E. Barry (on the Zambesi).
1912 *a*	E. Barry *b.* R. Arnst.
1913 *a*	E. Barry *b.* E. Durnan.
1913*a*	E. Barry *b.* H. Pearce.
1914*b*	E. Barry *b.* Jas. Paddon.
1919	A. Felton *b.* E. Barry.
1920	E. Barry *b.* A. Felton (in Australia).

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879. A second cup was finally won outright by E. Barry when he beat Durnan in 1912, that race carrying with it both World and English Championship finals.

a First race for a third cup. *b* The title of English Champion was also included.

BADMINTON IN 1920.

Men's Singles Championship—G. Allen.
Ladies' Singles—Miss K. McKane.
Men's Doubles—A. Fee and R. du Boveray.
Ladies' Doubles—Miss L. C. Radeglia and Miss V. Elton.

CROQUET IN 1920.

County Championship.—Middlesex.
Men's Championship.—P. D. Matthews.
Ladies' Championship.—Mrs. W. H. Hope.
Mixed Doubles Championship.—R. C. J. Beaton and Mrs. Beaton.
Gold Medal (Men).—"Douglas Hey."
" " *(Ladies).*—Miss D. D. Steel.
Champion Cup.—Capt. C. L. O'Callaghan.
" " *(Ladies).*—Miss D. D. Steel.

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	Nominator.	Winner.
1912	Mr. J. W. Fullerton..	Tide Time.
1913	Mr. S. Hill Woods	Hung Well.
1914	Mr. A. F. Pope	Dilwyn.
1915	Sir Thomas Dewar	Winning Number.
1916	Mr. E. Hulton	Harmonicon.
1920	Mr. N. Dunn	Fighting Force.

In 1917, 18 and 19, not decided. War.

*CYCLING RECORDS—KILOMETRES.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Year.	Time.
Kilo.				H. M. S.
1	P. Gombault ..	Paris	1908	0 0 53⅘
†1	W. T. Hall	Auteuil	1903	0 0 39⅘
5	A. E. Wells	Paris	1908	0 3 35⅘
10	P. Guignard	Munich	1908	0 6 14⅘
60	"	"	1909	0 35 25⅘
70	"	"	1909	0 41 18⅘
80	"	"	1909	0 47 13⅘
90	"	"	1909	0 53 7
1,000	A. E. Walters ..	Paris	1900	23 20 50⅘
†1m.	W. T. Hall	"	1903	0 1 5⅘

* All these records were made with motor pacing and wind shields. † Flying starts.

INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year.
Metrs.			H. M. S.	
500	O. Mathiesen.	Norway	0 0 43	1920
1,000	O. Mathiesen..	Davos	0 1 31⅘	1909
1,500	O. Mathiesen	Davos	0 2 20⅘	1910
		Davos	0 1 57⅘	1914
5,000	K. Strom....	Trontjheim	0 8 33	1917
10,000	O. Mathiesen..	Christiania	0 17 22⅘	1913

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m.	s.	Won by
1901	Oxford	22	31	2½ lengths *f*
1902	Cambridge	19	9	5 lengths *f*
1903	Cambridge	19	35	6 lengths *a*
1904	Cambridge	21	34	4½ lengths.
1905	Oxford	20	35	3 lengths.
1906	Cambridge	19	24	3½ lengths.
1907	Cambridge	20	26	4½ lengths.
1908	Cambridge	19	19	2½ lengths.
1909	Oxford	19	50	3½ lengths.
1910	Oxford	20	14	3½ lengths *a*
1911	Oxford	18	29	2½ lengths *g*
1912	Oxford	22	5	6 lengths *h*
1913	Oxford	20	53	⅞ of a length.
1914	Cambridge	20	23	4½ lengths.
1920	Cambridge	21	11	4 lengths.

1915-19 No race —War.

a Rowed on a Wednesday; *f* Oxford used shoot boat; *g* Best on record; *h* Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday. In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 secs., but the race was not then an annual event.

1906, Putney to Mortlake, Cambridge beat Harvard, 9m. 18 secs., 2 lengths.

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

Boat Race—Oxford 38, Cambridge 32; dead heat, 1877.
Cricket—Cambridge 35, Oxford 35; drawn 9.
Rugby Football—Oxford 19, Cambridge 16; drawn 9.
Association Football—Cambridge 20, Oxford 18; drawn 4.
Sports—Cambridge 17, Oxford 16; ties 3.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

Men—Free Style.

	M.	S.
100 yards—D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	0	53⅘*
100 metres—D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	1	1⅘*
150 yards—C. M. Daniels, U.S.A.	1	32⅘
200 metres—C. M. Daniels, U.S.A.	2	26
220 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	2	24⅘*
300 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	3	24⅘*
300 metres—F. E. Beaurepaire, Australia	3	50⅗
400 metres—J. G. Hatfield, England	5	21⅘
440 yards—F. E. Beaurepaire, Australia	5	23
500 yards—J. G. Hatfield, England	6	2⅘
500 metres—J. G. Hatfield, England	6	56⅘
880 yards—H. Taylor, England	11	25⅘
1,000 yards—D. Billington, England	13	34⅘
1,000 metres—G. R. Hodgson, Canada	14	37
1,500 metres—G. R. Hodgson, Canada	22	0
1 760 yards—G. R. Hodgson, Canada	23	34⅘

Men—Breast Stroke.

100 metres—W. Bathe, Germany	1	19⅗
200 yards—B. Toldi, Hungary	2	39⅗
200 metres—P. Courtman, England	2	56⅗
400 metres—P. Courtman, England	6	14⅗
500 metres—P. Courtman, England	7	51⅗

Men—Back Stroke.

100 metres—Otto Fahr, Germany	1	15⅗
150 yards—M. Weckesser, Belgium	1	53⅗
200 metres—Otto Fahr, Germany	2	48⅗
400 metres—H. Pentz, Germany	6	6

Women.

100 yards—Miss F. Durack, Australia	1	6
100 metres—Miss E. Bleibtrey, U.S.A.	1	13⅗*
220 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham	3	2⅗*
300 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	4	20*
300 metres—Miss E. Bleibtrey, U.S.A.	4	34
440 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	6	30⅗*
500 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	7	25⅗*
200 yards, Breast Stroke — Miss Lucy Morton, Blackpool	3	6*
150 yards, Back Stroke — Miss May Spencer, Garston	2	15

TENNIS.

Amateur Championship.—E. M. Baerlein.
University Matches.—Oxford won both Doubles (V. A. Cazalet and G. S. Huband) and Singles (V. A. Cazalet).
M.C.C. Prizes—(*Gold*) Capt. R. K. Price; (*Silver*) E. A. C. Druce.
Four-Handed Club Championship.—Manchester (E. M. Baerlein and W. Renshaw).

SWIMMING.

ENGLISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1920.

	H.	M.	S.
100 yards—I. Stedman, Australia	0	0	58
150 yards, Back Stroke—G. Blitz, Antwerp	0	1	59⅘
200 yards, Breast Stroke—R. C. Lassam, Ravensbourne S.C.	0	2	43⅕
220 yards—F. E. Beaurepaire, Australia	0	2	29⅗
440 yards, Salt Water—H. E. Annison, Croydon S.C.	0	5	42
500 yards—H. E. Annison, Croydon S.C.	0	6	31⅗
Half-mile—H. E. Annison, Croydon S.C.	0	12	21⅘
Mile—H. E. Annison, Croydon S.C.	0	25	25
Long Distance (5 m. 60 yds.)—H. Taylor, Hyde Seal S.C.	1	4	56
Plunging—H. Davidson, Smethwick, 71 ft. 9 ins			
Water Polo—Hyde Seal beat Hammersmith 10 goals to 1.			
Diving—H. Clarke, Wandsworth S.C.			
Diving (Women)—Miss Armstrong, Mermaid S.C.			
100 yards (Women)—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham Ladies	0	1	14
150 yards (Women), Back Stroke—Miss Lucy Morton, Blackpool	0	2	19⅗
200 yards (Women), Breast Stroke—Miss Lucy Morton, Blackpool	0	3	6
220 yards (Women)—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham Ladies	0	3	2⅗
Long Distance (5 m. 60 yds.) (Women)—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham Ladies	1	12	39⅗

International Water Polo—England beat Ireland 11 goals to 0; Wales beat Scotland 6 goals to 5; England beat Scotland 7 goals to 3.
County Water Polo—Lancashire.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

Men.

	M.	S.
100 yards—C. M. Daniels, New York S.C.	0	55⅘
150 yards—C. M. Daniels, New York S.C.	1	32⅘
220 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	2	24⅘*
300 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	3	24⅘*
440 yards—J. G. Hatfield, Middlesbrough	5	24⅘
500 yards—J. G. Hatfield, Middlesbrough	6	2⅘
880 yards—H. Taylor, Chadderton	11	25⅘
1,000 yards—D. Billington, Bacup	13	34⅘
Mile—T. S. Battersby, Southport	24	1⅘
150 yards, Breast Stroke—G. H. Webster, Sowerby Bridge	1	54⅗
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Percy Courtman, Old Trafford	2	41
Plunging—W. Taylor, Bootle, 82 ft. 7 ins.		

Women.

140 yards—Miss D. Curwen, Liverpool	1	11
150 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham	1	56⅕
220 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	2	59*
300 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	4	20*
440 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	5	30⅗*
500 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	7	25⅗*
880 yards—Miss Vera Neave, Enfield	14	31⅘
1,000 yards—Miss Vera Neave, Enfield	16	25⅕
Mile—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham	29	42⅘
150 yards, Back Stroke — Miss May Spencer, Garston	2	15
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss Lily Norton, Blackpool	3	6

Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, Liverpool 66ft. 6½ in.

* Not yet passed by International Board. Several claims for records made in America are in abeyance.

OLYMPIC GAMES. ANTWERP, 1920.

Men.

	M.	S.
100 metres, Free Style—Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	1	1
100 metres, Back Stroke—Kealoha, U.S.A.	1	15⅕
200 metres, Breast Stroke—Malmroth, Sweden	3	4
400 metres, Free Style—N. Ross, U.S.A.	5	26⅘
400 metres, Breast Stroke—Malmroth, Sweden	6	31⅗
1,500 metres, Free Style—N. Ross, U.S.A.	22	23⅗
800 metres, Team Race—America	10	4⅘

Water Polo—Great Britain beat Belgium, 3 goals to 2.
High Plain Diving—Wallman, Sweden.
High Fancy Diving—Pinxton, U.S.A.
Spring-Board Diving—Kuehn, U.S.A.

Women.

100 metres, Free Style—E. Bleibtrey, U.S.A.	1	13⅗†
300 metres, Free Style—E. Bleibtrey, U.S.A.	4	34†

High Plain Diving—Fryland, Denmark.
Spring-Board Diving—Aileen Ryggin, U.S.A.

† World's Record

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	45,878,500
In Asia	2,187,550	323,158,000
In Africa	4,652,000	60,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	7,458,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Australasia	3,300,000	6,800,000
Total	14,272,782	445,388,500

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Empire enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.—By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West, East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Empire in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the Imperial Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference* (*post*).

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *The United Kingdom.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive Ministry, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judicature. (*See also* p. 487).

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council (the Council, in this case, being the Council of the Governor-General) acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a dominion unless that dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly.

The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed :—

(*a*) *Those having responsible government.* The executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

(*b*) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta.

(*c*) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad.

(*d*) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(*e*) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King-Emperor. The protectorates of the British Empire include Egypt, British East Africa, Somaliland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Swaziland, and Nigeria.

(*f*) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation ; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(*g*) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the Imperial Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Imperial Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e.g.*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Imperial Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the Imperial House of Commons ; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which has for many years been accepted in great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government. Questions affecting the general strategical defence of the Empire are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea and land forces of the Empire. In the War of 1914–1918 all the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their countries at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The constitution of the Conference is as follows :—*President*, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom ; *Chairman* (*in the absence of the President*), The Secretary of State for the Colonies ; *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India ; *Secretary*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B. ; *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis, C.M.G. ; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs through the medium of the Colonial Office. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the Imperial Dominions varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State. (*See* also "Self-Government" and "Imperial Conference," *ante.*)

THE JUDICATURE. — The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (*see* p. 267) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for the United Kingdom is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective

governments. Universities and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at various colleges of Oxford University. These *Rhodes Scholarships* are tenable for three years, are of the annual value of £300, and are open to scholars of each Province of Canada, of each State of Australia, of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape of Good Hope (4), Jamaica, and Bermuda. Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and 15 scholarships, each of £250, were formerly in the nomination of the German Emperor, but this provision has since been rescinded by an Act of Parliament. *Organising Secretary, Rhodes Scholarship Trust*, Sir George Parkin, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

FINANCE. — Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. In the Civil Service Estimates for 1920-21 the following "Grants in Aid of Local Revenues" were included:— *Weihaiwei*, £7,900 (an increase of £3,900 over 1918-19); *Somaliland*, £103,000, including £20,000 for the investigation of oil deposits (increase of £20,000); *St. Helena*, £3,800 (decrease of £4,200); *Uganda*, an instalment of annuities in repayment of advances under the Railway Act, £319,112; and *Cyprus*, £50,000.

PRODUCTION.—In 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 452,200,000 quarters, of which 83,750,000 quarters were produced in the British Empire. India, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and Egypt are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. Barley, oats and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in the United Kingdom exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A. Cotton is extensively grown in India (4,827,000 bales of 400 lb. in 1916-17), Egypt (631,000 bales), and its cultivation is increasing elsewhere—West Africa (11,000 bales in 1917), East Africa (30 700 bales), Sudan (23,000 bales), and West Indies (3,000 bales). Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Empire (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa and Australasia; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India (8,500,000 barrels of 42 gallons in 1917), Trinidad (1,600,000 barrels), Egypt (1,000,000 barrels), and Canada (200,000 barrels) and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

EXTERNAL TRADE. — The Imports of all Nations were valued in 1914 at £3,500,000,000 to £3,750,000,000, and their Exports at £3,000,000,000 to £3,400,000,000, the difference in the totals being made up by the value of services rendered in transport and insurance. The value of the earnings of British Mercantile Shipping in carrying merchandise exchanged by the various nations is stated to amount to £350,000,000, or even higher, for the year 1919. Before the War the value was generally reckoned at about £150,000,000. The total trade of the British Empire in 1919 was valued at £4,300,000,000 (Imports £2,400,000,000; Exports £1,900,000,000). The United Kingdom (Imports £1,632,000,000, Exports £970,000,000 — Total £2,602,000,000), India (£297,000,000, exclusive of bullion and specie), Canada (£449,000,000), Australia (£200,000,000), New Zealand (£52,000,000), South Africa (£82,000,000, exclusive of bullion and specie), and Egypt (£100,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1915, there were 11,353 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,285 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,068 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,218 steam vessels of 20,830,918 tons (U.K., 8,675 vessels of 19,235,705 tons; Dominions, 1,543 vessels of 1,595,213 tons) and 1,135 sailing vessels of 443,150 tons (U.K., 610 vessels of 305,663 tons; Dominions, 525 vessels of 137,487 tons). In the War of 1914-1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,918 gross tonnage; of this total 2,197 (7,638,020 tons) were *British*, 238 (696,845 tons) *French*, 230 (742,365 tons) *Italian*, 29 (120,176 tons) *Japanese*, and 80 (341,512 tons) *U.S.A.* In 1915-1918 merchant vessels (over 100 tons) of 11,274,000 gross tons were launched by Allied countries and others not at war with them, the British tonnage so launched being 3,703,000 gross tons. On Sept. 30, 1920, the gross tonnage of steamships under construction in all the shipyards of the world was 7,565,000 tons, of which 3,731,000 were building in British and 1,772,000 in American shipyards. On June 30, 1920, the gross tonnage of steamships of the Mercantile Marine of the United Kingdom was 18,111,000 tons. In 1919 20 the number of all steamships under all flags fitted for oil fuel was 426, with a gross tonnage of 1,995,780 tons, an increase of 215 ships (802,630 gross tons) over 1918-19; in addition many ships were built (or under construction) with oil engines as the propelling power.

TOWNS.—*Capital*, London (England). Population (1911), 4,522,961 (with suburbs, 7,252,963).

At the Census of 1911 there were in the British Empire 3 cities with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 9 with 500,000 to 1,000,000 (*see* p. 103), and 82 others with over 100,000 inhabitants. Of these 94 cities 50 were in the United Kingdom (England 41, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 2), 29 India, 4 Canada, 4 Australia, 2 Egypt, and 1 each in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements.

AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1918-9).	Total Exports (1918-9).
Europe.					£	£
United Kingdom	..	..	121,090	45,500,000	1,632,000,000	936,000,000
Isle of Man	..	..	230	50,000	—	—
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	97,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	211,000	3,000,000	800,000
Gibraltar	,, ,,	1713	2	20,000	3,000,000	100,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	315,000,000	126,000,000	171,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,100,000	12,000,000	14,000,000
Straits Settlements	,, ,,	1785-1909	1,660	700,000	82,000,000	72,000,000
Federated Malay States	,, ,,	1874-1888	27,500	1,000,000	9,000,000	26,000,000
Other Malay States	,, ,,	1909	24,800	800,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Hong Kong	,, ,,	1842-1906	390	440,000	60,000,000	70,000,000
Weihaiwei	,, ,,	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	204,000		
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	4,000	30,000	2,000,000	2,500,000
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	50,000	650,000		
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	275,000	1,000,000	800,000
Mesopotamia	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	150,000	2,000,000	—	—
Palestine	,, ,,	1914-1918	—	—	—	—
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000			
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,400	5,100,000		
Transvaal	,,	1900	110,400			
Orange Free State	,,	1900	50,400			
South West Province	Conquest	1914	322,350	120,000	49,000,000	34,000,000
Basutoland	,,	—	10,300	350,000		
Bechuanaland	,,	1895	275,000	126,000		
Rhodesia	,,	1889	450,000	1,750,000		
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	146,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Gold Coast	,, ,,	1672	92,000	1,950,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Sierra Leone	,, ,,	1787	34,000	1,100,000	1,600,000	1,500,000
Nigeria	,, ,,	1891	363,700	17,400,000	9,000 000	10,000,000
Somaliland	Treaty Cession	1884	68.000	300,000	300,000	350,000
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	566,000	12,000,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	2,500,000	1,300,000	1,200,000
Zanzibar	,, ,,	1890	1,020	200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nyasaland	,, ,,	1891	300,000	1,000,000	600,000	510,000
Egypt	Occupation	1882	400,000	12,000,000	53,000,000	47,000,000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Mauritius	,, and Cession	1810-1814	720	370,000	3,300,000	3,750,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	23,000	70,000	50,000
Ascension	Occupation	1815	40	150	—	—
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,500	50,000	64,000
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,250			
Quebec	,, ,,	1759-1763	706,850			
Nova Scotia	,, ,,	1627-1713	21,500			
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,000			
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200			
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900	7,200,000	190,000,000	300,000,000
Manitoba	,,	1813	251,900			
Alberta	,,	1670	255,300			
Saskatchewan	,,	1670	251,700			
North-West Territories	,,	1670	1,250,000			
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	40,000	240,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	850,000	3,200,000	2,900,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	56,000	375,000	280,000
Leeward Islands	,,	1623-1659	750	140,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	200,000	900,000	1,000,000
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	196,000	3,000,000	2,500,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,860	330,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
British Guiana	,, and Cession	1803-1814	90,300	310,000	4,000,000	3,500,000
British Honduras	,,	1798	8,600	40,500	700,000	710,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	19,000	735,000	140,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	6,500	3,240	1,000,000	2,000,000
South Georgia	,, ,,	1771	1,000	—	—	—
Australasia.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,400	1,650,000		
Victoria	,,	1832	88,000	1,320,000		
South Australia	,,	1836	904,000	409,000	95,000,000	107,000,000
Queensland	,,	1824	670,500	606,000		
Tasmania	,,	1803	26,220	191,000		
Western Australia	,,	1828	976,000	282,000		
New Zealand	,, and Conquest	1845	105,000	1,050,000	26,500,000	30,000,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	130,000	1,000,000	1,700,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	200,000	150,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12,500	200,000	500,000	600,000

COUNTRY.	GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.	CAPITAL.
Europe—		
Malta	*Field-Marshal* Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Governor*.	Valletta.
Gibraltar	*Gen.* Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor*	Gibraltar.
Asia—		
Indian Empire	Lord Chelmsford, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., *Viceroy and Governor-General*	Delhi.
Madras	Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., *Governor*	Madras.
Bombay	Sir G. A. Lloyd, G.C.I.E. *Governor*	Bombay.
Bengal	Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., *Governor*	Calcutta.
United Provinces	Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., *Governor*	Allahabad.
Punjab	Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Governor*	Lahore.
Burma	Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, K.C.S.I., *Governor*	Rangoon.
Bihar and Orissa	Lord Sinha, P.C., K.C. *Governor*	Patna.
Central Provinces	Sir F. Sly, K.C.S.I., *Governor*	Nagpur.
Assam	Sir W. Marris, K.C.I.E., *Governor*	Shillong.
Baluchistan	Lt.-Col. A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Quetta.
N.W. Frontier Province	Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Chief Commissioner*	Peshawar.
Ajmer-Merwara	Lt.-Col. R. E. Holland, C.I.E., *Chief Commr.*	Ajmer.
Coorg	W. P. Barton, C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Merkara.
Andamans and Nicobars	Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Port Blair.
Cyprus	Malcolm Stevenson, C.M.G., *High Commissioner*	Nikosia.
Mesopotamia	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *Administrator*	Baghdad.
Palestine	Rt. Hon. Sir Harry S. Samuel, G.B.E., *High Commissioner*	Jerusalem.
Ceylon	Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., *Governor*	Colombo.
Straits Settlements	Sir L. N. Guillemard, K.C.B., *Governor*	Singapore.
Hong Kong	Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Victoria.
Weihaiwei	Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., *Commissioner*	Weihaiwei.
Borneo	Aylmer Cavendish Pearson, C.M.G., *Governor*	Sandakan.
Sarawak	H.H. Raja Brooke, *Raja*	Kuching.
Africa—		
Egypt	*Field-Marshal* Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *High Commr.*	Cairo.
Sudan	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir L. O. FitzM. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor-General*	Khartum.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., *Governor-General* Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C., *Premier*	Pretoria.
Basutoland	*Lt.-Col.* E. C. F. Garraway, C.M.G., *Commissioner*	Maseru.
Bechuanaland Protectorate	J. C. Macgregor, *Resident Commissioner*	Mafeking (Cape).
Rhodesia	Sir F. D. P. Chaplin, K.C.M.G., and Sir L. Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Administrators*	Salisbury.
Gambia	Capt. Cecil H. Armitage, C.M.G, D.S.O., *Governor*	Bathurst.
Gold Coast Colony	*Brig.-Gen.* F. G. Guggisberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor*	Accra.
Sierra Leone	Richard J. Wilkinson, C.M.G., *Governor*	Freetown.
Nigeria	Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., *Governor-General*	Lagos.
Somaliland Protectorate	Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Berber...
Kenya	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Governor*	Nairobi.
Uganda Protectorate	Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Entebbe.
Zanzibar Protectorate	Seyyed Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., *Sultan* *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., *High Commr.* *Maj.* F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., *British Resident*	Zanzibar.
Nyasaland Protectorate	Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G., *Governor and Consul-General*	Zomba.
Tanganyika	SirHH. S. Byatt, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Dar-es Salaam.
Mauritius	*Maj.* Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Port Louis.
Seychelles	*Maj.* Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bt., *Governor*	Victoria.
Ascension	*Major* H. G. Grant, R.M.L.I., *Officer in Charge*	Ascension.
St. Helena	*Lt.-Col.* R. F. Peel. *Governor*	Jamestown.
America—		
DOMINION OF CANADA	Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Governor-General* Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, *Premier*	Ottawa.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Sir Charles Alex. Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., *Governor* Hon. Richard Squires, *Premier*	St. John's.
Bermuda	*Gen.* Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., *Governor*	Hamilton.
Jamaica	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., *Captain-General*	Kingston.
Bahamas	*Maj.* H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G., *Governor*	Nassau.
Leeward Isles	Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *Governor*	St. John's.
Windward Isles	Sir George Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	St. George's.
Barbados	*Lt.-Col.* Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Bridgetown.
Trinidad and Tobago	*Maj.* Sir J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor*	Port of Spain.
British Guiana	Sir W. Collet, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Georgetown.
British Honduras	Eyre Hutson, C.M.G., *Governor*	Belize.
Falkland Islands	John Middleton, C.M.G., *Governor*	Port Stanley.
Oceania—		
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General*	Melbourne.
	Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, *Premier*	
New South Wales	Sir Wm. Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Sydney.
	Hon. John Storey, *Premier*	
Victoria	Rt. Hon. Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., *Governor*	Melbourne.
	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	
South Australia	*Lt.-Col.* Sir Archibald Weigall, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Adelaide.
	Hon. H. N. Boswell, *Premier*	
Queensland	*Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., *Governor*	Brisbane.
	Hon. E. G. Theodore, *Premier*	
Tasmania	Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Hobart.
	Hon. Sir W. H. Lee, *Premier*	
Western Australia	Sir F. A. Newdigate Newdegate, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Perth.
	Hon. John Scaddan, *Premier*	
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND	*Adm. of the Fleet* Visc. Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *Gov.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, *Premier*	Wellington.
Fiji	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Suva.
Papua	J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G., *Administrator*	Port Moresby.
Pacific Islands	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*	Suva, Fiji.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population. 1901.	Population. 1911.
England and Wales (London)			
England	50,874	30,813,043	34,045,290
Wales	7,466	1,714,800	2,025,202
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,472,103	4,760,904
Ireland (Dublin)	32,586	4,458,775	4,390,219
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	54,752	52,016
Channel Islands	75	95,618	96,899
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	367,736	145,729
Total	121,633	41,976,827	45,516,259

Religion and Languages.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom are almost entirely Christians, and mainly Protestants, the exceptions being 5 million Roman Catholics (principally in Ireland), 250,000 Jews, and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership. The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts have been made, under *Sinn Fein* auspices, to revive the Gaelic language in Ireland. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1895	1,154,898	29·4	279,746	14·3	735,244	18·7
1900	1,159,922	28·2	311,254	15·1	757,732	18·4
1905	1,163,535	27·1	315,090	14·7	669,638	15·6
1906	1,170,622	26·8	325,842	14·9	681,343	15·6
1907	1,148,624	26·0	332,228	15·1	678,851	15·4
1908	1,173,759	26·3	319,257	14·3	675,186	15·2
1909	1,146,118	25·5	313,120	13·9	667,765	14·8
1910	1,122,984	25·0	320,735	14·3	630,409	14·0
1913	1,102,500	24·1	342,538	15·0	652,738	13·8
1914	1,101,836	23·9	353,124	15·3	†661,644	14·0
1915	1,024,378	21·9	421,311	18·2	†720,035	15·7
1916	986,892	20·9	333,570	14·2	†650,250	14·4
1917	852,192	17·8	309,919	—	†641,160	14·4
1918	898,886	17·7	342,402	—	†769,035	17·6
1919	887,498	18·5	413,133	—	658,152	—

† Including only civil deaths.

Immigration and Emigration,

Year.	Total Immigrants.	Total Emigrants.*	Destinations of the (British and Irish) Emigrants. To the British Empire Abroad. To North America.	To Australasia.	To South Africa.	To other Dominions.	Total.	To other Countries. To U.S.A.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1909	261,325	288,761	85,887	37,620	22,017	18,070	163,594	109,700	15,467	125,167
1910	298,779	618,859	156,990	45,701	27,297	19,461	249,449	132,192	16,207	148,399
1911	350,429	623,425	184,860	80,770	30,767	19,351	315,748	121,814	16,965	138,779
1912	340,696	656,835	186,147	96,800	28,216	19,900	331,063	117,310	19,293	136,603
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	331,450	129,169	19,021	148,190
1914	359,892	451,438	94,482	48,013	21,124	22,396	186,015	92,828	14,281	107,189
1915	147,189	126,507	19,434	14,907	11,699	15,768	61,808	37,763	5,348	43,111
1916	95,583	93,889	18,953	7,191	7,905	10,118	44,167	28,884	3,428	32,312
1917	34,042	27,871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	25,970	22,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	193,601	201,504	79,109	17,000	4,756	14,504	115,369	23,867	7,699	31,566

* The total of Emigrants from 1904-9 includes only those of British and Irish nationality. The total number of Emigrants of all nationalities to places out of Europe from 1853 1919 is 19,588,045 (12,790,784 of British and Irish and 5,797,261 of foreign nationality). From 1815-1852 the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,463,592.

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general *Census* of the United Kingdom was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801.....16,345,646	1861.....29,321,288
1811.....18,509,116	1871.....31,845,379
1821.....21,272,187	1881.....35,241,482
1831.....24,392,485	1891.....38,104,975
1841.....27,036,450	1901.....41,976,827
1851.....27,724,056	1911.....45,370,530†

*** The population of the United Kingdom a month before the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918 was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1911: England and Wales, 618·0; Scotland, 156·5; Ireland, 135·6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1911, IRELAND, 1821-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851-1911.†

	Population.			Increase.		Families.		Inhabited Houses.	
England and Wales.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.‡	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8.892,536	—	—	1.896.723	4·69	1.575,923	5·64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00	2.142.147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000.236	1,835,980	18·06	2.493,423	4·81	2,088.156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	7.125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15·80	2.911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·27	**	**	2.943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781.225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65	3 712,290	4·83	3,278.039	5·47
1861.	9,776.259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4.491,524	4·47	3.739.505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049.016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36	5.633,192	4·61	4.831,519	5·38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028.086	11·65	6,131.001	4·73	5.451,497	5·32
1901.	15.728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17	7.036,868	4·62	6,260,852	5·20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10·89	8,005,290	4·50	7,141,781	5·05
Scotland.									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364.079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979.568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304.093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091.521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114.456	1,249.930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502.301	4·70	369.393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620.184	255,798	10·82	550.428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600.098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1.449,848	1,612.446	3,062.294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936.098	3,735,573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290.074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817.568	4·92
1901.	2,173.755	2,298.348	4,472,103	446,456	11·09	967,200	4·62	926,914	4·82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6·46	1,040,147	4·58	1,013,369	4·70
Ireland.									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,032	5·18	1,142,602	5·95
1831.	3,794.880	3,972.521	7,767,401	965,574	14·19	1,385,066	5·61	1,249.816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155.548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1.328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361.755	6,552.385	§1.622,739	§19·85	1,204.319	5·44	1 046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	§753,418	§11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772.624	5,412,377	§386,590	§6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	§237,541	§4·39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385.797	4,704,750	§470,086	§9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	§245,975	§5·23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5·20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	§68,556	§1·54	910,748	4·82	861,879	5·09
Islands.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	21,845	6·55
1861.	66.140	77,307	143,447	321	0·22	31,530	4·55	23.012	6·23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0·83	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75.179	141,260	§3,378	§2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79.794	150 370	2,528	1·71	—	—	27,770	5·41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148.915	§1,455	§0·96	35,664	4·17	29,220	5·26

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.
‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), the *Act of Settlement* (1701), the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), and the *Parliament Act* (1911). The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the second established the liberty of the person; the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne; the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom; and the last enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber. The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the English house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(*b*) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 707 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400.

(3) *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The *Cabinet*, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (*see* page 207). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judicature.*—(*a*) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," *see* p. 555) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(*b*) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (*see* p. 530) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(*c*) *Ireland.*—The higher courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, and there are Resident (stipendiary) Magistrates (*see* p. 539) who have jurisdiction in petty cases.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, and the Parish Councils with Chairmen. Ireland has a more elaborate system of local government than Great Britain with popularly elected Councils for Counties, Boroughs, and Rural Districts, the municipalities having Lord Mayors or Mayors.

POLICE.

The authorized strength of the Police force on Sept. 29, 1916, was 55,657 in England and Wales, 5,953 in Scotland, and 10,887 in Ireland. The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office, and those of Ireland by the Irish Secretary's Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The *City Police* district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 273). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents. The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 103 Sergeants, and 1,006 Constables; also 22 Constables on private service duty. The cost of the maintenance of the City Police in 1919-1920 was £370,202 (in 1891 the cost was £120,460).

The *Metropolitan Police* district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about seven millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, North London, Lambeth, Marlborough Street, Marylebone, Old Street, Thames, Tower Bridge, Westminster, West London, Greenwich and Woolwich, South Western, and West Ham (*see* p. 274). The Force on Oct. 16, 1920, consisted of 40 Superintendents, 689 Inspectors, 3,071 Sergeants, and 17,809 Constables, making a total of 21,609, with 301 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 30, 1920, was 12,663. The cost of the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police in 1919-1920 was £6,445,511 (the fines at Metropolitan Police Courts reduced the gross amount by £88,499). On March 31, 1920, there were 10,388 Police pensioners, of whom 530 were over 75 years of age.

For the *Women's Division* of the Metropolitan Police, 112 (all ranks) in 1920, *see* pp. 821-2 of Supplement.

The following table shows the number of *Convictions at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction* in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland from 1913 to 1917:—

(*a*) *Indictable Offences.*

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.
1913	27,120	12,557	17,618	287	2,185	2,280
1914	24,949	10,193	17,046	277	1,977	2,049
1915	24,862	5,776	16,166	384	1,780	1,622
1916	28,173	5,143	13,769	483	1,604	1,405
1917	31,018	5,737	14,765	371	1,546	1,347

(*b*) *Non-Indictable Offences.*

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	Convicted.	Discharged	Convicted.	Discharged	Convicted.	Discharged
1913	542,827	144,773	106,942	40,393	150,338	28,336
1914	491,760	152,016	102,119	39,700	136,823	27,882
1915	423,399	185,022	76,313	42,985	127,020	31,595
1916	512,485	164,790	71,624	35,105	110,632	26,730
1917	362,823	149,115	51,350	31,392	87,472	21,599

DEFENCE.

The *Royal Navy* (*see* pp. 275-9) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom."

The *Army* (*see* pp. 280-4) is recruited by voluntary enlistment in normal times, but was raised to the requirements of the War by the Military Service Act of 1916. It is administered by the Army Council (similar in membership to the Board of Admiralty).

The *Royal Air Force* (*see* pp. 285-6) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the Air Ministry.

EDUCATION.

I.—ELEMENTARY.

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In order to give effect to these requirements *Local Authorities* are empowered to make free provision for school accommodation, attendance of pupils and teaching-staffs, whilst the *State* supplies nearly one-half of the maintenance funds conditionally upon receipt of satisfactory reports from government inspectors appointed by the Board of Education for England and Wales, by the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, and by the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland. In 1916 attendance was not enforced in 27 per cent. of the Urban Districts and Towns, and in 43 per cent. of the

Rural Districts. It may be remarked—(i.) that there is no definition of "school" in the Acts; (ii.) that efficiency of instruction given is not tested except in publicly-managed schools; (iii.) that Local Authority schools increase in number though still fewer than voluntary (non-provided) schools. The latter are maintained by the Authorities whilst the responsibility for the buildings remains with the foundation-managers. Of such schools there are about 33,000 in all including some designed for particular purposes, *e.g.*, Higher Elementary and Central for older pupils, special for "defectives" and the like.

Teachers number 200,000, women preponderating. Except in Scotland there is a considerable proportion of teachers who are not fully qualified. The war has lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing. State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannuation Act of 1918, by which it is hoped to render the profession more attractive.

Twenty per cent. of the population are of the pupil age. School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling, the minority proceeding to some other kind of day-school. Recent legislation requires Local Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction, to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14, and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession: also nursery-schools for children under five.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, etc.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, etc., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—Education beyond Elementary.

The Education Act, 1918, has in view powers for compulsory, and therefore free, education of a continuative kind in part-time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years; and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter.

Secondary.

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, etc., employments.

(i.) *England.*—The number of Secondary schools deemed efficient by the Board is 1,073, containing 243,000 pupils, of whom about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Most secondary schools are over full. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim at securing graduate Teachers as far as possible. As in Elementary schools, there is a shortage of fully-qualified teachers; but the recent Act for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive.

(ii.) *Wales.*—The system is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "Intermediate" in many cases. The number of efficient schools was (in 1914) 122, and of pupils, 22,000, girls preponderating Three per cent. of the schools do not receive government grants, and 81 per cent. were provided by the Local Authorities. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board,

(iii.) *Scotland: Intermediate and Secondary Schools.*—Three kinds of courses are provided: "Higher Grade and Intermediate with post-Intermediate." The former are taken in 196 schools by 33,000 pupils, and the latter in 56 schools by 20,000 pupils. All are under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as are the Elementary schools.

(iv.) *Ireland.*—Intermediate Education is under a Special Board who have recently gained fresh statutory powers and a State grant analogous to those in force elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Up to 1917 their operations were chiefly examinational, though grants for inspection results had already been authorised and are made. Their report (1917) contains reference to schools in so far as their pupils (11,000) were presented for examination. It seems that 346 schools were affected, with some 12,000 pupils. There are also "Commissioners of Education in Ireland," whose powers are confined to certain endowed schools (800 pupils) mostly in Ulster.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities), 3,143 in number, and attended by 417,148 students on whom State grants are paid, and of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses (294), Tutorial Classes (100), Technical Institution Courses (24), with 1,169 grant-earning students, Day Technical Classes (127), held in 38 Institutions, with 97,295 students on whom State grants are paid; and also 151 Schools of Art, 19 Branch Schools of Art, and 49 Art Classes.

In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner, but in Ireland by a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities.

There are 18 Universities in the United Kingdom, of which 10 are in England, 4 in Scotland, 1 in Wales, and 3 in Ireland (*see* pp. 301-6); and 4 independent University Colleges. Most of these Universities and University Colleges receive State grants in respect of technical and professional work under the Board of Education Regulations. The Acts of 1918 empower Local Authorities to give aid to University work. There are 30,000 full-time students at these Universities and Colleges.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the six years ended March 31, 1920, are stated as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1914–15	£270,332,000	£1,132,654,000
1915–16	336,767,000	1,559,706,000
1916–17	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917–18	707,235,000	2,696,221,000
1918–19	889,021,000	2,579,301,000
1919–20	1,339,570,000	1,665,773,000

Gross Expenditure (*i.e.*, the "Grants for Supply" added to "Appropriations in Aid") for the 8 years 1913–14 to 1920–21 (the last two years being Budget estimates and the first two audited expenditure :—

1913–14	£207,817,437	1917–18	£2,983,673,332
1914–15	559,638,585	1918–19	3,146,475,568
1915–16	1,592,276,752	1919–20	2,106,063,145
1916–17	2,302,001,324	1920–21	1,282,274,000

The Budget, 1920–1921.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced, on April 19, his Budget for the financial year April 1, 1920 to March 31, 1921. The final balance-sheet, after allowing for the changes in taxation, summarised below, shows a total estimated Revenue of £1,418,300,000, a total expected Expenditure of £1,184,102,000, and a Balance for Debt Reduction of £234,198,000.

Changes in Taxation.

Excess Profits Duty.—Increased from 40 to 60 per cent. as from Jan. 1, 1920. If a war levy on profits be imposed the increase of 20 per cent. is to be cancelled.

Companies' Profits.—A special tax of 1s. in the £ on profits of limited liability companies after the first £500.

Motors. The existing tax of 6*d.* a gallon on motor spirit and the present licence duties on motor cars and cycles abolished as from Jan. 1, 1921, and the following system of taxation substituted :—Motor cars and cycles used for town purposes to pay a new scale of duty according to weight ; vehicles used as hackney carriages to pay by seating capacity ; private motor cars to pay £1 per horse-power unit or part of unit, with a minimum of £6.

Alcoholic Liquors.—Duties on spirits increased from 50*s.* to 72*s.* 6*d.* the proof gallon. Beer duty raised from 70*s.* to 100*s.* the standard barrel. Wine duties doubled, and sparkling wines to pay 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Cigars.—A 50 per cent. surtax *ad valorem* on imported cigars.

Income and Super Taxes.—Income tax standard rate of 6*s.* in the £ unchanged, but proposals by Royal Commission adopted for differentiation and graduation. Super-tax exemption limit lowered from £2,500 to £2,000, and rates increased up to a maximum of 6*s.* in the £ on a graduated scale. Scheme for permanent relief from payment of double income tax on the same income within the British Empire.

Stamps.—Companies' registration duty increased from 5*s.* to £1 per cent. Duties on transfer of stocks and shares doubled. Stamps on receipts and scrip certificates increased from 1*d.* to 2*d.* Duty on fire, accident, sickness, and indemnity policies raised from 1*d.* to 6*d.* The scale of *ad. valorem* duties on sea insurances increased.

Land Values.—Duties repealed.

Postage.—On inland letters 2*d.* for 3 ounces and ½*d.* per additional ounce (present rate 1½*d.* for 4 ounces). On newspapers, 1*d.* up to 6 ounces, and ½*d.* on additional 6 ounces.

Telegrams.—Twelve words for 1*s.*, additional words 1*d.* each.

Telephones.—Rates to be increased when Select Committee report.

Estimated Revenue, 1920–1921.

Customs	£150,000,000
Excise	198,650,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	4,500,000
Estate, &c., Duties	45,000,000
Stamps	25,200,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,500,000
Income Tax (including Super-Tax)	385,800,000
Excess Profits Duty, &c.	220,000,000
Corporation Profits Tax	3,000,000
Land Value Duties	500,000
Total from Taxes	£1,035,150,000
Postal Service	37,000,000
Telegraph Service	5,750,000
Telephone Service	10,250,000
Crown Lands	650,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	9,500,000
Miscellaneous	320,000,000
Total from Non-Tax Revenue	383,150,000
TOTAL	£1,418,300,000
Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital	£10,366,000

Estimated Expenditure, 1920–1921.

National Debt Services :	
Inside the Fixed Debt Charge	£24,500,000
Outside the Fixed Debt Charge	320,500,000
	£345,000,000
Road Improvement Fund	6,650,000
Payments to Local Taxation	10,818,000
Land Settlement	12,000,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,730,000
Navy	84,372,000
Army	125,000,000
Air Force	21,057,000
Civil Services	497,318,000
Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue Departments	10,468,000
Post Office Services	49,689,000
Add Supplementary Estimates	20,000,000
	£1,184,102,000
Balance available for Debt Reduction	234,198,000
TOTAL	£1,418,300,000
Expenditure chargeable against Capital	£10,366,000

THE INCOME TAX.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration has been made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs are replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employs two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, *viz.*, "assessable income" and "taxable income."

"*Assessable Income*" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"*Taxable Income*" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income. Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made, not as heretofore by reducing the rate of tax chargeable upon such income as compared with investment income, but by deducting one-tenth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £200 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

Total Exemption.—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £150 and £250 respectively. *See* above.

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income." *The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.*

Personal allowance may be claimed of £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225.

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £225 is increased by a sum equal to nine-tenths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) Housekeeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £45 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (*see* below) is given or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose.

If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose.

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £45 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an *Unmarried Person* who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (*see* below) is given.

Deduction for Children.—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £36 in respect of one child, and £27 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due.

No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £40 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives.—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (*a*) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (*b*) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (*c*) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity.

The deduction under (*a*) or (*b*) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income."—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (*i.e.*, that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, *whatever the total amount of the income.* The first £225 of the taxable income is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, for the year ending April 5, 1921, at 3*s.* in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, at 6*s.* in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums.—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates:—3*s.* in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of 3*s.* in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of 4*s.* 6*d.* in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and of 6*s.* in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1913–14—1919–20.

Year ended March 31.	Beer.	Spirits.	Patent Medicines.	Licences.		Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches and Lighters.
				Liquor Licences.	Other Licences.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	13,622,971	19,539,777	360,377	4,516,679	1,200,603	.....	.....	.....
1915	15,856,412	20,302,500	333,777	4,325,858	1,175,889	.....	.....	.....
1916	33,747,269	21,515,014	627,454	3,521,371	1,224,256	.....	.....	.....
1917	31,567,940	13,843,085	732,943	3,504,962	1,202,523	1,229,008	3,001,268	654,932
1918	19,108,663	7,111,807	803,816	2,429,217	931,399	1,467,178	4,987,568	1,217,977
1919	25,423,393	18,663,117	1,065,693	1,273,397	1,104,911	1,581,721	7,520,080	1,706,240
1920	71,276,230	42,633,798	1,332,661	1,324,523	1,433,822	1,361,891	10,479,516	2,311,740

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1913–14—1919–20.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Motor Spirit.	Clocks and Watches.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	6,498,816	561,841	3,272,044	18,263,479	1,152,291	4,435,500	823,623	.....
1915	8,627,858	601,420	3,204,137	19,272,007	1,004,333	4,972,005	944,648	.....
1916	13,962,210	1,052,905	8,848,244	25,743,149	1,077,870	5,323,780	1,760,965	243,572
1917	14,312,186	2,234,698	17,950,507	27,342,339	887,831	4,171,421	1,923,084	456,864
1918	12,519,100	2,896,190	15,072,222	33,285,107	780,914	2,896,190	1,647,354	451,960
1919	16,054,520	3,194,732	27,007,918	46,231,430	1,409,233	5,579,039	2,153,590	653,785
1920	17,750,624	3,099,006	40,887,584	60,944,865	2,238,502	16,168,973	2,992,485	919,385

U.K. RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY AND STAMPS 1913–14—1919–20.

Year ended March 31.	Estate, &c., Duties.				Stamps.		
	Probate Duty.	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.	Total.	Deeds, &c.	Receipts and other Stamps.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	67,046	21,648,595	5,449,482	27,165,123	5,603,578	2,016,830	9,983,363
1915	27,995	22,367,871	6,146,705	28,542,571	3,718,673	1,946,656	7,434,793
1916	23,987	24,363,378	6,550,617	30,937,982	3,016,617	1,994,573	6,779,998
1917	20,369	25,097,630	6,074 147	31,192,146	3,491,802	2,045,360	7,764,416
1918	26,285	25,742,554	5,904,860	31,735,497	3,491,032	2,086,376	8,553,824
1919	18,779	25,143,567	5,587,671	30,800,021	5,227,461	3,806,310	12,417,021
1920	13,210	36,637,709	6,057,701	42,759,977	11,648,601	3,835,234	22,891,467

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1910–11—1917–18.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the eight years 1910–11 to 1917–18. "Land and Houses" represent Schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses) and B (Occupation of Land); "Businesses" represent Schedule D (Businesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Investments" are Schedule C (British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities); and "Salaries" are those included under Schedule E (Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials).

Year.	Land and Houses.	Businesses.	Foreign Investments.	Salaries.	Total.	Rate in £.	Produce of 1d.
	£	£	£	£	£	d.	£
1910–11	164,604,450	425,781,908	43,814,398	62,873,276	697,074,032	14*	2,738,912
1911–12	164,040,579	445,526,736	43,912,643	67,160,629	720,640,587	14*	2,830,830
1912–13	164,854,461	474,823,976	44,718,928	71,180,182	755,577,547	14*	2,969,591
1913–14	165,567,129	504,527,768	45,409,456	76,210,512	791,714,865	14*	3,108,810
1914–15	166,308,262	520,803,490	47,369,539	80,278,013	814,849,304	20*	3,169,614
1915–16	181,786,299	533,048,385	59,800,182	99,206,199	873,841,065	36*	3,299,034
1916–17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917–18	172,583,580	682,053,924	66,068,602	146,835,142	1,083,982,282	...	...

* The rates of the tax as fixed by the Finance Acts 1920–21 will be found on pp 410–1 and p. 491.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...	27,305,271	1809...	12,298,375
1794...	6,998,389	1802...	14,638,254	1810...	7,792,444
1795...	30,464,831	1803...	8,752,761	1811...	19,143,953
1796...	22,244,982	1804...	14,570,763	1812...	24,790,697
1797...	30,356,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,282
1798...	16,858,503	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
1799...	21,714,863	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
1800...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837:—

Year	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1824...	7,456,559	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,725	1832...	5,696
1819...	3,163,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,962,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	*Nil.*
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...	15,094,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	*Nil.*	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	*Nil.*	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	*Nil.*	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,789,050	1880...	4,024,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	*Nil.*	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On March 31, 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £635,070,635, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £142,752,190 were raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914, the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31, 1914, was £661,473,765.

In the financial year, 1914–15, an increase of £457,546,985, in 1915–16, of £1,031,931,568, in 1916-17, of £1,870,697,264, in 1917–18, of £1,860,404,723 was caused by the War. On March 31, 1920, the total of the Debt was stated at £7,829,476,724, of which the *External Debt* accounted for £1,278,713,405 (a *decrease* of £86,136,000 since March 31, 1919), and the *Internal Debt* accounted for £6,550,763,318 (an *increase* of £408,574,047 since March 31, 1919).

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1893–4 to 1919–20.

Financial Year.	Dead Weight Debt.	Cost of Interest and Management.	Gross amount Redeemed.	Debt Created in the Year.	Net Decrease.	Net Increase.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1893–1894	669,337,676	25,273,996	5,437,775	895,000	4,542,775	...
1894–1895	664,794,901	25,000,000	8,885,973	*nil*	8,885,973	...
1895–1896	655,908,928	25,000,000	7,602,502¾	*nil*	7,602,502	...
1896–1897	648,306,426	25,000,000	7,183,000	*nil*	7,183,000	...
1897–1898	641,123,426	25,000,000	6,052,791	*nil*	6,052,791	...
1898–1899	635,070,635	25,000,000	7,049,063	*nil*	7,049,063	...
1899–1900	628,021,572	23,216,657	7,090,919	8,000,000	...	909,081
1900–1901	628,930,653	19,835,489	1,460,700	62,000,000	...	60,539,300
1901–1902	689,469,953	21,685,532	4,454,303	60,000,000	...	55,545,697
1902–1903	743,015,650	27,282,058	6,236,888	32,000,000	...	25,763,112
1903–1904	770,778,762	27,000,000	10,148,985	2,000,000	8,148,985	...
1904–1905	762,629,777	27,000,000	8,315,100	757,432	7,557,668	...
1905–1906	755,072,109	28,025,027	11,852,132	*nil*	11,852,132	...
1906–1907	743,219,977	28,500,000	13,714,432	*nil*	13,714,432	...
1907–1908	729,505,545	29,500,000	18,029,680	*nil*	18,029,680	...
1908–1909	711,475,865	28,000,000	8,787,968	*nil*	8,787,968	...
1909–1910	702,687,897	21,757,661	10,442,489	21,000 000	...	10,557,511
1910–1911	713,245,408	24,554,004	28,012,949	*nil*	28,012,949	...
1911–1912	685,232,459	24,500,000	10,487,978	*nil*	10,487,978	...
1912–1913	674,744,481	24,500,000	13,270,716	*nil*	13,270,716	...
1913–1914	661,473,765	24,500,000	10,203,674	*nil*	10,203,674	...
1914–1915	651,270,091	22,668,896	8,953,015	466,500,000	...	457,546,985
1915–1916	1,108,817,076	60,249,311	599,598,339	1,631,529,907	...	1,031,931,568
1916–1917	2,140,748,644	127,250,493	1,295,573,616	3,166,270,880	...	1,870,697,264
1917–1918	4,811,445,908	189,851,066	201,509,133	2,061,913,862	...	1,860,404,729
1918–1919	5,871,850,637	315,000,000	...	...	...	1,060,404,729
1919–1920	7,829,476,723	332,033,707	...	...	...	322,438,047

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"); of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminal Annuities*; and of the *Unfunded Debt*, part only of the last-named being included in the Fixed Annual Charge. On March 31, 1919 and 1920 the Internal Debt amounted to :—

	1919.	1920.
Funded Debt—		
Consols, &c.	£317,628,565	£314,952,215
Annuities	20,645,412	19,313,709
Unfunded Debt—		
Inside Fixed Charge	454,992,000	204,887,000
Outside do. :—		
3½% War Stock ...	62,745,676	62,745,476
4½% ,, ...	14,347,933	12,804,541
5% ,, ...	2,011,462,156	1,976,795,369
4% ,, ...	56,297,453	64,141,643
4% Funding	...	408,933,375
Exchequer Bonds...	383,658,350	318,576,120
National War Bonds	1,636,204,682	1,475,845,110
Victory Bonds	...	359,531,845
Treasury Bills	957,236,000	1,058,696,000
War Savings Certs.	226,971,044	273,540,815
	£6,142,189,271	£6,550,763,318

The External Debt.

The External Debt consists of loans from British Dominions, the United States, and other countries, and was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1919 and 1920 :—

Due to.	1919.	1920.
Canada.....	£135,488,000	£73,419,000
Fiji	440,000	434,000
Mauritius	535,000	538,000
Straits Settlements...	8,280,000	7,656,000
U.S.A. :—		
Anglo-French Loan	51,369,863	51,369,863
Other U.S. Loans ...	985,963,000	995,404,000
Allied Governments	*113,500,000	*113,500,000
Argentina	19,200,000	19,200,000
Japan	19,030,000	7,179,000
Netherlands	3,350,000	*Nil.*
Norway	12,487,000	*Nil.*
Spain.....	2,500,000	2,500,000
Sweden	4,758,000	826,000
Switzerland	3,349,000	*Nil.*
Uruguay	4,600,000	5,954,000
	£1,364,850,000	£1,278,714,000

* See "Estimated Assets" below.

Estimated Assets.

The estimated value of the Debts owing to the United Kingdom by British Dominions and Foreign Countries, and of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and undertakings, is shown below (as on March 31, 1920) :—

Unrepaid Advances.....	£1,415,262
War Loans—	
British Dominions	119,596,313
Allied Governments.....	1,724,562,088
Loans for Relief—	
Austria.....	3,794,375
Rumania	1,606,572
Yugo-Slavia.....	1,257,950
Poland	942,093
Czecho-Slovakia	237,116
Esthonia	200,000
Lithuania.....	16,812
Latvia	13,422
Danube Commission	5,930
Suez Canal Shares.....	£23,192,000
Other Assets	82,831,346
Exchequer Balances.....	9,369,097
	£1,969,040,974

The Sinking Funds.

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of (*a*) the *New Sinking Fund* (temporarily suspended), which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management; (*b*) the *Old Sinking Fund*, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt; (*c*) *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable; (*d*) *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged; (*e*) *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, etc. (£86,006,000 of 5% Stock and £10,000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1920); (*f*) *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919 (£115,300 4% Funding Loan and £2,849,905 4% Victory Bonds were received in 1919–20 in payment of Death Duties).

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1920, these liabilities stood at £46,862,866, an increase of £761,853 over the total for the previous year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1920, to be as follows :—Turkish Loan, £3,815,200; Egyptian Loan, £6,098,400; Greek Loan, £4,234,500; Mauritius Loan, £302,790; Transvaal Loan, £30,207,624; Sudan Loan, £3,500,000; Local Loans, £77,058,813; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £8,909,867; (do.) £57,038,291; (do.) £50,588,555; and Temporary Advances, £436,000.

Cost of the Debt, 1919–1920.

Fixed Charge.

Interest of Funded Debt	£7,899,901
Terminable Annuities	2,588,332
Interest of Unfunded Debt	12,397,707
Cost of Management	887,112
	£23,773,052

Outside Fixed Charge.

Interest on War Debt.....	£301,670,467
Victory Bonds Sinking Fund	898,841
Payments for Death Duties	2,500,000
Expenses of Loans	3,191,347
	£308,260,655
Total Cost of the Debt	£332,033,707

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

By the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, every man or woman who has attained the age of 70 years, who has been a British subject and has had his residence in the United Kingdom for 20 years, and whose means do not exceed £31 10*s.*, is entitled to receive a pension of an amount which varies according to his or her means of from 1*s.* to 5*s.* a week. The scale is as follows: Where the yearly means of the Pensioner as calculated under the Act do not exceed £21, the rate of pension per week is 5*s.*; exceed £21, but do not exceed £23 12*s.* 6*d.*, the rate is 4*s.*; exceed £23 12*s.* 6*d.*, but do not exceed £26 5*s.*, the rate is 3*s.*; exceed £26 5*s.*, but do not exceed £28 17*s.* 6*d.*, the rate is 2*s.*; exceed £28 17*s.* 6*d.*, but do not exceed £31 10*s.*, the rate is 1*s.*; exceed £31 10*s.*, no pension is payable. To meet economic conditions arising from the war an additional grant at the uniform rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* was made to pensioners who proved the necessity. The age has been reduced to 50 years in the case of Blind Persons. The following table shows the number of Claims received, Pensions payable, revoked, lapsed, &c., during the year ended 31st March, 1919:—

	England.	Wales (including Monmouth).	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
(1) Number of Claims received	98,724	6,417	14,128	22,815	142,084
(2) ,, ,, rejected, revoked and lapsed*	50,792	2,743	6,583	8,835	71,923*
By Pension Committees or on appeal by the Local Government Board on account of—					
(*a*) *Age*	4,376	299	1,171	4,435	10,281
(*b*) *Poor Relief*	9,116	258	638	1,232	11,244
(*c*) *Means*	18,021	1,333	2,257	3,531	25,142
(*d*) *Other causes*	690	33	170	206	1,099
(3) Pensions in force on 31st March, 1919	618,845	39,973	87,681	173,699	920,198†
At 5*s.*	571,784	37,283	83,282	162,925	855,274
,, 4*s.*	14,930	838	1,345	3,111	20,244
,, 3*s.*	16,692	991	1,590	5,209	24,482
,, 2*s.*	9,355	543	861	1,807	12,566
,, 1*s.*	6,084	318	603	647	7,652
(4) Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since 31st March, 1918	70,173	4,759	11,027	19,787	105,746

* These figures include 17,524 pensions revoked on questions raised during the year.

† Of this number 322,934 pensions were payable to men and 597,264 to women.

The number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated was as follows:—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
England	647,109	629,787	630,909	618,845
Wales	42,001	40,606	40,800	39,973
Scotland	95,277	91,656	90,500	87,681
Ireland	193,725	185,731	180,868	173,699
Total	978,112	947,780	943,077	920,198

PAUPERS OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
31st March, 1906	61,378	168,096	229,474
1st January, 1916	45,747	8,792	54,539

PAUPERS AND POOR RELIEF, U.K., 1870–1918.

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief for a series of years, with the amount expended out of the Poor Rates (including Receipts-in-Aid) in Actual Relief of the Poor, except that the expenses of management for Scotland and Ireland (but not for England and Wales) are included:—

Year.	England and Wales (on 1st January).		Scotland (on 15th January).		Ireland (at close of 1st week in January).		United Kingdom.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Paupers.	Dependents.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total Number.	Amount of Relief.
								£
1870	165,324	914,067	79,290	46,897	53,687	19,729	1,278,994	9,363,798
1880	189,394	648,636	63,009	35,599	57,455	42,735	1,036,828	10,087,985
1890	195,048	592,497	61,577	33,463	44,653	62,213	989,451	10,338,442
1900	222,647	508,517	65,929	34,003	43,820	58,534	933,450	13,802,378
1905	265,749	575,613	73,363	37,297	43,911	57,909	1,053,842	16,507,690
1910	299,216	544,450	75,626	40,955	41,866	55,496	1,057,609	17,731,851
1914	271,463	389,314	66,832	38,413	35,355	37,837	839,214	17,820,496
1915	258,962	394,843	67,632	33,194	38,072	38,072	792,703	17,755,179
1916	226,466	354,325	63,723	35,279	35,932	34,932	710,995	18,558,561
1917	215,285	321,813	60,972	31,890	32,975	34,682	697,615	—
1918	198,493	296,104	57,620	29,137	27,513	35,082	643,949	—

N.B.—The figures include casual paupers, and no deductions are made for persons counted twice, such as persons who received indoor and outdoor relief on the days mentioned.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1911, the occupations of the people of the United Kingdom (aged 10 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables.

England and Wales.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Commercial	2,062,710	151,321	2,214,031
Domestic Service	387,677	1,734,040	2,121,717
Agriculture & Fishing	1,165,654	94,822	1,260,476
Professional	367,578	347,043	714,621
Government	248,624	50,975	299,599
Defence	205,817	—	205,817
Unoccupied	2,208,535	10,026,379	12,234,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

Scotland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Commercial	245,621	37,844	283,465
Agriculture and Fishing	193,731	33,380	227,111
Domestic	34,488	166,578	201,066
Professional	45,713	35,962	81,675
Government and Defence	42,476	4,932	47,408
Unoccupied	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

Ireland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture	721,669	59,198	780,867
Industrial	434,699	178,698	613,397
Domestic	25,831	144,918	170,749
Professional	103,603	37,531	141,134
Commercial	101,396	9,747	111,143
Indefinite	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219

United Kingdom.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	8,362,033	2,945,745	11,307,778
Commercial	2,409,727	198,912	2,608,639
Domestic	448,096	2,055,536	2,503,632
Agricultural	2,081,054	187,400	2,268,454
Professional	516,894	420,536	937,430
Indefinite	3,322,409	13,132,868	16,454,277
Total	17,140,213	18,940,997	36,080,210

Agriculture.

The total land surface of the United Kingdom is stated at 76,639,125 acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and grazing, in 1918 was 63,418,000 acres. Of the remainder (13,221,125 acres) over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1919.

Division.	Arable.	Pasture.	Grazing.
England	11,412,000	12,657,000	2,723,000
Wales	897,000	1,782,000	1,398,000
Scotland	3,408,000	1,343,000	9,489,000
Ireland	(a)	(a)	(a)
Isle of Man	70,000	18,000	35,000
Channel Islds.	21,000	10,000	2,000

(a) Figures for Ireland not available.

Acreage under Crops (U.K.)

Crop.	1910.	1919.	1920.*
Wheat, barley, oats, etc.	8,371,016	10,105,323	9,351,450
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, etc.	4,077,337	3,476,865	3,542,610
Hops	32,887	16,745	20,770
Small Fruit†	97,711	84,837	88,670
Fallow	354,472	657,885	573,940
Clover and grasses	6,670,398	—	—

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands, and subject to revision.
† Figures for Ireland include orchards.

Numbers of Live Stock (U.K.).

Live Stock.	1910.	1919.	1920.*
Horses	2,000,415	1,914,933	1,876,000
Cattle	11,455,009	12,491,427	11,731,000
Sheep	31,054,726	25,119,220	23,314,000
Pigs	3,663,716	2,925,093	3,103,000

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands, and subject to revision.

Acreage and Produce (U.K.).

Crop.	1914.		1919.	
	Acreage. (1,000 Acres.)	Produce. (1,000 Quart'rs.)	Acreage. (1,000 Acres.)	Produce. (1,000 Quart'rs.)
Wheat	1,905	7,804	2,370	8,665
Barley	1,871	8,066	1,870	7,213
Oats	3,878	20,664	5,117	25,495
Beans	301	1,120	*	*
Peas	131	374	*	*
		(1,000 Tons.)	(1,000 Tons.)	(1,000 Tons.)
Potatoes	1,197	7,476	1,219	6,312
Turnips and Swedes	1,750	24,195	1,681	22,792
Mangolds	516	9,523	472	7,769
Hay	9,393	12,403	8,734	10,708

* Figures for Ireland not available.

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported in the United Kingdom to supply Deficiencies; and the Marriage Rate.

Year.	England and Wales.		United Kingdom.		
	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 31 years, 1890–1920.	Average Price of Wheat per Qr.	Imports of Wheat.	Imports of Wheat-Flour.	Marriage Rate.
		s. d.	cwt.	cwt.	
1850	Average	31 11	60,474,180	15,773,336	14·5
1891	Slightly above average	37 0	66,312,962	16,723,003	14·6
1892	Extremely bad	30 3	64,901,799	22,106,009	14·5
1893	Extremely bad	26 4	65,461,988	20,408,168	13·9
1894	Slightly below average	22 10	70,126,232	19,134,605	14·2
1895	Extremely bad	23 1	81,749,955	18,368,410	14·3
1896	Very good	26 2	70,025,980	21,320,200	15·0
1897	Bad	30 2	62,740,180	18,680,669	15·2
1898	Extremely good	34 0	65,227,930	21,017,109	15·4
1899	Good	25 8	66,636,078	22,945,708	15·6
1900	Bad	26 11	68,669,490	21,548,131	15·1
1901	Average	26 9	69,708,530	22,576,430	15·1
1902	Good	28 1	81,002,227	19,386,341	15·1
1903	Deficient	26 9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15·0
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14·7
1905	Good	29 8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14·7
1906	Very good	28 3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15·0
1907	Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15·2
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91,131,205	12,969,855	14·5
1909	Very good	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14·1
1910	Deficient	31 8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14·3
1911	Good	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14·6
1912	Bad	34 9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14·9
1913	Decidedly above average	31 8	105,878,102	11,978,153	15·0
1914	Good	34 11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15·3
1915	Decidedly above average	52 10	88,667,900	10,482,170	18·3
1916	Bad	58 5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14·6
1917	Deficient	75 9	91,435,006	14,339,782	14·2
1918	Good	72 10	57,947,610	26,359,600	14·4
1919	Bad	72 10	71,443,000	17,711,070	16·1
1920	Bad	...	...	...	19·4

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1890–1919 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0·1 and 0·5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average"; when between 0·5 and 1·5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1·5 and 2·5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2·5 and 3·5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3·5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad."

Production per Acre.

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and 1919, is shown in the following table:

Crop.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	1914	1919	1914	1919	1914	1919
Wheat ... *Bshls.*	32·34	28·7	42·31	38·5	38·34	35·1
Barley ... ,,	32·82	29·0	38·04	35·2	44·99	41·8
Oats ..... ,,	39·61	35·6	40·18	38·2	50·48	48·7
Beans ... ,,	30·49	25·0	38·45	39·4	44·97	*
Peas ..... ,,	23·0	26·7	24·27	18·0	31·32	*
Potatoes *Tons*	6·4	5·7	7·07	5·4	5·91	4·7
Turnips and Swedes ,,	12·9	11·4	14·66	16·8	16·01	16·4
Mangolds ,,	18·36	16·0	21·84	17·0	19·15	19·1
Hay ..... ,,	1·15	0·91	1·54	1·31	1·72	1·91

* Figures not available.

Number of Farms (1918).

Size of Farm or Holding (*a*).	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Not above 1 acre ...	(*b*)	(*b*)	112,787
1 to 5 acres	81,193	17,400	47,619
5 to 50 acres	191,375	32,768	321,335
50 to 100 acres	60,509	—	57,476
100 to 200 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	23,159
50 to 300 acres	—	23,252	—
100 to 300 acres	69,716	—	—
200 to 500 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	8,231
Above 300 acres ...	13,875	2,562	—
Above 500 acres ...	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,967
Total.....	416,668	75,982	572,574

(*a*) Exclusive of Allotments under the *Small Holdings & Allotments Act*, 1908, of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1914) and 1,500,000 (1918) in England and Wales. (*b*) Classification for Ireland only.
(*c*) 1919 figures for England and Wales.

U.K. WHEAT (GRAIN) IMPORTS, 1905–1918.

Year.	Total Imports.	From Canada.	From India.	From Australia.	From U.S.	From Russia.	From Argentina.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1905	97,622,752	6,617,630	22,807,622	10,064,700	6,539,100	25,560,800	23,258,900
1906	92,967,200	11,246,200	12,636,200	7,785,100	22,554,400	16,057,500	19,176,500
1907	97,168,000	13,220,500	18,269,600	8,324,200	19,946,100	11,430,100	21,900,600
1908	91,131,205	15,796,695	2,948,900	5,518,200	25,768,900	5,147,110	31,691,400
1909	97,854,425	16,615,745	14,633,200	9,700,100	15,504,100	17,844,840	20,037,800
1910	105,222,638	16,449,200	17,916,738	13,117,500	10,948,900	28,941,600	15,131,800
1911	98,067,787	14,373,700	20,161,518	13,910,720	12,939,229	18,106,100	14,748,600
1912	109,572,539	21,551,100	25,379,400	11,908,505	19,973,994	9,005,000	18,783,700
1913	105,878,102	21,787,900	18,766,100	10,126,658	34,067,944	5,011,100	14,756,200
1914	103,926,743	31,457,090	10,708,900	12,113,400	34,220,166	7,234,827	6,497,760
1915	88,667,900	19,725,300	13,956,500	180,300	41,649,000	796,300	12,156,000
1916	100,070,320	21,551,000	5,611,900	3,699,620	64,544,100	12,500	4,495,700
1917	91,435,006	18,408,300	2,744,700	9,243,700	54,208,300	111,406	6,700,600
1918	57,947,610	15,968 700	621,400	2,013,700	24,757,610	Nil.	14,389,400

BRITISH AND FOREIGN WHEAT, 1905–1918.

Year.	Wheat Imports—Grain.		Wheat Imports—Meal and Flour.	
	From British Empire.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Empire.	From Foreign Countries.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1904	42,703,600	55,078,900	2,174,707	12,548,186
1905	39,830,452	57,792,300	2,029,390	9,925,373
1906	31,747,000	61,220,200	2,009,000	12,181,300
1907	39,853,800	57,314,200	1,570,420	11,726,946
1908	24,270,095	66,861,110	1,760,742	11,209,113
1909	41,650,445	56,203,980	2,585,300	8,467,240
1910	48,116,138	57,106,500	3,204,101	6,756,390
1911	49,176,438	48,891,349	3,762,068	6,303,064
1912	59,123,905	50,448,634	4,710,727	5,478,749
1913	50,736,858	55,141,244	4,519,638	7,458,515
1914	54,288,090	49,638,653	3,477,233	6,582,990
1915	33,884,200	54,783,700	3,371,360	7,110,810
1916	30,900,520	69,169,800	4,737,171	5,223,154
1917	30,404,000	61,031,006	7,705,641	10,763,861
1918	18,688,600	39,259,010	7,326,800	19,032,800

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the fish landed in the United Kingdom (excluding shellfish and river salmon) were as under in 1914 and 1919. In 1914 shellfish to the value of £401,812 were landed, and in 1919 the value was £691,067. The values of the 1919 catch are still inflated as compared with pre-war figures, but the average value per ton has declined as compared with 1918. The United Kingdom quantities have increased, being practically level with 1914 and nearly double 1918. The quantities for Scotland are still below 1914, but those for England and Wales are slightly above, while those for Ireland have materially improved.

Coasts.	1914.		1919.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£
England & Wales	506,240	7,846,687	515,423	18,495,216
Scotland	372,016	3,143,507	298,443	6,063,739
Ireland...	29,500	238,635	40,337	718,706
Total...	907,756	11,228,829	854,203	25,277,661

Forestry.

In 1915 the estimated area of the forests and plantations (land planted with trees within the preceding 10 years) in the United Kingdom was 3,098,000 acres, of which 1,730,000 acres were in England, 188,000 acres in Wales, 880,000 acres in Scotland, and 300,000 acres in Ireland. Grants for the development of forestry are made by the Treasury, under the advice of the "Development Commissioners" appointed in 1910. Before the War of 1914–18 the United Kingdom imported annually about 10,000,000 tons of timber, valued at about £27,000,000. Of this total, over 85 per cent. consisted of light pine and fir from Russia, Sweden, Norway and Canada. There are in the United Kingdom over 10,000,000 acres of waste land, and about 12,000,000 acres of mountain and heath land, used for light grazing. It is estimated that less than one-third of this total of 22,000,000 acres, if put under trees which can be grown in the country, would supply 95 per cent. of the total requirements, leaving only 5 per cent. (timber which cannot be grown in the British Islands) to be imported from abroad.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The quantity and value of the principal minerals won in 1914 and 1918 are shown in the following table. The total value (at the mines and quarries) of *all* minerals won in 1914 was £145,163,032 and in 1918 the *value* had increased to £257,079,792, with a greatly diminished *output*. The total number of persons employed in 1918 at the 3,275 mines in work was 1,029,688, of whom 807,086 (males) were employed underground, and 210,841 males and 11,761 females above ground. In the 4,362 quarries, 43,215 persons were permanently employed; of these, 27,917 (284 females) worked inside the quarries and 15,298 (548 females) outside the quarries.

Mineral.	1914		1918	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).
Arsenic	4,988	19,052	2,349	210,101
Barium Compounds	48,930	43,506	66,360	218,592
Clay and Shale	13,124,361	1,731,779	6,003,787	1,696,127
Coal	265,664,393	132,596,853	227,748,654	238,240,760
Gravel and Sand	2,498,872	215,351	2,022,567	291,627
Igneous Rocks	7,130,243	1,369,242	3,961,524	1,139,952
Iron Ore	14,867,582	3,921,683	14,613,032	7,106,656
Lead Ore	26,013	309,813	14,784	273,462
Limestone	12,158,441	1,295,512	10,156,603	1,992,705
Oil Shale	3,265,666	837,249	3,080,857	1,528,584
Salt	2,969,989	560,893	1,976,014	1,647,997
Sandstone	3,464,528	1,057,096	1,553,151	614,612
Slate	318,912	806,196	110,197	429,583
Tin Ore	8,085	661,865	6,378	1,115,926

The World's Coal Output.

Year.	Metric Tons.
1913	1,341,000,000
1914	1,208,000,000
1915	1,190,000,000
1916	1,270,000,000
1917	1,336,000,000
1918	1,332,000,000
1919	1,170,000,000

The United States is the only country to show an increase over the pre-War figures. After dropping from 517 million tons in 1913 to 466 million and 482 million tons in the following years, the production rose to 535 million tons in 1916, 591 million tons in 1917, and 621 million tons in 1918. In 1919 (owing to the great strike) the production of the U.S.A. fell to 494 million tons. In 1919 the coal production of the United Kingdom showed an increase over that of 1918 of 2,030,863 tons. In the first three-quarters of 1920 the production was 62,103,000 tons (1,188,500 persons employed), 58,166,000 tons (1,200,300) and 59,467,000 (1,207,800), a total of 179,736,000 tons for the nine months to Sept. 30, 1920.

Coal Distribution in the U.K.

Coalfields.	Output week ending Oct. 9, 1920. Tons.
South Wales and Monmouth	942,300
Yorkshire	772,100
Durham	645,300
Derby, Notts, Leicester	593,000
Lancs, Cheshire and N. Wales	443,800
Staffs, Salop, Warwick and Worcester	361,400
Northumberland	237,100
Other English Districts	104,200
Scotland	613,900
Total for week	4,713,100

A ton of coal cost £1 13*s.* 3*d.* at the pit-head in Oct., 1920; of this cost 24*s.* 3*d.* represented *Miners' Wages*, 5*s.* 11*d.* *Management expenses*, 8*d.* *Royalties*, 4*d.* *Capital adjustment*, and 2*s.* 1*d.* *Owners' profit.*

Coal Production of the U.K.

Year.	Tons.	Value.
		£
1913	287,411,869	145,535,669
1914	265,664,393	132,596,853
1915	253,206,081	157,830,670
1916	256,348,351	200,014,626
1917	248,473,119	207,786,894
1918	227,748,654	238,240,760
1919	229,779,517	.....

Coal Exports of the U.K.

The value of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported in various years is shown below. Coal bunkered by ships in the foreign and coastwise trade (21,032,550 tons in 1913 and 12,021,242 tons in 1919) and Admiralty shipments of coal (34,500,000 tons in 1918) are not included in these figures. Before the War of 1914–1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2,500,000 annually. Oil has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Year.	Tons.	Value.
		£
1913	76,688,446	53,659,660
1914	61,830,485	42,202,128
1915	45,770,344	38,824,223
1916	41,157,746	50,670,604
1917	37,800,705	51,341,487
1918	34,173,847	52,416,983
1919	35,465,593	92,297,685
1919–20*	50,703,953	140,978,352

The F.O.B. value of the coal exported had risen from 38*s.* 1*d.* per ton in April, 1919, to 74*s.* 6*d.* per ton in March, 1920.

* April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920.

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in the United Kingdom is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in the United Kingdom in 1918 is stated at £7,106,656; that of the imported ore at £13,441,225, of which 4,272,905 tons (£8,320,411) came from Spain.

Year.	Tons Produced.	Tons Imported.
1905	14,590,703	7,344,786
1914	14,867,582	5,704,748
1915	14,325,012	6,197,155
1916	13,494,658	6,933,767
1917	14,845,734	6,189,655
1918	14,613,032	6,581,728

Pig Iron.

The quantity of ore smelted and pig iron made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig iron was 19,255,555 tons; in 1918 the quantity was 2,606,840 tons of coal and 11,286,680 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1918 they numbered 318.

Year.	Ore Smelted. (Tons.)	Pig Iron Made. (Tons.)
1914	22,470,749	8,923,773
1915	21,706,411	8,723,560
1916	21,505,556	8,919,469
1917	22,901,714	9,338,104
1918	22,544,064	9,107,384

World's Production of Wool.

	Total Production. lb.
BRITISH EMPIRE—	
United Kingdom	122,000,000
Australia	570,000,000
New Zealand	197,000,000
South Africa	180,000,000
Falkland Islands	4,000,000
Canada	11,000,000
India	60,000,000
	1,144,000,000
OTHER COUNTRIES—	
South America	404,000,000
North America	304,000,000
Russia	380,000,000
France	79,000,000
Spain and Portugal	62,000,000
Austria and Hungary	42,000,000
Germany	25,000,000
Italy	21,000,000
Other Countries	338,000,000
Total (1915)	2,799,000,000

The classes of wool grown are divided into three groups, viz., merino wool for clothing, crossbred for clothing, and low wool (mainly used for carpets, rugs, etc.). The approximate proportion of these classes is 1,074,000,000 lb. merino, 1,022,000,000 lb. crossbred, and 700,000,000 lb. low wool.

The British Empire produced 63 per cent. of all merino wool grown, 40 per cent. of all crossbred, and 9 per cent. of carpet wools, 40 per cent. of the last-named being produced by Russia.

Textiles Industries of U.K.

The cotton and woollen industries of Great Britain are centred on the coalfields; the linen industry is centred mainly at Belfast and Dundee. Leicester, Nottingham and Derby are the chief seats of the hosiery manufactures, and Nottingham, Derby and Kilmarnock of the lace industry. The cotton industry depends entirely upon imports, and consumed over 750,000,000 lb. of imported cotton in 1918; the woollen industry consumed about 330,000,000 lb. of wool, of which about one-third was produced in the United Kingdom; the linen industry consumed about 80,000,000 lb. of flax, of which almost one-half was home grown. The total value of the textiles *produced* is not stated, but the value of those *exported* in 1919 is given in the Trade Returns of the United Kingdom at £204,173,178 for cottons, £33,907,909 for cotton yarn, £6,398,051 for jute yarn and manufactures, £82,240,476 for woollens and worsteds, £3,398,024 for silks, and

U.K. Cotton Imports, 1913–1919.

The total imports of raw cotton in 1919 amounted to 19,582,867 centals of 100 lb., of which 14,536,289 centals were from Foreign Countries, and 5,046,578 centals from British Dominions.

Year.	From U.S. (1,000 lb.)	From Egypt. (1,000 lb.)	From India. (1,000 lb.)	From Peru. (1,000 lb.)
1913	1,584,769	402,669	51,304	...
1914	1,284,434	336,102	104,290	...
1915	2,022,385	448,490	93,962	11,696
1916	1,646,863	356,736	80,061	21,437
1917	1,186,241	277,930	75,962	21,518
1918	976,018	388,473	59,501	49,018
1919	1,254,837	508,405	40,184	50,044

Other Industries.

The *Metal Industries* are next in importance to textiles. Engineering and metal-working centres are, generally speaking, in the neighbourhood of the coalfields, particularly on the N.E. coast at Barrow-in-Furness, and at Sheffield, London, Crewe, Swindon, Derby, Southampton, Birmingham and Coventry in England; on the Clyde in Scotland; and in Belfast, Ireland. The *Leather Industry* is important at Bristol, Leicester, Northampton, and Nottingham; *Earthen and China Ware* in "the Pottery District" on the South Staffordshire coalfields, where there are supplies also of coarse clay and ironstone, the "China Clay" (kaolin) being brought from Cornwall or imported from abroad; *Paper-making* (which also absorbs China Clay), *Printing*, and *Brewing* are also of general importance, and *Distilling* is a considerable industry in Scotland and Ireland.

Trade Union Membership.

At the end of 1918 the 1,220 British trade unions had a membership of 6,624,000 as compared with 5,547,000 at the end of 1917, an increase of 19 per cent. The women membership increased by a third and stood at about 1,250,000, and the membership of agricultural labourers was more than doubled. The recently-formed unions include 200,000 teachers in elementary and secondary schools. The principal unions are contained in the List of Societies, pp. 342–6.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (MERCHANDISE ONLY).

In statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only *Imports for consumption* in the country receiving them, and *Exports of home produce or manufacture*. In the first of the following tables the *General Trade* is shown for a period of twenty years and the *Special Trade* for a similar period, showing the "apparent" balance of Imports over Exports. Subsequent tables show the various quantities and values of the merchandise exchanged during the year 1919.

The balance of Imports over Exports is not the true balance on account of the system of valuation in official returns, the Imports being taken at their CIF value (which includes the *Cost* of the merchandise and the charges for *Insurance* and *Freight*), whereas the Exports are taken at their FOB (free on board) value, which includes only the *Cost* of the merchandise delivered on the exporting ship. Such Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded *en route* with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country with an FOB value and arrive at their destination with an acquired CIF value.

General Trade, 1901–1920.

Year.	General Imports.	General Exports.	Total General Trade.
	£	£	£
1901	521,990,198	347,864,268	869,854,466
1902	528,391,274	349,238,779	877,630,053
1903	542,600,289	360,373,672	902,973,961
1904	551,038,628	371,015,321	922,053,949
1905	565,019,917	407,596,527	972,616,444
1906	607,888,500	460,677,818	1,068,566,318
1907	645,807,942	517,977,167	1,163,785,109
1908	592,953,487	456,727,521	1,049,681,008
1909	624,704,957	469,525,166	1,094,230,123
1910	678,257,024	534,145,817	1,212,402,841
1911	680,157,527	556,878,432	1,237,035,959
1912	744,640,631	598,961,130	1,343,601,701
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065
1914	696,635,113	526,195,523	1,222,830,636
1915	851,893,350	483,930,629	1,335,823,979
1916	948,506,492	603,845,885	1,552,352,377
1917	1,064,164,678	596,757,207	1,660,921,885
1918	1,316,150,903	532,364,078	1,848,514,981
1919	1,626,156,212	963,384,677	2,589,540,889
1920*	1,501,190,564	1,007,278,036	2,508,468,600

Special Trade, 1901–1920.

Year.	Special Imports	Special Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
1901	454,148,306	280,022,376	174,125,930
1902	462,576,461	283,423,966	179,152,495
1903	473,026,725	290,800,108	182,226,617
1904	480,734,347	300,711,040	180,023,307
1905	487,240,004	329,816,614	157,423,390
1906	522,786,020	375,575,338	147,210,682
1907	553,865,858	426,035,083	127,830,775
1908	513,329,790	377,103,824	136,225,966
1909	533,360,138	378,180,347	155,179,791
1910	574,495,979	430,384,772	144,111,209
1911	577,398,393	454,119,298	123,279,095
1912	632,902,940	487,223,439	145,679,501
1913	659,159,702	525,245,289	133,914,413
1914	601,160,947	430,721,357	170,439,590
1915	752,831,169	384,868,448	367,962,721
1916	850,940,314	506,279,707	344,660,607
1917	994,487,217	527,079,746	467,407,471
1918	1,285,205,822	501,418,997	783,786,825
1919	1,462,306,911	798,635,376	663,771,535
1920*	1,321,732,082	826,819,554	493,912,528

* Nine months, Jan. 1–Sept. 30. The *General Imports* show an increase over the same period of 1919 of £334,731,493, the *Special Imports* an increase of £251,524,023; the *Special Exports* of 1920 show an increase of £393,724,518 and the *Total Trade* shows an increase of £800,663,481.

Value of the General Imports into the United Kingdom, 1916–1919.

Classification.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£419,166,624	£454,710,955	£569,895,158	£707,251,505
Raw Materials or mainly unmanufactured	336,791,740	384,798,441	458,488,956	646,003,027
Wholly or mainly manufactured	189,194,348	218,564,896	280,113,156	266,629,702
Miscellaneous or unclassified	3,353,780	6,090,386	7,653,633	6,266,918
Total	£948,506,492	£1,064,164,678	£1,316,150,903	£1,626,156,212

Value of Special Exports from the United Kingdom, 1916–1919.

Classification.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£29,495,168	£16,331,853	£12,016,823	£33,304,599
Raw Materials or mainly unmanufactured	64,845,098	67,161,795	60,992,756	121,283,653
Wholly or mainly manufactured	393,397,751	423,614,198	406,562,471	631,954,438
Miscellaneous or unclassified	19,041,690	19,971,900	21,846,947	12,092,686
Total	£506,279,707	£527,079,746	£501,418,997	£798,635,376

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1919. (*Latest Available.*) NATIONS EXCHANGING.

British Dominions.	Merchandise. Imported from.	Exported to.	Other Countries.	Merchandise. Imported from.	Exported to.
	£	£		£	£
Europe :—			Abyssinia	—	12,730
Channel Islands	677,778	2,299,449	Afghanistan	—	—
Malta and Gozo	140,078	2,809,373	Argentina	62,967,315	17,735,403
Gibraltar	158,983	3,015,800	Austria	—	—
			Belgium	200,928	78,065
Asia :—			Congo	1,562,655	1,359,435
Cyprus	232,122	319,085	Bolivia	3,596,887	884,251
Empire of India	88,541,217	49,627,534	Brazil	8,849,431	8,960,161
Aden, Perim, &c.	134,515	583,177	Bulgaria	—	—
Ceylon	11,548,791	1,970,679	Chile	19,330,993	6,426,505
Straits Settlements	10,815,006	6,197,995	China	9,672,380	11,936,427
Federated Malay States	2,143,507	725,036	Colombia	41,709	1,169,227
Hong Kong	1,450,382	3,795,721	Costa Rica	344,646	53,630
Borneo	351,587	25,341	Cuba	22,519,576	1,985,007
Sarawak	482	12,214	Denmark	4,469,504	3,632,228
			Colonies	869,372	318,809
Africa :—			Ecuador	142,240	373,318
Egypt	54,150,929	22,385,038	France	34,972,086	144,450,320
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	1,251,019	180,534	Algeria	2,260,039	3,884,755
Cape Province	8,020,139	10,505,129	Colonies	2,200,567	5,471,911
,, ,, Diamonds	7,063,043	—	Morocco	610,180	3,469,259
Natal	3,616,428	5,199,469	Tunis	2,987,975	2,476,051
Transvaal	268,793	7,091,892	Germany	8,240	—
Orange Free State	2,120	473,656	Colonies	917,928	497,407
Basutoland	—	42,263	Greece	2,329,088	1,074,147
Bechuanaland	3,780	3,437	Crete	—	20,769
Swaziland	—	3,950	Guatemala	—	285,694
Rhodesia	948,500	729,517	Haiti & San Domingo	370,708	163,690
Gambia	1,857,197	516,430	Honduras	—	64,259
Gold Coast	2,246,866	1,490,240	Hungary	—	—
Sierra Leone	1,385,984	1,195,954	Italy	18,364,238	33,454,952
Nigeria	13,631,816	4,929,569	Colonies	—	3,042
Somaliland	3	6,669	Tripoli	375	121,126
E. Africa Protectorate	1,751,921	1,391,251	Japan	23,872,269	7,400,152
Uganda	369,771	82,286	Liberia	161,423	182,834
Zanzibar	29,761	715,997	Mexico	5,125,844	1,097,296
Nyasaland	709,144	261,559	Montenegro	—	—
Mauritius	3,634,197	520,042	Netherlands	7,670,673	15,360,284
Seychelles	50,969	6,439	Java	5,786,020	5,865,196
Ascension	673	3,654	Other Colonies	3,758,109	1,861,101
St. Helena	63,799	8,889	Nicaragua	4,091	140,129
			Norway	23,654,895	5,615,203
North, Central, and South America :—			Panama	84,731	176,286
Canada	124,449,829	14,917,394	Paraguay	320	246,026
Newfoundland	882,887	429,772	Persia	212,775	1,274,945
West Indies	8,057,391	1,756,302	Peru	8,047,197	1,536,870
Bahamas	23,497	13,832	Portugal	9,747,181	4,042,143
Bermuda	2,363	75,347	Colonies	2,377,656	1,575,636
British Guiana	2,454,524	709,235	Rumania	—	—
British Honduras	1,349	62,801	Russia	6,711,320	307,536
Falkland Islands	2,979,689	178,686	Salvador	12,432	292,225
			Serbia	—	—
Oceania :—			Siam	56,074	1,625,860
New South Wales	23,585,313	11,404,314	Spain	30,649,519	4,141,371
Victoria	10,724,903	10,539,848	Colonies	643,389	326,662
South Australia	3,796,410	1,966,762	Sweden	22,524,531	2,731,432
Queensland	6,159,168	2,445,398	Switzerland	13,073,176	9,224,214
Tasmania	354,026	408,951	Turkey in Europe	29,265	522,066
Western Australia	732,456	1,302,663	Turkey in Asia	665,450	1,292,037
Papua	933	9,289	United States	515,351,378	26,819,316
New Zealand	24,490,129	8,011,768	Philippines, &c.	6,104,278	615,736
Fiji	569	75,969	Uruguay	6,541,015	3,195,622
Pacific Islands	104	17,581	Venezuela	423,050	1,027,070
Total British Dominions	423,034,971	183,453,454	Total Other Countries	893,115,932	348,910,624

General Imports, 1920.

Principal Articles—	Quantity.	Value.
Aeroplanes, etc.	—	£4,173,942
Animals, Living *number*	31,279	404,942
Arms and Ammunition	—	14,579,988
Barley .....*cwt.*	16,643,900	17,836,657
Butter .....*cwt.*	1,560,204	19,854,427
Cheese .....*cwt.*	2,118,250	15,170,620
Chemicals and Manufs.	—	7,248,780
Cocoa, Raw .....*cwt.*	2,201,993	8,943,025
Cotton, Raw 1918 *centals*	14,890,830	150,285,324
Cotton, Raw 1919 *centals*	19,582,867	190,771,416
Dye Stuffs.....	—	8,252,235
Eggs ...*Great Hundreds*	5,644,395	8,613,326
,, Yolks, etc.	—	7,149,628
Fish.....*cwt.*	2,947,986	14,347,821
Flax.....*tons*	9,996	2,632,419
Fruit, Fresh.....	—	31,497,987
Hemp .....*tons*	116,211	8,43,578
Hides, Raw .....*cwt.*	1,669,432	13,664,560
Lard .....*cwt.*	2,286,181	19,469,964
Leather .....*cwt.*	1,971,434	37,362,572
Machinery .....*tons*	87,349	15,066,659
Manures .....*tons*	420,693	2,255,014
Margarine .....*cwt.*	459,369	2,229,838
Matches ... *ten thousand*	3,833,167	1,078,572
Meat, Bacon .....*cwt.*	8,281,198	73,591,919
Beef, Fresh .....*cwt.*	6,492,230	30,633,629
,, Preserved ...*cwt.*	2,566,378	20,967,431
Hams .....*cwt.*	1,813,154	16,089,697
Mutton (frozen) ...*cwt.*	4,074,956	17,957,556
Metals, Copper .....*tons*	149,692	14,781,034
Iron Ore.....*tons*	5,200,696	11,271,244
Iron and Steel manufactures ...*tons*	506,449	11,309,908
Lead, Pig and Sheet *tons*	217,610	7,036,498
Manganese Ore ...*tons*	264,800	2,127,957
Tin Ore .....*tons*	35,737	4,608,242
Tin Blocks, etc. ...*tons*	22,901	5,952,580
Zinc, Ore and Crude *tons*	162,778	4,932,257
Milk, condensed, etc.*cwt.*	1,202,086	5,278,547
,, Sweetened.....*cwt.*	2,145,890	11,811,504
Motor Cars, etc.....	—	7,489,603
Nuts, Kernels .....*tons*	499,856	19,411,342
Oats.....*cwt.*	6,711,421	6,723,957
Oil, Fish .....*tuns*	54,775	3,784,162
,, Coco-nut .....*cwt.*	1,526,440	6,891,449
,, Palm .....*cwt.*	1,861,600	6,441,257
,, Petroleum, Lamp *gal.*	153,371,858	6,174,621
,, Motor.....*gallons*	198,767,221	15,643,957
,, Lubricating ...*gallons*	65,832,998	6,854,447
,, Fuel .....*gallons*	265,405,203	6,387,626
,, Seed Cake .....*tons*	278,224	5,820,530
Oleomargarine.....*cwt.*	1,009,744	6,236,596
Paper .....*cwt.*	7,620,184	13,014,623
,, Materials for *tons*	1,015,686	16,549,424
Paraffin Wax .....*cwt.*	1,263,329	2,977,102
Peas .....*cwt.*	1,333,391	2,578,935
Rice..... .....*cwt.*	2,024,123	2,982,275
Rubber, 1918 ...*centals*	1,049,269	12,112,698
Raw 1919 ...*centals*	2,282,377	24,211 886
Seeds, Cotton .....*tons*	461,598	9,773,600
,, Flax, etc. *quarters*	2,764,559	20,662,835
Silk, Raw .....*lbs.*	1,278,748	1,964,910
,, Manufactures (Broad Stuffs) *yds.*	86,516,045	22,168,623
Skins and Furs	—	17,955,434
Spices (Pepper, etc.) ...	—	4,012,112
Spirits .....*gallons*	13,777,137	7,140,899
Starch .....*cwt.*	2,295,314	4,917,785
Sugar, refined 1918 *cwt.*	431,027	813,478
Sugar, refined 1919 *cwt.*	9,242,673	19,241,941
,, unrefined 1918 *cwt.*	25,681,982	33,597,799
,, unrefined 1919 *cwt.*	22,846,454	34,685,927
Tallow .....*cwt.*	1,742,479	7,538,987
Tea 1918 .....*lb.*	463,628,123	£28,995,970
Tea 1919 .....*lb.*	494,353,466	33,050,853
Tobacco, manuf. .....*lb.*	7,886,717	3,436,260
,, unmanufactured *lb.*	348,906,624	38,217,448
Vegetables :—		
Onions .....*bushels*	6,932,229	3,561,492
Potatoes .....*cwt.*	988,879	1,547,632
Tomatoes .....*cwt.*	1,306,368	3,690,836
Watches.....*number*	3,895,754	1,707,525
Wheat 1918 .....*cwt.*	57,947,610	53,097,953
Wheat 1919 .....*cwt.*	71,443,000	68,422,509
Wheatmeal 1918 ...*cwt.*	26,359,600	35,682,697
and Flour 1919 ...*cwt.*	17,711,070	25,729,244
Wine .....*gallons*	25,252,387	1,8167,077
Wood and Timber, Hewn .....*loads*	1,705,258	12,963,610
Sawn .....*loads*	4,657,997	50.997,071
Wool .....*lb.*	1,081,141,689	101,822,672
Parcel Post.....*parcels*	3.724,643	3,894,465

Special Exports, 1919.

Apparel (Clothing)	—	11,224,060
Ammunition and Arms	—	6,811,773
Books, Printed .....*cwt.*	230,632	2,633,639
Boots and Shoes *doz. prs.*	761,701	4,296,697
Chemicals	—	17,341,301
Chinaware.....*cwt.*	1,329,098	3,718,774
Coal 1918 .....*tons*	31,752,904	48,026,492
Coal 1919 .....*tons*	35,249,568	83,213,714
Cotton Yarn 1918.....*lb.*	101,711,400	21,389,149
Cotton Yarn 1919.....*lb.*	162,616,660	33,907,909
,, Piece Goods 1918 *yds.*	3,699,252,400	138,515,962
,, Piece Goods 1919 *yds.*	3,523,660,000	179,073,466
Cotton, Other Manufactures 1918	—	19,507,691
Cotton, Other Manufactures 1919	—	25,099,712
Electrical Goods.....	—	5,812,466
Fish .....*cwt.*	2,717,243	4,690,034
Jute Manufactures	—	5,258,680
Linen Piece Goods 1918 *yards*	70,204,200	6,394,106
Linen Piece Goods 1919 *yards*	76,863,600	7,805,639
Linen, Other Manufactures 1918...	—	2,611,766
Linen, Other Manufactures 1919...	—	3,489,706
Machinery 1918 ...*tons*	183,380	16,120,463
Machinery 1919 ...*tons*	303,513	32,670,013
Medicines	—	4,389,963
Metals :—		
Pig Iron 1918.....*tons*	482,161	4,923,794
Pig Iron 1919.....*tons*	356,985	4,828,417
Iron and Steel Manufs. 1918 *tons*	1,608,103	36,843,078
Iron and Steel Manufs. 1919 *tons*	2,223,965	63,484,265
Unwrought Tin ...*tons*	14,629	3,829,805
Motor Cars 1918 *number*	2,893	2,036,535
Motor Cars 1919 *number*	1,514	1,056,720
Oils 1918, ...	—	2,653,231
Oils 1919	—	12,514,549
Oil Cloth .....*sq. yds.*	22,323,100	3,645,974
Paper .. ..*cwt.*	937,330	4,230,910
Ships and Machinery	—	2,328,331
Silk Manufactures	—	3,398,024
Skins and Furs	—	3,115,281
Soap .....*cwt.*	2,425,925	8,907,712
Spirits, Potable 1918 *gallons*	2,936,619	3,520,350
Spirits, Potable 1919 *gallons*	3,301,738	4,473,778
Tobacco and Snuff 1918 ...*lb.*	22,249,175	3,487,132
Tobacco and Snuff 1919 ...*lb.*	26,685,914	5,166,962
Wool 1918 .....*lb.*	25,718,500	4,920,719
Wool 1919 .....*lb.*	53,020,900	9.512,695
Woollen and Worsted Yarn 1918 *lb.*	16,358,300	6,390,675
Woollen and Worsted Yarn 1919 *lb.*	32,224,200	12,966,186
Woollens 1918 ...*yards*	67,383,000	22.710,538
Woollens 1919 ...*yards*	131,128,900	60,391,548
Worsteds 1918 ...*yards*	31,080,900	7,757,382
Worsteds 1919 ...*yards*	33,228,600	11,814,589
Parcel Post 1918 ...*numbers*	10,519,858	21,039,716
Parcel Post 1919 ...*numbers*	5,138,871	10,277,742

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

The total mileage of public roads in the United Kingdom is approximately 240,000 miles, of which 150,000 are in England and Wales, 26,000 in Scotland, and 60,000 in Ireland. The annual cost of maintenance is about £25,000,000.

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities in each Division of the United Kingdom, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils. The increase of motor traction and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents has led to a movement in favour of the nationalisation of the highways. A *Development Fund* (for which a sum of £1,000,000 was allocated in 1919–20) was formed in 1910 for the creation and improvement of highways, and for the improvement of rural transport (the sum of £8,250,000 was allocated to the *Road Improvement Fund* in 1919–20). Under the Act of 1919 the functions and duties of the Road Board were transferred to the *Ministry of Transport*, which now controls all matters previously dealt with by the Road Board.

Railways.

On Dec. 31, 1918, there were 23,709 miles of railway open for traffic in the United Kingdom, with a total mileage (owing to double, treble, and quadruple tracks) of close on 55,000 miles. The mileage operated by the various Companies is as under:—

Company.	Mileage.
England and Wales.	
Great Western	6,743
London & North Western	5,815
Midland	5,063
North Eastern	4,944
Great Northern	2,767
Great Eastern	2,626
Great Central	2,458
London & South Western	2,282
Lancashire & Yorkshire	2,262
South Eastern and Chatham	1,634
London, Brighton & South Coast	1,262
Scotland.	
Caledonian	2,828
North British	2,739
Glasgow and South Western	1,128
Highland	666
Ireland.	
Great Southern and Western	1,556
Great Northern	859
Midland and Great Western	795

Canals.

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalized rivers in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, 3,641 miles; Ireland, 848 miles; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland waterways carried 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles; Grand Junction, 189 miles; Birmingham, 159 miles; and Leeds and Liverpool, 145 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was £47,550,768. The existing system is at its greatest development in the midland counties of England, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909, in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterway Board*, to improve the existing system. Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 100 tons. On Jan. 1, 1918, there were 1,202 miles of inland waterways in England and Wales, and 304 miles in Ireland, under the *Canal Control Committee*, appointed by the Government on March 1, 1917; there were also 1,025 miles controlled by the *Railway Executive Committee*. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool; in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,780,161 tons, and in 1919 the tonnage was 3,589,043 tons.

Railway Progress.

Year.	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec.	Total Share Capital Paid up.	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders)
	Miles.	£	Total.
1850	6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678
1870	15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046
1900	21,855	1,176,001,890	1,142,276,686
1905	22,847	1,272,600,935	1,199,022,102
1910	23,387	1,318,515,417	1,306,728,583
1913	23,691	1,334,011,000	1,454,761,000*
1914	23,701	1,341,222,000	...
1915	23,709	1,347,312,000	...
1916	23,709	1,349,219,000	...
1917	23,709	1,350,134,000	...
1918	23,709	1,350,101,000	...

Railway Finances.

Year.	Total of Traffic Receipts.†		Working Expenses.	Per cent. of Gross Receipts.
	Total.	Per Mile.		
	£	£	£	
1850	13,204,668	1,994	...	...
1860	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	47
1870	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	48
1880	62,961,767	3,511	33,601,124	51
1890	76,548,347	3,813	43,188,556	54
1900	98,854,552	4,523	64,743,520	62
1905	105,131,709	4,601	70,064,663	62
1910	114,237,132	4,885	76,569,676	62
1915	144,860,250‡	6,110	93,378,872	64
1917	168,721,000‡	7,116	115,994,000	68
1918	197,293,000‡	8,321	143,342,000	73

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31, 1914, was 2,703. The total receipts were £15,787,877, the working expenses £10,159,556,

* Includes 314,912,000 Passengers holding Workmen's Tickets.

† Previous to 1912 these figures were exclusive of Rents, Tolls, Navigation, Steamboats, &c.

‡ Includes the amount estimated to be receivable by the Companies under agreement with the Government (Sept. 15, 1914).

and the net receipts £5,588,121, the total paid-up capital being £78,858,930. During 1914 3,426,473,192 passengers were carried. In addition, there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley" routes, a system which obviates the necessity of rails.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1920, the Mercantile Marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 8,113 steamers (18,110,653 tons) and 448 sailing vessels (219,771 tons), a total of 8,561 vessels (18,330,424 tons). In 1914 there were 295,652 seamen employed in British sailing and steam vessels (exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and inland navigation, but inclusive of fishing vessels); of this total, 212,640 were British, 31,3966 foreigners, and 51,616 were Lascars and Asiatics. Germans (5,000), Swedes (3,600), Norwegians (2,150), and Russians (2,000) were the most numerous of the foreign nationalities.

Shipping (Entered and Cleared).

Net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in the U.K. :—

Year.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	(1000 tons).	(1000 tons).	(1000 tons).
1913	93,250	71,560	164,810
1914	78,660	61,429	140,089
1915	58,814	49,684	104,498
1916	48,521	47,258	95,779
1917	43,631	21,915	65,546

Port.	Entered	Cleared.
England & Wales—	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow	191,234	72,513
Blyth	644,355	1,076,372
Bristol	1,148,427	629,743
Cardiff	5,599,251	6,163,304
Folkestone	456,316	441,463
Gloucester	136,144	31,330
Goole	246,824	218,383
Grimsby	517,015	455,428
Hartlepool	623,893	508,297
Hull	1,979,052	1,474,034
Liverpool	7,158,862	6,658,381
London	7,745,371	5,334,544
Manchester	1,240,131	839,606
Maryport	107,563	22,412
Middlesbrough	1,294,567	1,084,183
Newcastle & Shields	4,357,830	5,257,145
Newport	2,047,755	1,888,959
Plymouth	993,924	116,462
Port Talbot	915,892	1,150,005
Southampton	536,636	455,958
Sunderland	840,291	1,163,947
Swansea	1,631,481	1,825,257
Weymouth	480,869	154,649
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	93,031	15,750
Ardrossan	314,762	292,494
Burntisland	145,660	287,700
Dundee	203,840	38,566
Glasgow	1,927,779	2,961,787
Greenock	207,618	130,486
Leith	900,291	880,153
Methil	273,917	532,433
Ireland—		
Belfast	353,487	109,131
Cork	134,674	94,485
Dublin	206,355	67,585

Foreign Tonnage (Entered and Cleared).

Flag.	1914.*	1916.	1917.*
Norway	11,342,000	16,638,000	7,950,000
Germany	10,783,000	*nil.*	*nil.*
Denmark	6,356,000	5,474,000	1,829,000
Netherlands	7,028,000	5,416,000	1,199,000
Sweden	5,817,000	4,771,000	1,124,000
France	4,759,000	3,723,000	3,863,000
Spain	3,493,000	2,503,000	566,000
Italy	1,797,000	1,995,000	795,000
U.S.A.	1,548,000	1,718,000	1,472,000
Belgium	2,361,000	1,687,000	924,000
Greece	2,480,000	1,669,000	818,000
Austria-Hungary	1,077,000	*nil.*	*nil.*
Russia	1,675,000	787,000	528,000
Japan	682,000	557,000	406,000
Other Flags	231,000	320,000	441,000
Total	61,429,000	47,258,000	21,915,000

Coastwise Shipping.

The net tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom in 1917 was 31,644,378 net tons for arrivals and 32,261,585 net tons for departures.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Feb. 5, 1870; the telephones on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and worked by private companies. In 1919 a *Trans-Atlantic Aerial Post* was inaugurated by the successful flight of an aeroplane from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland; and by the voyage of H.M. Airship R 34 from Scotland to New York, and from New York to England.

In the year ending March 31, 1915, 3,409,000,000 letters (74 per head of the population) were delivered in the United Kingdom, in addition to 880,000,000 post-cards, and 1,321,000,000 half-penny packets. There were (March 31, 1916) 3,264,822 miles of telegraph and telephone wire (264,480 telegraph, 2,843,254 telephone, and 157,088 spare wire), with 14,156 telegraph offices. In 1914–15 81,758,000 inland and 14,580,000 foreign telegrams were transmitted. On March 31, 1916, there were 1,061 trunk telephone exchanges, with 363,945 miles of wire, the number of calls being 40,392,719; there were also 263,135 telephones in London, and 523,856 elsewhere in the U.K., the effective London calls numbering 249 millions, and the others 527 millions.

The number of telephones per 100 of population in the U.K., U.S.A., and certain other countries (1919), is shown below :—

U.S.A.	13·6	U.K.	2·0
Sweden	6·4	France	1·0
Norway (1917)	4·4	Italy (1917)	0·3
Germany (1914)	2·2		

Wireless Telegraphy. — In 1909–1910 the wireless telegraphy stations on the coasts of the United Kingdom were acquired by the Government, except the long-distance stations at Poldhu (Cornwall) and Clifden (County Galway), which are maintained (and worked under licence), by the Marconi Company.

* Exclusive of vessels employed by the Government during the War.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46′ and 49° 57′ 30″ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46′ E. and 5° 43′ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,851 square miles, the population numbering 34,047,659 at the Census of 1911 (an increase of 3,236,239 over the figures of the 1901 census).

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the *Peak of Derbyshire* (highest point 2,088 feet), and in *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet), and Brown Clee (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain reaches 2,310 feet, in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotteswold (or Cotswold) Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotteswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach Lechlade, 160 miles from the mouth. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the Severn by a canal at Lechlade; the Wilts and Bucks canal enters at Abingdon, and the Wye canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey. The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, etc. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2¼ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ulleswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* form part of the county of Cornwall, and are distant 25 miles from Land's End. The group consists of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, the total population in 1911 being 2,006. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate of the Scilly Islands is unusually mild, and vegetation is luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* forms an administrative county and is separated from Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead. The total area is 147 sq. miles, with a population in 1911 of 88,186. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay and Bembridge.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). Stonehenge (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Caratācus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Icēni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harrassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans. — The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Tī, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to the Severn Estuary, as a protection against the Welch. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (son-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadraada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or Sautlache) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 50 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 72 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

ACREAGE, POPULATION, LORDS LIEUTENANT, AND HIGH SHERIFFS.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population Census, 1911.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff.
(1) Bedford (Bedford)	302,942	194,588	Samuel H. Whitbread, C.B.	Herbert Owen Williams.
(2) Berks (Reading)	463,834	280,794	J. H. Benyon	Sir W. G. Watson, Bt.
(3) Bucks (Aylesbury)	479,360	219,551	Marq. of Lincolnshire, K.G.	Sir J. F. Ramsden, Bt.
(4) Cambridge (Cambridge)	315,168	128,322	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	Alfred Jordan.
(5) Isle of Ely (March)	238,073	69,752		
(6) Cheshire (Chester)	611,276	954,779	Col. W. Bromley Davenport, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Sir Percy Elly Bates, Bt.
(7) Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	328,098	John C. Williams	
(8) Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	265,746	Earl of Lonsdale	George Dickinson.
(9) Derby (Derby)	645,097	560,013	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Edwd. S. Wilmot Sitwell.
(10) Devon (Exeter)	1,658,995	699,703	Earl Fortescue	Sir Alfd. Lassam Goodson.
(11) Dorset (Dorchester)	625,612	223,266	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Lt.-Col. T. A. Colfox.
(12) Durham (Durham)	649,244	1,370,011	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Arthur F. Pease.
(13) Essex (Chelmsford)	986,975	1,352,158	Lord Lambourne, C.V.O.	M. F. Hughes-Hughes.
(14) Gloucester (Gloucester)	786,016	736,097	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Col. Sir A. Austice, K.C.B.
(15) Hants (Winchester)	1,053,092	950,579	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seeley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.	Herbert Johnson.
(16) Isle of Wight (Newport).	94,145	88,186		
(17) Hereford (Hereford)	539,230	114,269	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Col. G. C. Bourne.
(18) Hertford (Hertford)	404,523	311,284	Viscount Hampden, C.B., C.M.G.	J. R. Drake.
(19) Huntingdon (Huntingdon)	233,985	55,577	Howard Coote	Alfred Jordan.
(20) Kent (Maidstone)	971,991	1,045,591	Marquess Camden	Capt. W. L. H. Roberts.
(21) Lancashire (Lancashire)	1,194,919	4,767,832	Lord Shuttleworth	Edward Deakin.
(22) Leicester (Leicester)	523,779	476,553	Duke of Rutland, K.G.	John Turner
(23) Lindsey (Lincoln)				
(24) Kesteven (Sleaford)	1,705,293	563,960	Earl Brownlow	Maj. H. D. Marshall.
(25) Holland (Boston)				
(26) London (London)	74,816	4,521,685	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	Col. L. H. Hanbury, C.M.G., V.D.
(27) Middlesex (Brentford)	148,701	1,126,465	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	J. W. Burton.
(28) Monmouth (Monmouth)	349,552	395,719	Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Sir L. W. Llewelyn.
(29) Norfolk (Norwich)	1,303,570	321,733	Earl of Leicester	(Vacant).
(30) Northampton (Northampton).	581,679	218,733	Earl Spencer, K.G.	
(31) Peterborough, Soke of	53,404	44,718	..	Stanley Brotherhood.
(32) Northumberland (Newcastle).	1,291,515	696,893	Duke of Northumberland	Sir H. Swinburne, Bt.
(33) Nottingham (Nottingham).	540,123	604,098	Duke of Portland, K.G.	John P. Houfton.
(34) Oxford (Oxford)	491,421	189,484	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	Edmund C. Sawyer.
(35) Rutland (Oakham)	97,273	20,347	Lord Ranksborough	Arthur W. Hickling.
(36) Salop (Shrewsbury)	861,800	246,307	Earl of Powis	Henry E. Whitaker.
(37) Somerset (Taunton)	1,032,443	458,025	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Col. H. M. Ridley.
(38) Stafford (Stafford)	744,985	1,279,649	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	Albert B. Bantock.
(39) Suffolk, E. (Ipswich)	549,241	203,223		
(40) ,, W. (Bury St. Edmunds).	390,916	116,905	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., M.P.	Sir Gerald Hemmington Ryan, Bt.
(41) Surrey (Guildford)	463,553	845,578	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	Henry H. G. Clark.
(42) Sussex, E. (Lewes)				
(43) ,, W. (Chichester)	938,630	663,378	Lord Leconfield	William Footner Foster.
(44) Warwick (Warwick)	557,527	300,867	Earl of Craven	James Rollason.
(45) Westmorland (Appleby)	505,330	63,575	Lord Hothfield	A. Millington Sing.
(46) Wilts (Salisbury)	864,087	286,822	Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P.	Hon. L. G. Greville.
(47) Worcester (Worcester)	451,112	287,210	Earl of Coventry	Lt.-Col. C. F. Milward.
(48) Yorks, E.R. (Beverley)	741,172	432,759	Lord Nunburnholme, C.B.	
(49) ,, N.R. (Northallerton).	1,362,285	419,546	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.	Col. Sir Henry Dennis Readett-Bayley, K.B.E.
(50) ,, W.R. (Wakefield)	1,773,529	3,045,377	Earl of Harewood	

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8¾ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7¼ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

CHAIRMEN OF Q.S. AND C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES.

Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
(1) H. M. Lindsell, C.B.	Duke of Bedford K.G.	W. W. Marks	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens.
(2) Sir R. B. D. Acland, K.C.	...	J. T. Morland	Lt.-Col. A. F. Poulton.
(3) Lord Parmoor	Lord Anslow	Wm. Crouch	Maj. O. Mayne.
(4) Prof. C. S. Kenny	Sir D. Newton, K.B.E.	A. Tabrum	W. V. Webb.
(5) F. M. Bland	Charles Bidwell	C. E. Copeman, C.M.G.	Maj. W. Hartcup.
(6) Sir H. Lloyd	Col. Sir G. Dixon, Bt.	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, D.S.O.
(7) Mr. Justice Rowlatt; G. T. Petherick	W. Hawk	C. L. Cowlard	Lt.-Col. H. B. P. Smith.
(8) G. A. Rimington	Rev. Canon Sutton	C. C. Hodgson, O.B.E.	C. de C. Parry, C.B.E.
(9) H. St. J. D. Raikes	J. Oakes	N. J. Hughes-Hallett	Maj. F. R. Anley.
(10) Lord Coleridge; T. H. Kekewich; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.	Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan.
(11) Col. J. R. P. Goodden	Col. J. R. P. Goodden	E. A. Ffooks	Capt. D. Granville, M.V.O., O.B.E.
(12) His Hon. Judge Greenwell	Peter Lee	Harold Jevons	W. G. Morant.
(13) Hon. C. H. Strutt; W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh	W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.
(14) Sir F. A. Hyett	Sir F. A. Hyett	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke.
(15) Duke of Wellington, K.G.; Sir F. C. Gore, K.C.B.	Earl of Northbrook	H. Barber, LL.B.	Maj. St. A. B. Warde. (nor, M.V.O., D.L.
(16)	Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Con-
(17) His Hon Judge Ingham	James Corner	J. R. Symonds	Capt. Hon. E. S. Stanhope.
(18) Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey; Lord Robt. Cecil, K.C., M.P.; Earl of Verulam	Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Law.
(19) G. F. Rowley	G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Lt.-Col. A. G. Chichester.
(20) Lord Harris; Sir Coles Child, Bt.	Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, C.B.E.	W. B. Prosser, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Warde, C.B.E.
(21) Percy J. Hibbert; J. Openshaw; F. Brocklehurst; Sir W. S. Barrett	Sir W. S. Barrett	Sir H. E. Clare	H. P. P. Lane, M.V.O.
(22) Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.	Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.	W. J. Freer	E. Holmes.
(23) E. C. T. d'Eyncourt	Sir Hickman Bacon, Bt.	Eric W. Scorer	Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E.
(24) Earl of Ancaster	Sir J. H. Thorold	T. H. Holdich	
(25) F. Howard	W. Dennis	W. H. Gane	
(26) Sir R. Wallace, K.C.	(*see* pp. 547–550)	John Dix	(*See also* pp. 547–550.)
(27) Montagu Sharpe, K.C.	C. De Salis	E. S. W. Hart	...
(28) Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.	Wm. Thomas	F. Lyndon Cooper	Victor Bosanquet.
(29) Wm. Carr; F. K. North; Sir T. B. Lennard; F. M. Bland	(Vacant)	G. C. Davies	Capt. J. H. Mander.
(30) Sir C. Knightley, Bt.	Sir R. Adkins, K.C., M.P.	H. A. Millington	J. D. K. MacCallum.
(31) H. B. D. Woodcock	Marquess of Exeter	(Vacant)	
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Charles D. Forster	Capt. F. James.
(33) Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O.; H. Mellish, Q.B.; F. H. Oates	Viscount Galway, C.B.	H. H. Copnall	Capt. Sir W. H. Thomasson, K.B.E., M.V.O.
(34) Sir Edward O'Malley	W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.E.	James Rose	Maj. Douglas Roberts.
(35) Sir A. J. Fludyer, Bt.	Sir A. J. Fludyer, Bt.	B. A. Adam	W. Wilson.
(36) R. L. Kenyon	Sir J. B. Bowen-Jones, Bt.	F. Crowte	Maj. Jack Becke.
(37) (Vacant)	Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse	G. I. Simey	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe.
(38) Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, M.V.O.
(39) Hon. John de Grey	Earl of Stradbroke	A. T. Cobbold, O.B.E.	Capt. J. G. Mayne.
(40) A. Maitland-Wilson; C. H. Lomax; R. E. White; T. K. Crossfield	Marquess of Bristol		Maj. E. P. Prest.
(41) Sir Charles Walpole	Clifford B. Edgar, M.P.	T. W. Weeding	Capt. M. L. Sant.
(42) Sir A. Bosanquet, K.C.	John A. Nix	H. J. T. McIlveen	(Vacant.)
(43) W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.	Lord Leconfield	S. Thornely	A. S. Williams.
(44) J. S. Dugdale, K.C.	Lord Algernon Percy	E. Field	Capt. J. T. Brinkley.
(45) Earl of Lonsdale	J. W. Weston, M.P.	C. de Courcy Parry, C.B.E.	H. B. Greenwood, LL.B.
(46) Mar. of Bath, K.G.; His Hon. Judge Radcliffe	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	W. L. Bown	Lt.-Col. Hoel Llewellyn, D.S.O.
(47) J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	C. H. Bird	Lt.-Col H.S. Walker C.B.E.
(48) W. H. St. Quintin	Lord Deramore	J. J. Bickersteth	Maj. W. H. Dunlop.
(49) E. R. Turton	Sir H. B. Peirse, Bt.	H. G. Thornley	Maj. R. L. Bower, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(50) W. Sheepshanks	Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	F. A. Darwin	Col. Coke.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

LONDON.

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea. The various areas of London, with the population of each (according to the Census of 1911), are shown below.

Area	Acreage, 1911.	Population, 1911.
County of London	74,816	4,521,685
City of London	675	19,657
London Police Districts ...	443,424	7,251,358
Proposed "London Health Area".....	3,045,120	9,201,484

The City of London (*see* pp. 543–4) administers London within its ancient boundaries, where the Saxon Port Reeve became Bailiff in 1066, Mayor in 1191, and Lord Mayor in 1354. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal English banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive spendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, etc.), for which (and for other City buildings) *see* pp. 551–559.

The *City of Westminster*, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia, the chief buildings being described on pp. 551–562. Westminster is the richest of the London areas, the rateable value of property being £7,087,831 in 1920, the product of each 1*d.* in the £ being £28,291.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs (*see* p. 542), of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (*see* pp. 547–550), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitan area by the *Metropolitan Asylums Board* (*see* p. 250), and by 31 *Boards of Guardians*; for Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to the *City Police* (*see* p. 273) and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police* (*see* p. 273). The authority for the supply of water is the *Metropolitan Water Board* (*see* p. 250), while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* (*see* p. 256) and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy* (*see* p. 262), the lighthouse and pilotage authority being *Trinity House* (*see* p. 265). The bridges (*see* p. 555) are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Coporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise, and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 201 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,102 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1911 of 746,421 (estimated at 781,948 in 1920). The total net register tonnage of vessels on which dues were paid during 1919 was 13,678,751 tons, while the value of the seaborne trade of the port was stated at £688,942,365 for 1918, and £835,849,867 for 1919. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are St. George's Hall, erected 1838–1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Cathedral (in course of erection from the designs of Bodley and Gilbert Scott), which will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 37 Aldermen and 112 Councillors. The City returns 11 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920-1921), Rt. Hon. E. Russell-Taylor.
Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Coroner, A. G. Inglis.
Town Clerk, G. Hammond Etherton, O.B.E. (1920).
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps.
Medical Officer of Health, E. W. Hope, O.B.E., M.D.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 21,688 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1911 being 714,333 (estimated at 786,293 in 1920).

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, etc. The city is connected with the Mersey by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The value of the seaborne trade of the port is stated at £107,082,759 for 1918, and at £146,890,745 for 1919, the net tonnage of ships entered and cleared in 1917 being about 2,000,000 tons.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange (1869); the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Gaiety Theatre (Miss Horniman) and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of dramatic and musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 35 Aldermen and 105 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Celtic name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920–1921), Rt. Hon. William Kay.
Recorder, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. (1914).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley (1902).
Town Clerk, Thomas Hudson (1910).
Clerk of the Peace, Francis Ogden (1890).

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 113 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 43,601 acres (about 68 square miles), with a population at the census of 1911 of 840,202 (estimated at 900,000 in 1920).

The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron, machinery, small arms and ammunition, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall (where the triennial musical festival is held); the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The city returns 12 members to Parliament. The origin of the name is obscure, as Bromwycham, "the home on the hill by the heath," is disputed. The city was a Saxon town, and William de Bermingham was Lord of the Manor in the early part of the 13th century.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920–21), Rt. Hon. W. A. Cadbury.
Recorder, Sir Ryland Dent Adkins, K.C., M.P. (1920).
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkeston (1910).
Town Clerk, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1918).
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905).
Coroner, Isaac Bradley (1897).

LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large flax, canvas and rope works, and factories of thread, linen, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 28,090 acres (nearly 44 square miles), the population at the census of 1911 being 445,550 (estimated at 480,297 in 1920).

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849.

Leeds was made a county borough in 1888, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920–1921), Rt. Hon. Albert Braithwaite.
Recorder, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919).
Stipendiary Magistrates, Charles Milner Atkinson (1894); Horace Marshall (1910).
Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Copson Peake (1896).
Town Clerk, Sir Robert Fox (1904).

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of

the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 24,929 acres (about 37 square miles), with a population at the census of 1911 of 454,632 (estimated at 479,474 in 1920). The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, etc.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742–1840, when electro-plating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920–1921), Rt. Hn. W. F. Wardley, J.P.
Recorder, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915).
Master Cutler (1920–1921), William Clark, J.P.
Town Clerk, William E. Hart (1913).
Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport 119 miles W. of London, with a municipal area of 18,445 acres (29 square miles) and a population at the census of 1911 of 357,059 (estimated at 380,000 in 1920).

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The harbour was constructed from the Rivers Avon and Frome in 1809 and extends from the Severn (Avonmouth) to the city. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1919 was 1,845,096 tons, and of those cleared 1,804,325 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £46,899,222 for 1918. The principal imports are grain, fruit, oils, ore, timber, hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, manufactured oils, cotton goods, tin and salt.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868–1888), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920–1921), Rt. Hn. G. B. Britton, M.P.
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T.D.
Recorder, William Blake Odgers, K.C. (1912).
Sheriff, Maj. Owen Stanley Davies, D.S.O.
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.

BRADFORD.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1911 census of 288,458 (estimated at 294,504 in 1920).

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Temperance Hall (1837), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920–1921), Rt. Hn. Lt.-Col. A. Gadie.
Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914).
Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1920).

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

HULL (officially "Kingston-upon-Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 278,024 at the census of 1911 (estimated at 291,327 in 1920).

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade of the port being stated as £90,398,722 for 1918 and as £148,023,115 for 1919.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the largest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1753).

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1576 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, P.C.
Lord Mayor (1920–21), Rt. Hon. T. B. Atkinson.
Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Sheriff, John William Locking.
Town Clerk, H. A. Learoyd, M.A.
Coroner, Col. Alfred Thorney.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 278,107 at the census of 1911 (estimated at 300,000 in 1920).

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1919 was 3,913,232 tons, and of those cleared was 5,043,375 tons. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings are the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (12th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, the Corporation Buildings, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Newsroom and Art Gallery (1838), Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway; the new High Level Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 12th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920–1921), Rt. Hon. Thomas William Rowe.
Recorder, Llewellyn Arthur Atherley Jones, K.C., M.P. (1906).
Sheriff, Anthony Oates.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the census of 1911 of 259,904 (estimated at 270,000 in 1920).

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, etc.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842–4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham* (the "town of the Caves") possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1920–1921), Herbert Bowles.
Recorder (vacant, 1920).
Sheriff, John Henry Freckingham.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, William John Board (1908).
City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Solicitor-General, Henry Arthur Colefax, K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Stanford E. Downing.
Deputy do., G. Aynsley Smith.
Mining Surveyor (vacant).
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS (*Asst. Secy.*, H. Bendall, M.A., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2).—The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a Public Secondary school for boys in England or Wales administered under a definite form of public or corporate control (*e.g.*, Board of Education Scheme) by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the head master.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population, 1920.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1920–21. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
England :						
Abingdon, Berks.	6,809	15·5	13·8	31,840	R. W. Langford	H. G. W. d'Almaine.
Accrington, Lancs.	45,029	12·89	13·88	207,700	D. W. Moffit	Arthur Hy. Aitken.
Acton, Middlesex	67,000	17·0	10·4	439,250	†Miss S. M. Smee	W. Hodson.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,374	18·5	14·8	11,870	P. Clark	Henry C. Casley.
Andover, Hants	8,000	...	...	36,655	E. A. Farr	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland	1,736	10·0	16·0	13,158	John Parkin	W. Hewitson.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,842	12·9	13·2	13,678	E. T. Herington	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-und.-Lyne, Lancs	45,178	17·7	16·1	199,144	John J. Broadhurst	Fredk. W. Bromley.
Aylesbury, Bucks.	11,048	...	...	...	J. Robinson	J. F. Auld.
Bacup, Lancs.	22,324	12·64	15·60	91,187	Thomas Thompson	Allen G. Broom.
Banbury, Oxon.	13,991	15·11	13·1	71,515	S. J. Mawle	Arthur Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)	53,835	23·96	16·67	187,145	Samuel Jones	A. D. Mason.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,484	13·4	16·6	58,195	Harry Ashton	S. J. Taylor.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	73,627	24·2	13·4	418,512	Geo. Basterfield	Leonard Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants	11,540	...	12·04	77,710	H. Julian	John A. Kingdon.
BATH, Somerset	68,668	14·3	12·5	418,198	J. H. Colmer	Fredk. D. Wardle.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,395	16·4	16·1	171,276	Thomas Western	Joseph Hanson Craik.
Beccles, E. Suffolk	8,000	...	...	29,540	A. E. Mickleburgh	W. Bryan Forward.
Bedford (Town & County)	41,443	14·11	11·89	220,038	W. E. Sowter	A. Darlow.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	13,075	21·73	14·31	64,720	Theodore Bolus	Adam Aird (*acting*).
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)	13,654	18·0	13·1	56,098	John Fox	Cecil Hugh Walker.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,745	17·84	13·11	9,178	Joseph Oakes	Stanley Hemingway.
Bexhill, E. Sussex	17,067	12·24	10·64	138,710	J. Gibb	T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.
Bideford, Devon	9,500	18·79	14·99	35,730	J. U. Fulford	Wm. Britton Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	152,345	22·5	13·7	261,930	L. Lees	James Fearnley.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	910,000	20·9	13·0	5,046,316	* (*See* p. 511)	
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,409	14·9	19·1	6,550	E. Lockley	Ernest Griffiths.
Blackburn, Lancs.	131,246	14·0	15·9	577,673	Lawrence Cotton	Sir Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.	70,671	11·84	15·46	648,000	C. W. Callis	D.L. Harbottle, LL.B.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,477	25·8	19·4	14,678	L. B. Bunce	W. H. Wilson.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,734	...	...	25,024	Harry Liddell	John Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	184,863	16·5	14·9	953,947	R. Parkinson	Samuel Parker
Bootle, Lancs.	80,172	23·87	15·0	499,154	J. H. Johnston	J. Spencer Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,679	17·9	15·1	62,153	E. Richardson	Edmund Waite.
Bournemouth, Hants	84,000	11·87	13·66	806,298	Chas. H. Cartwright	Herbert Ashling.
Brackley, Northants	2,633	22·5	17·2	12,642	W. R. J. Law	Charles Eric Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks	294,504	13·4	16·3	1,786,986	* (*See* p. 512)	
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,768	14·37	14·33	22,942	Alfred G. Lloyd	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset	16,802	19·7	15·7	66,909	S. Berry	Arthur King.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	16,300	14·5	15·85	110,997	E. Lambert	George Melvin.
Bridport, Dorset	5,962	10·8	7·2	26,186	F. W. Hallett	Austen Whetham.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	21.000	11·0	14·6	97,635	D. Hardaker	P. T. Grove, LL.B.
Brighton, E. Sussex	131,237	14·14	17·8	895,867	Wm. G. Wellman	Hugo Talbot.
BRISTOL, Glos. and Som.	380,000	18·4	13·9	1,951,586	* (*See* p. 512)	
Bromley, Kent	33,649	14·73	11·7	273,570	W. J. Gibbs	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,282	17·2	16·7	18,455	H. R. Harrison	G.H.M. Barker, LL.B.
Burnley, Lancs.	102,391	15·6	15·2	485,225	Edwin Whitehead	John D. Ritchie.
Burton-upon-Trent	48,266	16·69	13·52	304,744	A. H. Yeomans	J.B. Chapman, O.B.E.
Bury, Lancs.	59,407	13·06	16·88	296,793	Thomas Rothwell	John Haslam.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,412	15·96	12·66	69,373	J. Ridley Hooper	Arthur P. Wheeler.
Buxton, Derbysh.	16,258	14·33	12·56	107,352	Marq. of Hartington	J. B. Ogden, M.A.
Calne, Wilts.	3,539	13·8	12·7	14,978	John Gale	C. O. Gough.
Cambridge	55,812	14·8	11·1	392,591	Benj. C. Jolley	J. E. L. Whitehead, M.A.
CANTERBURY, Kent	24,108	16·6	16·5	133,038	Wright Hunt	Henry Fielding.
CARLISLE, Cumberland	56,437	18·5	13·8	270,937	H.K. Campbell, M.B.E	A. H. Collingwood.
Chard, Somerset	4,568	13·8	13·9	20,211	F. H. Cornelius	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	47,000	21·8	14·8	182,400	H. F. Whyman	Edward B. Lee.
Chelmsford, Essex	22,500	15·3	10·4	128,428	J. O. Thompson, O.B.E.	R. C. Knight, D.S.O., M.C.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,944	14·9	13·29	317,263	John D. Bendall	Robt. Owen Seacome
CHESTER	42,000	17·8	13·4	238,588	Col. J. S. Roberts	J. Husband Dickson.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	40,917	22·7	20·0	160,314	W. H. Edmunds	Jas. H. Rothmell.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	12,591	17·7	15·47	60,000	Joseph R. Hobbs	J. W. Loader Cooper.
Chippenham, Wilts.	8,400	...	...	32,000	A. M. Stevens	Francis Hy. Phillips.
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,972	16·03	15·2	12,527	John H. Hartwell	Frank W. Morris.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1920.	Rate per £. Births	Rate per £. Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1920-21. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Chorley, Lancs.	30,305	...	...	124,147	Lewis Wilson	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants	6,000	...	...	34,570	L. Agate	John Druitt.
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	{*Lord Warden*, Earl Beauchamp} K.G. (1913)	*Registrar*:— R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,500	13·3	17·0	52,960	James Thornber	William Self Weeks.
Colchester, Essex	43,452	16·6	13·4	197,070	Arthur J. Lucking	Hy. Chas. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	25,846	11·2	12·0	109,016	James White	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,310	15·5	13·2	37,369	C. D. Bradwell	Edward A. Plant.
Coventry, Warwick	119,023	20·2	10·4	522,405	Joseph T. Bates	George Sutton.
Crewe, Cheshire	44,970	...	...	174,518	H. Bullock	Harold S. K. Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	191,922	15·4	11·7	1,191,431	C. H. Clark	Dr. J. M. Newnham.
Darlington, Durham	68,000	20·5	15·7	333,845	Seaton Leng	Henry Gordon Steavenson.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,005	15·8	13·0	33,484	Charles Peck	Sydney J. Pope.
Darwen, Lancs.	40,344	9·58	21·08	172,000	Thomas E. Holgate	W. P. Halliwell, B.A.
Daventry, Northants	3,517	24·4	22·4	16,742	F. W. Mountain	Fredk. Willoughby.
Deal, Kent	11,888	21·08	17·3	57,926	Arthur W. Lambert	Douglas A. Daniels.
Derby	132,461	19·5	13·1	590,086	Robert Laurie	G. Trevelyan Lee.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,741	17·9	14·3	27,434	John Farmer King	Joseph T. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	55,401	19·1	17·5	296,095	W. Naylor	John Hall.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	53,714	21·6	14·0	287,997	F. W. Cocking	R. A. Hall Tovey.
Dorchester	12,000	16·8	16·9	50,238	J. J. Walne	A. G. Symonds
Dover, Kent	43,645	21·83	15·75	203,100	C. E. Beaufoy	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,146	17·2	15·9	23,372	Edward Evans	Samuel John Tombs.
Dudley, Worcestershire	51,079	24·2	13·44	194,039	H. W. Hughes	A. Holt.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,422	17·75	12·95	98,218	H. Bown	Ernest Barlow.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,900	14·60	10·71	33,124	W. E. Seamons	C. C. S. Benning.
Durham	17,550	20·24	17·16	71,000	William Thwaites	G. Armitage Carpenter.
Ealing, Middlesex	*76,000	13·3	10·8	543,370	F. Hall-Jones	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	52,542	12·1	11·62	477,029	Edward Duke	Hy. West Fovargue.
East Ham, Essex	144,451	16·2	9·8	576,000	A. H. Wiseman	C. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts	14,000	...	...	65,372	John Peatfield	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	42,700	15·4	11·1	193,327	A. Bethel	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	75,744	26·33	9·25	249,437	†W. G. Crouch	F. W. Claxton.
Enfield, Middlesex	56,338	16·98	10·27	329,498	†Joseph Norton	T. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,341	...	...	40,508	Geoffrey New	Thomas Allard Cox.
Exeter	60,000	14·68	12·28	354,932	A. C. Roper	H. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
Eye, E. Suffolk	2,000	18·5	17·8	8,755	George Culyer	Harold Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,500	13·7	15·6	55,704	C. L. Fox	W. H. Lupton.
Faversham, Kent	10,619	18·7	13·3	47,829	Evan Jenkins	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	34,000	19·6	12·5	272,000	R. G. Wood	Arthur Fred. Kidson
Fowey, Cornwall	2,276	11·9	13·9	17,721	Robert Vincent	H. S. Graham.
Gateshead, Durham	125,965	26·45	16·76	465,694	W. Clough	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	60,000	23·7	11·0	196,310	J. J. Knight	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	3,908	13·59	15·12	25,856	J. C. Morland	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	21,688	13·01	16·69	93,180	Sam. Bamforth	George H. Lea.
Gloucester	55,189	18·9	14·21	279,391	J. O. Roberts	G. Sheffield Blakeway
Godalming, Surrey	8,847	12·54	10·04	52,963	W. H. Pitcher	T. Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hunts	2,133	...	...	14,787	G. J. Herbert	Kenneth Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincoln	22,065	17·40	10·83	91,124	George Robinson	Aubrey Henry Malim
Gravesend, Kent	28,117	...	...	148,875	W. J. Harrington	Hy. Hampton Brown, B.A.
Grimsby, Lincoln	79,290	22·34	12·90	331,353	F. Thornton	J. W. Jackson O.B.E.
Guildford, Surrey	23,820	16·5	11·6	171,428	G. W. Franks	A. D. Jenkins, M.B.E.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	104,000	13·0	15·4	543,565	Thomas Hey	Percy Saunders.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	33,706	10·7	13·9	277,655	J. Shepherd	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	20,618	28·8	18·2	88,954	J. T. Graham	Jos. H. Smith.
Harwich, Essex	13,623	24·7	11·2	45,005	William McLearon	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.	18,719	11·8	15·3	91,133	J. H. Anderton	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	61,145	13·0	16·0	412,322	W. James Fellows	Percy Idle.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,171	26·7	14·6	3,299	R. A. Park	J. Watson.
Helston, Cornwall	7,938	16·2	12·3	9,876	W. J. Johns	Jos. Walker Tyacke.
Hemel Hempsted, Herts.	12,888	22·7	11·3	65,552	W. Runham	Alfred E. Usher.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,456	21·3	13·6	33,904	W. A. Hobbs	Alfred Caldecott.
Hereford	24,589	16·8	11·6	135,202	G. A. C. Thynne	Robert Battersby.
Hertford	10,384	20·4	11·9	56,812	J. Burnett Smith	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.	26,698	15·65	13·4	123,063	J. S. Hargreaves	George G. Bouchier.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1920.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1920–21. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).
High Wycombe, Bucks ...	23,000	15·89	11·1	82,244	H. Stratford	C. H. Wood.
Higham Ferrers, N'thants	2,726	20·1	12·2	8,524	Thomas Patenall ...	Wm. H. Simpson, B.A.
Honiton, Devon	3,191	13·6	18·5	17,589	Mrs. J. M. Phillips...	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	98,283	12·09	10·5	711,664	J. A. Dunmore	F. D. Askey.
Hove, E. Sussex	46,000	11·09	13·2	431,561	F. W. A. Cushman	W. Jermyn Harrison, B.A.
Huddersfield, Yorks	107,821	15·29	13·23	628,408	J. A. Woolven	J. Henry Field, LL.B.
Hull, Yorks (E.R.)	284,357	19·4	15·1	1,438,379	* (*See* p. 512.)	
Huntingdon	4,003	15·1	10·9	22,055	Frederick M. Hinde	J. W. Winter.
Hyde, Cheshire	34,000	14·9	13·07	170,123	S. Fawley	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent.....	7,000	23·37	11·63	47,851	Charles D. Twopeny	Bernard C. Drake.
Ilford, Essex.....	85,000	14·0	9·9	455,456	†H. G. Odell	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby	53,000	22·6	12·4	91,578	William Smith	Sidney F. James, O.B.E.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk.....	73,934	...	...	365,328	F. J. Mason	William Bantoft, O.B.E.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	33,732	27·0	19·5	142,000	Robert Andison	Geo. Johnson, jun.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.) :	43,490	14·0	13·9	214,785	John Wm. Midgley .	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland ...	14,463	12·29	14·08	73,870	H. Hoggarth	John E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs....	27,544	14·60	15·13	108,569	W. Cooke	J. H. Thursfield.
King's Lynn, Norfolk.....	20,201	19·65	14·52	90,675	H. Ingleby	J. W. Woolstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames...	37,975	13·5	16·01	236,307	W. E. St. L. Finny, M.D.	Harold Albt. Winser.
Lancaster	41,414	17·8	14·6	199,747	Thomas Wilkinson .	T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.
Launceston, Cornwall ...	4,117	14·0	16·4	20,050	J. Treleaven	Claude Hurst Peter.
Leamington, Warwick ...	29,498	15·4	13·6	193,843	K. R. England	Leo Rawlinson.
Leeds, Yorks (W.R.).....	480,297	25·0	12·8	2,339,971	* (*See* p. 511.)	
Leicester	245,000	15·34	13·6	1,180,315	G. E. Hilton	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs.	46,780	21·05	14·74	300,264	G. Holden	T. B. Bamber.
Leominster, Hereford	5,737	23·3	15·1	36,224	J. Benj. Dowding ...	W. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,972	18·72	13·43	63,885	Charles Patrick	R. T. Baxter, M.A.
Leyton, Essex	130,000	17·0	11·3	540,739	†T. P. Haines	R. Vincent.
Lichfield, Staffs.	8,745	19·6	15·9	47,962	L. R. Deacon	W. Brocksom.
Lincoln	70,700	18·2	11·98	327,828	T. C. Halkes	William Bagshaw, O.B.E.
Liskeard, Cornwall.....	4,371	...	...	20,594	S. Bone	Alfred W. Venning.
Liverpool, Lancs.	781,948	23·9	17·0	5,120,128	* (*See* p. 510.)	
Lostwithiel, Cornwall ...	1,373	...	...	4,898	Reginald Santo	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics. ...	27,000	16·0	12·6	114,182	W. F. Charles	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,883	...	...	38,341	William Lacey	Herbert Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk.....	39,131	20·85	10·62	164,242	Maj. S. W. Humphery	R. B. Nicholson, O.B.E.
Ludlow, Salop	5,926	19·4	16·8	23,055	Edward Sheldon ...	W. Charles Tyrrell.
Luton, Beds	58,000	16·6	10·3	278,333	Harry Arnold	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,874	...	...	10,100	Charles E. Bass	G. G. H. Witchell.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,294	14·8	15·4	11,891	A. Wiscombe	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants	4,329	15·17	13·68	22,402	E. A. G. Stone	Herbert E. Tizard.
Macclesfield, Cheshire ...	32,211	13·2	15·3	127,597	Joseph Geo. Frost...	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks.....	17,516	14·8	11·1	97,644	T. W. Stuchbery ...	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent.....	35,475	17·0	13·7	209,397	William Day	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,248	19·4	13·7	24,328	H. W. Sadd	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts.....	2,521	11·0	14·9	8,370	F. W. Weeks	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
Manchester, Lancs.....	778,229	17·6	13·7	4,887,404	* (*See* p. 510.)	
Mansfield, Notts	36,888	20·8	10·7	147,521	S. Beazley.....	John Harrop White.
Margate, Kent	30,000	15·9	13·1	240,941	A. B. Pilcher	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts	4,401	14·8	11·4	21,559	Joseph Southgate ...	E. Llewellyn Gwillim
Middlesbrough, Yorks	132,444	26·66	18·39	537,745	Thomas D. Stewart .	Preston Kitchen, O.B.E.
Middleton, Lancs.	28,872	14·0	14·0	148,436	W. B. Scott	J. P. Walmsley.
Monmouth	5,269	23·0	14·2	24,440	Arthur T. Blake.....	A. C. Tweedie.
Morecambe, Lancs.	12,133	14·6	17·8	90,031	J. R. Birkett	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	24,378	15·3	13·9	113,576	H. Hedley Watson	F. Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,436	28·4	17·1	24,792	George Jackson	James Jardin.
Mossley, Lancs.	13,205	18·7	15·5	65,000	John Platt	Joseph Hyde.
Nelson, Lancs.	42,000	9·0	11·6	198,913	Robert W. Gibson...	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts.....	17,000	18·3	16·5	83,540	H. E. Branston	H. Tallents, M.A.
Newbury, Berks	12,107	14·1	13·7	56,021	G. Griffin	F. Quekett Louch.
Newcastle-under-Lyme....	20,201	23·5	17·8	65,729	H. W. Whitfield.....	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	278,107	23·3	17·6	1,774,017	* (*See* p. 513.)	
Newport, I. of Wight ...	11,531	18·6	13·3	49,182	E. Munden	T. Ross Pratt.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1920.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1920–21. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Newport, Mon.	98,964	22·12	12·88	501,098	William A. Linten	Albert A. Newman.
New Romney, Kent	1,333	...	...	6,819	A. F. C. C. Luxmore, K.C.	Walter Lamacraft.
Northampton	88,944	15·3	13·7	420,391	W. Harvey Reeves, O.B.E.	Herbert Hankinson.
Norwich, Norfolk	124,997	16·35	13·8	480,219	*Lt.-Col. Granville Duff.	Arnold Henry Miller
					(*See* p. 513.)	
Nottingham	270,000	26·2	13·1	1,351,425	J. Randle	F. S. Clay, M.B.E.
Nuneaton, Warwick	37,073	22·6	16·5	157,513	B. B. Newcombe	J. J. Newcombe.
Okehampton, Devon	3,200	17·8	10·4	11,674	W. Lees	J. J. Williams.
Oldham, Lancs.	147,483	15·7	16·0	609,088	T. J. Peace	T. W. Wilson.
Ossett, Yorks	14,081	...	...	61,723	J. H. Hill	A. Walter Morris.
Oswestry, Salop	9,991	...	...	62,931	E. B. Lewis	Richard Bacon, M.A.
Oxford	53,048	17·06	12·83	456,601	J. M. Thomas	Matthew H. Truscott
Penryn, Cornwall	3,092	17·43	11·96	8,405	C. E. Venning	Thomas H. Cornish.
Penzance, Cornwall	13,478	10·29	14·97	62,852	Walter Riselay	W. T. Mellows, LL.B.
Peterborough	33,574	15·02	13·73	161,249	L. R. Duustan	R. J. Fittall, O.B.E.
Plymouth (Amalgamated Borough).	213,759	19·17	18·90	1,088,095		
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	15,960	...	...	94,152	T. J. Sides	William Haddock.
Poole, Dorset	41,150	18·7	12·8	210,205	J. C. W. Julyan	Charles Lisby.
Portsmouth, Hants.	245,827	20·96	16·96	1,316,730	John Timpson	F. J. Sparks.
Preston, Lancs.	117,277	17·45	14·72	480,000	T. Parkinson	Alfred Howarth.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,027	17·5	17·3	60,297	W. H. Sharp	Alfred E. Evans.
Queenborough, Kent	2,468	20·3	10·1	15,305	Stanley Johnson	E. C. Harris.
Ramsgate, Kent	29,603	17·0	13·2	155,092	R. W. Philpott	A. Blasdale Clarke.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	30,516	11·65	12·37	124,455	J. Taylor	James Whalley.
Reading, Berks	92,320	16 7	11·9	509,975	Denys Eggington	C. S. Johnson.
Reigate, Surrey	28,502	14·1	12·2	210,169	H. Crosfield	Alfred Smith.
Retford, Notts	13,385	...	...	47,998	V. S. Woods	W. Percival Jones.
Richmond, Surrey	34,500	13·4	12·8	332,517	S. L. Loney, M.A.	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	3,934	20·32	12·25	16,126	F. J. Hodgson	T. L. Webb, B.A.
Ripon, Yorks (W.R.)	8,847	18·76	17·07	44,013	G. H. Newton	J. Henry Gough.
Rochdale, Lancs.	93,806	18·7	16·2	515,444	Harry Clark	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.
Rochester, Kent	31,384	17·9	11·3	141,798	Maj. I. G. Winch, B.A.	Apsley Kennette.
Romsey, Hants.	4,671	...	...	17,559	F. Freemantle	B. W. Attlee, M.A.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	72,837	22·75	13·19	335,169	K. W. Fieldsend	Chas. L. des Forges.
Ryde, I. of Wight	10,608	13·79	18·77	70,730	A. Andrews	Thomas J. Fawdry.
Rye, E. Sussex	4,229	10·97	8·53	16,995	Jesse Louis Deacon	Walter Dawes.
Saffron Walden, Essex	6,311	12·7	12·7	27,638	David Miller	William Adams.
St. Albans, Herts.	25,000	13·41	10·75	144,863	E. Watson	E. Percy Debenham.
St. Helens, Lancs.	105,000	25·5	15·0	411,259	R. Ellison	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall	7,179	14·22	16·51	23,454	J. Daniel (jun.)	Edward Boase.
St. Ives, Hunts.	3,015	10·4	14·3	18,030	J. Johnson	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.	226,225	18·8	15·8	1,114,399	F. Hampson	L. C. Evans.
Salisbury, Wilts.	21,217	21·6	7·1	121,296	Thomas W. Berry	Fred G. Cole.
Saltash, Cornwall	4,130	17·7	9·4	14,700	J. H. Pooley	F. E. Cleverton.
Sandwich, Kent	3,040	20·0	12·0	13,264	George C. Solley	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	38,350	13·4	15·4	252,032	M. T. Whittaker	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,873	20·2	13·3	6,425	A. E. Gower	J. Kingsley Rutter.
Sheffield, Yorks (W.R.)	479,474	21·0	13·9	2,187,944	* (*See* pp. 511–12.)	
Shrewsbury, Salop	31,018	18·2	14·3	175,427	R. E. Jones	R. F. Prideaux.
Smethwick, Staffs.	73,000	22·19	13·0	316,191	Charles Woodcock	G. Coles Lloyd.
Southampton, Hants.	165,000	19·5	13·0	805,700	Herbert Blatch	R. R. Linthorne.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	120,000	11·58	14·2	614,960	John Francis	H. J. Worwood.
South Molton, Devon	2,742	...	...	13,583	W. Mountjoy	R. L. Riccard.
Southport, Lancs.	70,144	12·23	14·01	549,664	W. H. Potts	J. Ernest Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham	116,000	26·5	17·0	495,913	A. D. Johnston	John M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	2,655	18·1	12·8	16,308	C. W. Fowler	Ernest Read Cooper.
Stafford	28,240	17·0	12·8	16,338	R. F. B. Coling	Ernest George Nainton.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	27,000	15·7	18·0	123,752	Mrs. Ada J. Summers	Frank H. Worsley.
Stamford, Lincs.	10,500	18·7	14·6	39,612	Albert Cliff	Charles Atter.
Stockport, Cheshire	130,868	15·5	13·33	643,598	C. Royle	Robert Hyde.
Stockton-on-Tees	63,931	24·1	16·5	331,230	Ralph Spark	Thos. Downey.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	234,534	22·3	20·3	848,014	W. E. Robinson	E. B. Sharpley.
Stourbridge, Worcester	18,146	20·02	15·10	70,478	Charles S. Hall	William W. Goddard.
Stratford-upon-Avon	8,483	11·8	12·8	48,645	Edward Fox	Robert Lunn.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,136	15·1	14·5	24,555	Alfred Goat	T. M. Braithwaite.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1920.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Rate per 1,000. Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1920-21. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk or Clerk U.D.C.
Sunderland, Durham	149,213	27·7	17·9	740,507	Walter Raine	Henry Craven, O.B.E.
Sutton Coldfield	25,000	15·74	11·56	145,203	George F. Pearson	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	54,000	16·86	11·97	256,897	E. Jones	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	7,738	20·7	13·0	29,690	P. Millington	R. H. Briggs, LL.B.
Taunton, Somerset	24,000	14·1	12·4	112,370	W. G. Potter	W. H. Bailey.
Tenterden, Kent	3,651	10·6	10·5	20,174	Maj. H. Neve, V.D.	Joseph Munn-Mace.
Tewkesbury, Glouces.	5,287	18·4	15·4	23,642	W. T. Boughton	H. Alec Badham.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,778	16·35	11·3	19,192	J. G. Brown	J. Houchen.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	19,671	24·42	19·15	101,580	Robert Reed	Thos. K. Dobson.
Tiverton, Devon	10,205	14·26	12·87	58,961	W. Barrons	J. Follett Pugsley.
Todmorden, Yorks (W.R.) and Lancs.	25,404	12·77	16·11	122,795	T. Greenwood	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	38,772	15·2	15·1	207,101	Harry Williams	Frederick S. Hex.
Torrington, Great, Devon	3,041	15·53	14·21	9,803	W. T. Luxton	George Mark Doe.
Totnes, Devon	4,128	20·85	15·13	20,845	E. Windeatt	George E. Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex	152,508	17·7	8·3	602,376	†I. Akker	R. C. Graves, LL.B.
Truro, Cornwall	11,325	...	...	45,800	Natl. B. Bullen	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	36,100	13·4	12·07	307,532	H. J. Willmot	Wm. Chas. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	60,426	26·6	18·3	271,334	Herbert Coats	Stanley Wilson.
Wakefield, Yorks (W.R.)	51,511	17·2	16·8	257,395	George Foster	Abram C. Allibone, O.B.E.
Wallasey, Cheshire	78,504	16·06	14·4	539,311	E. G. Parkinson	H. W. Cook.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,716	...	...	12,756	Charles T. Rogerson	Francis R. Hedges
Wallsend, Northumb.	41,343	26·9	16·5	204,683	William Forrest	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs.	92,724	21·71	14·58	337,906	H. H. Tucker	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	124,580	16·8	10·2	505,775	†J. Lyne	C. S. Watson, LL.D.
Wareham, Dorset	2,002	20·2	19·5	5,670	A. E. Bussey	A. Laws (*temporary*).
Warrington, Lancs.	80,000	21·1	13·8	330,136	R. Henshall	A. T. Hallaway.
Warwick	11,858	...	...	70,867	Lt.-Col. R. A. Richardson.	Henry J. Brown.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	31,594	22·9	14·07	112,038	T. J. Withers	Thomas Jones.
Wells, Somerset	4,655	8·92	11·77	21,646	E. E. Barnes	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	15,244	17·6	12·1	59,267	W. J. Milner	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	72,814	23·4	15·0	263,448	J. E. Cox	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	287,969	29·0	14·7	1,347,269	D. J. Davis	G. E. Hilleary, O.B.E.
West Hartlepool, Durham	70,000	23·98	16·1	301,167	J. W. Brausen	Higson Simpson.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	22,325	...	...	122,857	R. A. Bolt	Frederick Fernihough.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,044	27·5	17·8	78,782	G. Palmer	E. B. Croasdell.
Widnes, Lancs.	31,544	23·8	19·0	190,151	E. Wood	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	85,944	24·44	16·79	414,303	Edwin Yates	Wm. Henry Tyrer.
Willesden	170,892	21·06	6·71	962,141	†W. M. Bolton	Stanley W. Ball.
Wilton, Wilts	2,124	...	...	10,585	G. J. Carse	Percy D. Aylward.
Wimbledon, Surrey	62,283	18·9	10·6	459,484	Dudley Stuart	A. Steele Sheldon
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	Alfred Osman	Walter Dawes.
Winchester, Hants	23,380	16·0	11·8	146,745	A. R. Dyer	Thomas Holt, O.B.E.
Windsor, Berks	19,038	17·1	14·6	117,900	R. G. Rawkins	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, Cambs.	10,828	15·8	16·2	52,821	J. T. Jeffery	C. E. F. Copeman, M.A., C.M.G.
Wokingham, Berks	4,352	19·1	11·6	23,351	Philip Gale	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	95,328	30·0	14·2	504,966	J. Thompson	E. E. W. Howell.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,594	22·1	12 0	4,534	A. R. Lay	Stanley Henman.
Worcester	52,000	16·0	12·5	240,815	Charles Edwards	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb.	25,092	26·8	15·0	113,456	W. J. Dodgson	Thomas Jackson.
Worthing, W. Sussex	40,000	12·1	12·5	...	Mrs. E. Chapman	J. Kennedy Allerton.
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	55,905	18·3	13·4	263,550	W. G. Knights	W. E. Stephens, O.B.E.
Yeovil, Somerset	14,500	16·7	12·8	68,391	W. R. E. Mitchelmore	Maj. H. C. C. Batten, D.S.O.
York	82,282	16·8	14·0	429,093	*Edward Walker	Percy J. Spalding.

Association of Assistant Masters.—Founded 1891. Incorporated 1901. To further the interests of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools. Annual meetings are held in London, in January. The Association has 61 branches in England and Ireland. *Secretary*, J. G. Lamb, M.A., 35 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

Association of Assistant Mistresses.—Founded in 1884 and Incorporated in 1897. Two Conferences are held annually. *President*, Miss C. L. Laurie, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; *Secretary*, Miss M. V. Gibson, 46 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles, and a population (1911) of 1,714,800. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles.

Separated from the mainland of Wales by the Menai Straits is the Welch island-county of *Anglesey* or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawddy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (*see* England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Tâf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welch rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratâcus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welch (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welch were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land, and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welch frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendency over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welch and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welch are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELCH PRINCES.

Independent Princes, A.D. 840 to 1282.		English Princes, Since A.D. 1301.	
Roderick the Great	840	Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877	Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Howel Dda, the Good	942	Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Jefan and Jago	948	Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972	Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Cadwallon, his brother	984	Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dha	985	Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992	Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt	1015	Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023	Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Griffith ap Llewelyn Sitsylht	1034	Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Bleddyn	1063	Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073	George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Griffith ap Cynan	1079	Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
Owain Gwynedd	1136	George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169	George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Llewelyn the Great	1194	Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
David ap Llewelyn	1240	George (George V.)	1901
Llewelyn ap Griffith	1246	Edward	1910

WELCH COUNTIES.

ACREAGE, POPULATION (1911), LORDS LIEUTENANT AND HIGH SHERIFFS.

Counties and Capitals.	Acres.	Population.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1920-1.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	120,417	50,928	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., C.B.	Ernest Bland Royden.
Brecknock (Brecon)	469,281	59,287	Lord Glanusk, C.B., D.S.O.	David Daniel.
Cardigan (Cardigan)	443,071	59,879	Herbert Davies-Evans	Fredk. D. Harford, C.V.O.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen)	588,472	160,406	John Hinds	Henry Coulson Bond.
Carnarvon (Carnarvon)	322,742	125,043	John Ernst Greaves, C.B.E.	Thomas Fredk. Tattersall.
Denbigh (Denbigh)	426,084	144,783	Lord Kenyon	Col. John E. Mellor, C.B.
Flint (Mold)	159,575	92,705	Henry Neville Gladstone.	David Falconer Pennant.
Glamorgan (Cardiff)	487,329	1,120,910	Earl of Plymouth	Henry Gething Lewis.
Merioneth (Dolgelley)	524,035	45,565	Sir A. Osmond Williams, Bt.	Owen Morgan Owen.
Montgomery (Montgomery)	510,111	53,146	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.	Maj. H. Harwood-Banner.
Pembroke (Pembroke) / Haverfordwest	393,003	89,956	Lord St. Davids / Sir C. E. Gregg Philipps.	Wm. H. Montagu Leeds.
Radnor (Presteign)	238,663	23,590	Sir Arthur Walsh, K.C.V.O.	Capt. J. E. H. G. Clarke.

OTHER WELCH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	Chairman of Q.S.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
Anglesey	The Lord Lieutenant	R. O. Pierce	W. O. Jones	R. H. Prothero.
Brecknock	Hon. R. C. Devereux	Lord Glanusk, C.B.	H. F. W. Harries	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cardigan	J. W. W. Bund	Peter Iver	F. R. Roberts	E. Williams.
Carmarthen	F. D. W. Drummond	J. Ll. Thomas	J. W. Nicholas	W. P. Phillips.
Carnarvon	The Lord Lieutenant	Rev. W. Morgan	A. Bodvel Roberts	J. Griffith.
Denbigh	L. W. Jelf-Petit	W. G. Dodd	W. R. Evans, LL.B.	E. Jones.
Flint	Lord Justice Bankes	T. Eyton	H. A. Tilby	R. Y. Davies.
Glamorgan	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., M.P., K.C., D.S.O.	Hopkin Morgan, C.B.E.	T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Merioneth	The Lord Lieutenant	L. J. Davies	D. Breese	R. Jones.
Montgomery	Richard Lloyd	Hugh Lewis	G. R. D. Harrison	W. J. Holland.
Pembroke / Haverfordwest	Sir C. E. G. Philipps / E. M. Samson	W. Palmer Morgan	R. A. Wheatley	F. T. B. Summers
Radnor	W. Green Price	C. C. Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	R. Jones.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population, 1920.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1920-21 * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
A						
Aberavon, Glamorg.	14,000	24·8	15·8	57,015	Sydney H. Byass	Moses Thomas.
Aberdare	53,512	23·5	13·2	218,936	†D. R. Llewellyn	W. R. Morgan.
Abergavenny, Mon.	8,750	18·7	16·2	39,111	Lt.-Col. J. G. Bishop, O.B.E.	Wm. H. Hopwood.
B						
Aberystwyth, Card.	8,412	11·6	17·0	50,302	Rufus Williams	John Evans.
BANGOR, Carn.	11,237	17·33	14·25	44,944	R. J. Williams	J. Pentir Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	2,231	...	...	9,752	J. H. Burton	J. Hugh Thomas.
Brecon	5,908	19·1	14·2	26,612	John D. D. Evans	G. Hyatt Williams.
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	204,436	18·1	12·9	1,237,897	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Cardigan	3,569	18·2	17·6	14,060	B. O. Gwynne	David Morgan Jones.
Carmarthen	10,221	...	...	44,127	Rev. A. Fuller Mills	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	9,119	19·0	22·5	33,216	O. Jones	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	6,700	12·9	10·7	36,400	G. W. Hyde	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,167	7·8	7·0	4,038	Edward John	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,892	17·65	14·45	36,959	Llewelyn Jones	Robert Davies.
Flint	5,474	34·5	14·7	20,027	R. W. Barber	J. Bibby Denny.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,920	18·54	16·0	15,250	W. G. Rowlands	R. T. P. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,300	...	...	10,731	David Phillips	Walter Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card.	1,802	13·4	12·7	7,792	Lewis Jones	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm.	1,993	20·7	11·6	6,276	Richard Thomas	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelly, Carm.	38,800	17·8	11·6	135,916	Joseph Roberts	Henry W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,633	18·5	18·0	7,571	John Lomax	N. B. Edwards.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,594	...	...	8,000	William Mills	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	71,638	24·5	14·8	283,608	David Jones	T. Aneuryn Rees.
Montgomery	983	8·6	17·4	7,892	Richard Roberts	Chas. Sydney Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	17,586	20·3	14·4	71,309	John Davies	A. E. I. Curtis.
Pembroke	15,673	21·96	14·5	54,712	Owen Hire	Ronald D. Lowless.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,791	12·7	10·04	15,375	Richard Roberts	W. Cradoc Davies.
Rhondda	185,329	23·0	13·1	595,067	†Abel Jacob	Sir Walter Nicholas.
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,824	12·2	12·3	12,052	W. Godfrey Lecomber	Baldwin Griffith.
Swansea, Glamorg.	170,000	18·3	12·7	783,748	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Tenby, Pemb.	4,368	13·56	15·6	26,600	William Davies	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,917	21·0	15·5	41,253	G. R. D. Harrison	C. Pryce Yearsley.
Wrexham, Denbigh	18,377	18·6	13·1	80,886	James Sauvage	Lawson Taylor.

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan) at the mouth of the river Taff (Caer Taff), the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 8,095 acres, and a population at the census of 1911 of 182,280 (estimated at 204,436 in 1920). The net tonnage of ships entered at the port in 1919 was 5,599,000 tons, and of those cleared 6,163,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being £30,981,000 in 1918. The prosperity of the city is largely due to the opening of the Docks in 1839, and to their continuous development since that date. The chief exports are coal, coke, patent fuel, iron, and iron and steel manufactures, and there is a large ship repairing industry.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1920-21) Rt. Hon. James Taylor.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Sir T. W. Lewis.
Recorder, W. Llewelyn Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Cecil G. Brown.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal and patent fuel; the net tonnage of ships entered in 1919 being 2,253,750 tons, and of those cleared 2,253,605 tons. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1911 of 114,673 (estimated at 167,000 in 1920).

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (1920-21), Percy Molyneux.
Recorder, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lang-Coath.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides; and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° 51′ 30″ and 54° 38′ N. latitude and between 1° 45′ 32″ and 6° 14′ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,510 square miles (land and water), with a population (at the census of 1911) of 4,760,904.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecoomb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), all occurring within a stretch of 4 miles, above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) forms a boundary between Scotland and England at Berwick, and has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882-9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51′ 30″ N. lat.).

*Western Islands.**—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernessshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles),

* *Land's End to John o' Groats.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488-1513).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn-an-Oir (2,571 feet), and Beinn Chaolais (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it comes to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people was definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about 450 A.D.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodle, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943–954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005–1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1869 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sherriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll, K.T.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, H. Scryngeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seaton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Usher of the White Rod, The Walker Trustees.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Falkland and Rothesay, Marquess of Bute.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., B.D.; Very Rev. P. McAdam Muir, D.D.; Rev. Robert H. Fisher, D.D.; Rev. A. M. Maclean, B.D.; Rev. Prof. W. P. Paterson, D.D.; and Rev. Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D. (extra).
Historiographer, Prof. R. Sangster Rait, C.B.E., M.A. £184
Limner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
Honorary Physicians, D. W. Finlay, M.D.; Sir J. Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.S.
Honorary Surgeons, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir William Macewen, M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.D.
Do., Holyrood, W. B. Alexander.
Surgeon Dentist (vacant).
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, Sir George A. Berry, M.B.
Botanist, Isaac B. Balfour, M.D.
Lyon, King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D. £600

Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt.

Heralds (£25 each).

Ross, Andrew Ross, S.S.C.
Rothesay, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A. *Scot.*
Albany, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. *Scot.*

Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).

March, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A. *Scot.*
Unicorn, John Horne Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C., F.S.A. *Scot.*
Carrick, Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.*—*Capt.-General*, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Adjutant, Gen. R. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
President of the Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Pres., Duke of Buccleuch., K.T.
Secretary, Sir Henry Cook, W.S.
Treasurer, R. Scott-Moncrieff.
Chaplain, (vacant).

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Sir Robert P. Wright, LL.D., F.R.S.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secs., W. D. Watson; W. Bakel.
Commissioner, Sir R. B. Greig, K.C.I.E., LL.D. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Commissioner, H. M. Conacher £1,000
Director of Land Settlement, Sir H. A. Rose, D.S.O. £1,000
Secretary, C. Weatherill ..... £850 to £1,000
Asst., Secretaries, J. M. Caie; J. J. W. Handford, O.B.E.; T. F. Maclean, O.B.E. ..... £550 to £700
Supt. of Statistics, J. M. Ramsay, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Accountant, H. McDonald ..... £500 to £600
Head of Agricultural Division, B. A. Hyslop £500 to £600
Head of Land Division, J. Morrison .... £500 to £600
Asst. to Supt. of Statistics, T. C. Gilbert £400 to £500
Senior Staff Clerk, W. Rose ..... £400 to £500
Senior Asst. Accountant, I. D. Gemmell £400 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, J. Wood, O.B.E., B.SC. ....£700 to £900
Senior Inspectors, A. McCallum, LL.B. (£550 to £700); A. Main, M.A.; J. D Scott; J. T. Steele, M.A.; J. A. Symon, D.S.O., M.A.; F. A. Thompson ..£400 to £600
Director, Seed Testing Station, T. Anderson, M.A. £300 to £400

Small Holdings and Land Settlement.

Chief Factor, A. Mackintosh ..... £550 to £700
Senior Sub-Commissioners, A. Carruth; J. Dunlop; C. McDonald; A. M. Prain; D. Stewart (*acting*); T. Wilson ..... £550 to £700
Sub-Commissioners, A. Campbell; R. Cunningham; J. E. Scott, N. Maclean (*tempy.*); P. McWilliam (*tempy.*); T. B. Manson (*tempy.*); Maj. A. R. Munro (*tempy.*); T. Noble (*tempy.*); W. Simpson (*tempy.*); G. Stewart (*tempy.*); H. Stuart (*tempy.*); A. F. Wilson (*tempy.*) ..... £ 00 to £500

Surveying Staff.

Chief Surveyor, W. G. Coles, F.S.I. .....£550 to £700
Asst. do., W. G. Low ..... £400 to £500

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A. D. Callender .....£550 to £700
Senior Law Clerk, D. Douglas .....£300 to £400

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Rat Destruction Officer, T. M. Munro £500
Chief Organiser, Scottish Women's Rural Industries, Miss Agnes Campbell, B.A. £350

Central Agricultural Wages Committee.

Chairman, Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I. .....*unp.*
Secretary, R. D. Roden.

Chief Analyst for Scotland, Sir J. J. Dobbie, D.SC., F.R.S.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,
137 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, F. Henderson.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Engineers, D. and C. Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,
16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, Sir Wm. H. Raeburn, M.P.
Deputy do., Daniel Shields.
General Manager and Sec., T. R. Mackenzie.
Asst. Sec., D. M. Macintyre.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Accountant, Wm. Conochie.
Engineer, P. D. Donald.
Harbour Master, Capt. T. R. Morris.

EDUCATION.
SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Dover House, Whitehall, London; and
14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D. £2,200
Private Secretary, A. Alderman.
Second Secretary, G. Macdonald, C.B., LL.D. (*Edinburgh*) ..... £800 to £1,200
Senior Assistant Secretary, G. W. Alexander £1,000 to £1,200
Junior Assistant Secretaries, H. Warre Cornish; G. L. Apperson, I.S.O. (*Accountant & Establishment Officer*); F. J. Armstrong, O.B.E. ....£850 to £1,000
Counsel, J. H. Millar £250
Architect, A. K. Robertson .....(*and fees*) £700
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell, MUS.DOC.
Principal Staff Officers, P. H. Atkin, O.B.E.; H. J. Macartney; A. D. Kerr (*Accountant in Edinburgh*); A. S. Lamb; F. Wray; J. W. Parker (*Asst. Accountant & Establishment Officer*) ....£550 to £700
Accountant, Edinburgh, J. A. Thomson £360 to £450

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, J. L. Robertson, C.B., LL.D. £950
Chief Inspectors, D. M. Fraser; F. R. Jamieson; J. M. Wattie, LL.D.; J. C. Smith ..... each £900
Inspectors, D. S. Macnair, PH.D.; A. D. Thomson, D.LITT.; F. W. Young; J. T. Ewen, O.B.E.; A. D.

Millar; J. A. Macdonald; J. Clark; W. E. Philip; W. W. McKechnie; G. Andrew; C. J. N. Fleming; W. G. Fraser; F. W. Michie; W. Stewart, D.Sc.; T. B. M. Lamb; W. Menzies; C. H. Rankine; A. C. Smith; D. H. Crawford; J. H. Murray; A. Lang; H. N. Patrick, Ph.D.; J. G. Frewin; W. A. Robertson, Ph.D.; A. King; J. Anderson; W. A. Munro, D.Litt.; G. Watson; W. Robb; F. R. S. Walker

£400 to £800

Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Physical Training, L. D. Cruickshank, M.D., D.P.H.

Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Miss J. G. Crawford (*Principal*); Miss B. Littlejohn; Mrs. E. L. Wardie.

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Director, A. O. Curle, W.S., F.S.A. £750

Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, E. Ward ..... £550 to £700

Keeper Natural History Department, W. E. Clarke, F.R.S.E., I.S.O. ..... £550 to £700

Keeper Technological Department, Alexander Galt, D.Sc. ..... £550 to £700

Assistant Keepers, P. H. Grimshaw; T. Rowatt; J. Ritchie, D.Sc.; W. F. P. McLintock ..£360 to £500

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,
Office—101 George Street, Edinburgh.

Chairman, David T. Jones, C.B.E.

Deputy Chairman, W. Lyon Mackenzie, K.C. (*Sheriff of Ayrshire*).

Other Members, Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, C.B., F.R.S.; The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.; Ex-Provost Archibald, of Buckie; Sir John H. Irvin, K.B.E.; Sir Malcolm Smith, K.B.E.

Secretary, George Hogarth.

Senior Staff Clerk, A. A. Norris.

Accountant, John C. Giles.

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, W. L. Calderwood, F.R.S.E.

Asst. do., W. J. M. Menzies.

Scientific Supt., T. Wemyss Fulton, M.D., F.R.S.E.

Senior Naturalists, Alexander Bowman, D.Sc.; H. C. Williamson, D.Sc.

Insp. of Sea Fisheries, Robert Duthie.

Assistant do., James Ritchie (Edinburgh); James Donaldson (Aberdeen).

Marine Superintendent, J. R. McEwan, O.B.E.

Consulting Engr., R. Gordon Nicol, M.Inst.C.E., O.B.E.

Commanders of Cruisers, R. G. Murdoch; John Wright; C. G. Mackenzie; Wm. Angus; T. G. Fraser.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND,
33 George Square, Edinburgh.

Asst. Director, Walcot Gibson, D.Sc. ....£700 to £800

District Geologists, E. B. Bailey, B.A.; M. Macgregor, M.A. ..... £500 to £650

Geologists, E. M. Anderson, M.A.; G. W. Lee, D.Sc.; C. Hawker Dinham, B.A.; J. E. Richey, B.A.; G. V. Wilson, B.Sc.; H. H. Read, B.Sc.; G. A. Burnett, B.Sc.; D. Haldane ..... £150 to £500

SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH,
125, George Street, 83 and 121A, Princes Street, and Grassmarket, Edinburgh.

Estimates, 1920-1, £3,949,279, of which salaries, wages and allowances are £174,625.

President, Rt. Hon. R. Munro, K.C., M.P., Secretary for Scotland (*ex-officio*).

Vice-President, J. W. Pratt, M.P. (Parliamentary Under-Secretary), *ex officio* £1,200

Chairman, Sir George McCrae, D.S.O. £1,800

Members, Sir James Leishman (£1,800); E. F. Macpherson, C.B.; Sir Leslie Mackenzie, M.D.; J. C. McVail, M.D. (each £1,200); Miss M. Ritson £1,000 to £1,200

Joint Secretaries, J. Jeffrey (£850 to £1,000); J. T. Maxwell ..... £800 to £1,000

Director of Housing, J. L. Jack £1,200

Housing Secretary, A. McKinna, O.B.E. ..£700 to £900

Principal Assistant Sec., H. L. F. Fraser, LL.B. £700 to £900

Assistant Secs., A. Grant; L. McQuibban, O.B.E.; G. W. Wight ..... £550 to £700

Establishment Officer, A. Oliphant ..... £600 to £700

Assistant Director of Housing, J. Brough £550 to £650

Chief Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie, C.A. £700 to £850

Solicitor, J. W. Vallance, W.S. ..... £700 to £850

Medical Officers, L. D. Cruickshank, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D.; J. R. Currie, M.D.; T. F. Dewar, C.B., M.D.; F. Dittmar, M.D.; G. R. Leighton, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.E.; M. J. Menzies, M.B.; E. Watt, M.D. £500 to £800

Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner, D. Ronald £700 to £900

Principal Architects and Housing Commissioners, G. D. McNiven, F.R.I.B.A.; J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. £600 to £800

General Superintendents of Poor, C. C. Ellis; G. A. Mackay; A. B. Millar; A. Stuart ....£400 to £700

Chief Inspector, Insurance, J. W. Peck, C.B. £850 to £1,000

Deputy do., J. E. Highton ..... £550 to £700

Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, J. W. Young, B.Sc. ..... £500 to £800

Lady Inspector, Miss M. M. Paterson, C.B.E., J.P. £400 to £500

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,
25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

Commissioner, Sir Thomas Mason (*Chairman*) ..*unp.*

Legal Commissioners, John Prosser, W.S.; Sheriff J. R. N. Macphail, K.C. ..... *unp.*

Medical Commissioners, John Macpherson, M.D. (£1,300); Hamilton C. Marr, M.D. (£1,200); John Carswell, F.R.C.P.E. £1,200

Deputy Commissioners, J. P. Sturrock, M.D.; Kate Fraser, M.D., £600; H. F. Watson, M.D. £500

Secretary, A. D. Wood, J.P. £700

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,
Mound, Edinburgh.

Director, J. L. Caw.

Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, Jas. L. Caw.

Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, Alexander O. Curle, F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES,
84 George Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary, C. Dick Peddie.

Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSION.—£11,373.
11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioners, The Lord Polwarth (*Chairman*), £1,200; Dr. James Devon £1,000

Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie £500 to £750

Chief Clerk, William Harvey ..... £350 to £500

Supt. of Stores, J. Fairley ..... £400 to £500

Supt. of Statistics and Registrar, J. Fulton £300 to £400

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,
Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.

Deputy Clerk Register, Keeper of the Records and Registrar-General for Scotland (vacant) £1,200

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper, G. A. J. Lee, W.S. .....£600 to £700

Chief Clerk, William Angus ..... £400 to £450

First Class Clerk, R. H. Lindsay ..... £300 to £400

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT.

Curator (vacant) ..... £400 to £600

Assistant do. (vacant).

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General (vacant).

Secretary, R. H. Gray, I.S.O.

Senior Clerk, Andrew Froude.

Supt. Statistical Branch, James C. Dunlop, M.D.

Registration Examiners, Grant B. Gibson; G. T. Bisset Smith; Peter MacGlashan; J. C. Fyfe; J. J. Cossar.

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C. Strottell Miller, W.S. .. .£300

Interim Depute do., Alex. G. Veitch £350

Great Seal Office.

Keeper, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P.

Depute Keeper, James Macdonald, W.S.

Substitute Keeper, Wm. Crosbie.

Privy Seal Office,
54 General Register House.
Lord Keeper, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Sub-Keeper & Writer, James Emslie.

Extractor's Office.
Principal Extractor, Edward P. Thomson, W.S. ... £750
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte ... £400

Court of the Lord Lyon.
Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. ... £250
Procurator-Fiscal, John MacGregor, W.S.
Herald Painter, Graham Johnston.
Writer, A. G. L. Samson.

Bill Chamber,
New Register House.
Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C. ... £600 to £700
Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan ... £300 to £475

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,
14 New Register House, Edinburgh.
Keeper, Sir Colin G. Macrae, W.S. (*app.* 1868) ... £300
Depute Keeper, Donald J. Macrae, W.S. (1912) ... £200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.
Keepers of Inner House Rolls, W. H. Ford; James F Blackstock ... each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, W. H. Ford.
Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents, W. H. Ford.

The Sasine Office.
Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W. T. Ketchen, W.S. ... £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, William McCulloch ... £650
Assistant Keepers, And. Robertson; C. B. Gibson; A. M. Runciman; C. J. Poole; J. M. Deas each £600
Accountant, W. Wyatt ... £520
Chief Clerks, W. B. Mitchell; J. R. Lyle; J. A. Masterton; H. W. Hodgkin; C. M. West; S. Dalgleish each £450
1st Class Clerks, D. R. Couper; J. Robertson; J. Burt; W. Smart; R. Burke; J. M. Milligan; J. A. Macqueen; H. Robertson; G. Nisbet; K. M. MacGregor; J. C. Collier; W. E. S. Brebner; W. Florence ... each £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.
Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W. T. Ketchen, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests.
Keeper, Alex. Clark.
Assistants, Robt. D. Gray; Adam Brownlee.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy),
Accountant, J. Campbell Penney, C.A. ... £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. W. Inglis, C.A.
Head Clerk Bankruptcy Dept., J. U. Anderson.
,, *Factory Dept.*, W. A. Alexander, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies,
3A Howe Street.
Registrar, R. Addison Smith, C.V.O.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Registrar, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Supt. and Keeper, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,
New Register House, Edinburgh.
Crown Receiver (Interim), John Paterson ... £500
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.

REVENUE OFFICES.

Inland Revenue,
Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Stair A. Gillon, Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L. ... £750 to £900
Professional Clerks, G. Roberts; H. Watson; J. B. Wilson ... £200 to £500
Stamps, Taxes and Land Values.
Comptroller, J. K. Stewart, C.B.E. ... £1,000 to £1,200
Committee Clerks, W. Carmichael; (a vacancy) £600 to £800
Staff Clerks, D. A. Abernethy; G. Hawley; W. C. Munro, £400 to £500; J. A. Weir; W. S. Imrie; W. T. Mackie; A. M. Duncan; J. B. Scott £300 to £400
Estate Duty.
Registrar, J. Sime ... £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. R. Morison; T. J. Boyd £750 to £850
Assistant do., W. E. Redding; S. M. Findlay; G. Finlay; J. H. Beattie; G. C. Cunninghame; F. M. Gauldie; D. M. Gavine; R. K. Letts. £550 to £700
Examiners, J. McNiel; W. J. M. Cosh; H. W. Gardiner; E. Moyes; R. B. Oliphant; T. R. Evans; O. S. Elliott; J. T. Lister, £350 to £500; C. S. Matley; W. J. Henderson; A. W. H. Noakes; A. R. Strachan; R. Beveridge; G. Emmett; M. G. Mackenzie; F. C. Walters ... £250 to £500

Land Valuation Department,
9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair £850 to £1,000
Assistant do., James Mather ... £800 to £850
1st Class Valuers, J. Hume; T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn ... £550 to £700
1st Class Valuers, J. C. Hamilton, Alexander Buttar (*Edinburgh*); J. V. Makins, J. Nisbet, A. Davie (*Glasgow*); J. Harkness (*Ayr*); J. Glen (*Stirling*); J. S. Paterson (*Perth*); J. L. Thomson (*Dundee*); J. Watt (*Aberdeen*); R. Gordon (*Inverness*) £550 to £700

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.
Glasgow, S. Scott, C.B.E., £1,000; F. Pollard, £800; *Edinburgh*, T. J. Bennett ... £800
Collectors, 1st Class:—Greenock J. Gibb, £700 to £800; *Assistant Collector*, H. Dobson, £500 to £650; *Leith*, M. A. Leavey ... £700 to £800
Collectors, 2nd Class:—*Aberdeen*, A. Astin; *Campbeltown*, J. A. Farquharson; *Dumfries*, F. H. Macklin; *Dundee*, T. T. Mitchell; *Elgin*, W. H. Webster; *Grangemouth*, J. Helsby; *Inverness*, J. Russell; *Perth*, A. J. Heatley; *Stirling*, J. Kay £500 to £650
Collectors and Surveyors:—*Ardrossan*, A. Beard; *Ayr*, J. W. Slater; *Borrowstouness* (vacant); *Granton* (vacant); *Methil*, W. R. Crampton ... £320 to £450
Surveyor: *Burntisland* (vacant) ... £320 to £450
Ditto, Methil, W. B. Wedderspoon ...

General Post Office,
Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Secretary, Brig.-Gen. W. Price, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., V.D. £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, J. T. McGeachy; W. T. C. Bell; J. G. Allan ... £440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, H. J. Harrison; C. S. B. Higgin; H. McPake; A. J. Turner ... £315 to £430
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S. ... £500
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D. ... £600
Accountant, J. McG. Thom ... £600 to £750
Examiner, J. Anderson ... £500 to £600
Book-keeper, R. Finlay ... £500 to £570
Cashier, A. P. Macmanus ... £440 to £500
Principal Clerk, J. Allan ... £440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, J. Dow; W. R. Smith; W. Hyslop; J. Kerr; A. Whitton; W. Higgin ... £315 to £430
Controller, Edinburgh Postal District, C. Creighton £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, G. Dawkes ... £470 to £530

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,
City Chambers, Edinburgh.
Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agent*, Andrew Beveridge (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Convention Officer*, Frank Wm. Keddie.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£1,657.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.SC., F.R.S. £400
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. £300
Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; E. A. Baker, B.SC. ..... £150 to £300

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,
1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, The Hon. Lord St. Vigeans, (*Chairman*); E. E. Morrison, LL.D.; Norman Reid; William Barber, O.B.E.
Principal Clerk, Arthur Morgan.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray; W. A. A. Cairns; G. R. Lamb.
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter MacIntyre.

SCOTTISH OFFICE,
Dover House, Whitehall, S.W. 1; and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., C. C. Foster, £300; Col. J. W. Greig, C.B., K.C., V.D., M.P., *unp.*; and Sir Charles Cayzer, Bart., *unp.*
Under-Secretary for Scotland, Sir James M. Dodds, K.C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., R. N. Duke, D.S.O., M.C. £150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health, J. W. Pratt, M.P. £1,200
Private Secs., J. E. de Watteville, £150; Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., *unp.*
Asst. Under-Sec., John Lamb, C.B. ..£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, P. B. Moodie; P. T. G. Rose £850 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, W. A. C. Goodchild; W. Hogg; P. R. Laird; G. W. Milroy ..... £600 to £800
Accountant and Assistant to Accounting Officer, A. S. Cotton ..... £500 to £650
Junior Clerks, H. Crow; J. E. de Watteville; R. N. Duke; T. D. Fairgrieve; F. O. Stewart £200 to £500
Clerk Assistant in Charge of Accounts, H. J. Cheale £350 to £450
Supt. of Registry, P. J. Spratt ..... £300 to £400
Inspector of Alkali Works, W. S. Curphey (*Chief*), £100; J. W. Young ..... £420 to £550
Do., Anatomy, Norman Walker, M.D. £100
Do., Constabulary, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John Alex. King.

Legal Department.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. T. B. Morrison, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, LL.B. ..£850-1,000
Solicitor-Gen., C. D. Murray, C.M.G., K.C., M.P. ..£2,000

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS,
3 Parliament Square.

Principal Architect for Scotland, C. J. W. Simpson, R.I.B.A.; J. T. Galletly (*Acting*).
Assistant Architect, J. D. Murdoch.
Assistant Surveyors. W. G. Watling; C. L. Stuart.
Staff Clerk, J. T. Tweedie.
Sanitary Assistant, G. W. Tulley, M.R.SAN.I.
District Engineer, J. L. MacGregor.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS BRANCH, 30 Chalmers Street.
Architect, J. W. Paterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Professor Sir Isaac Balfour, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S. £160
Assistant Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £200 to £400
Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.L.S. £150 to £250
Do., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr ....£150 to £250
Do., Library, James T. Johnstone, M.A. £150 to £250
Do., Herbarium, W. Edgar Evans, B.SC. £150 to £250
Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam ..... £150 to £250
Principal Gardener, Robert L. Harrow £150 to £250
Plant Propagator, Laurence B. Stewart £150 to £250

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). LAW SITTINGS, Oct. 15 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20.
Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. James Avon, Lord Clyde.

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

Rt. Hon. the Lord President (*Lord Justice General*) The Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde £5,000
Lord Mackenzie, C. Kincaid Mackenzie £3,600
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell £3,600
Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Scott Dickson (Rt. Hon. Charles Scott Dickson, *Lord Justice Clerk*) £4,800
Lord Dundas, David Dundas £3,600
Lord Salvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen £3,600
Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson ..£3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600
Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn £3,600
Lord Ashmore, John Wilson £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C. ..£1,100
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, S.S.C.; J. Antonio ..... £600 and £560
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, S.S.C.; R. A. Hannah ..... £400 and £340
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns; J. S. Saunders; R. Maxwell Main; R. A. Roxburgh ..... £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, Walter Stewart; David D. McLaren; George Hume; E. T. Skae; Frank C. Budge ..... £350, £400 and £470

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Scott Dickson.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hn. Thomas Brash Morison, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Col. C. D. Murray, C.M.G., K.C., M.P.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C.
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex. Rae.
2nd Assistant Clerk, Thomas S. Stewart.
Circuit Clerks, Alex. Rae; Thomas S. Stewart.
Advocates Depute, Hon. William Watson, K.C.; Alex. M. MacRobert; D. P. Fleming; J. C. Fenton.
Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S.

Crown Office,
9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart.
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie; V. S. M. Marshall.

Justiciary Office,
2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C. £700
Depute & 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae £600
2nd Assistant Clerk, Thomas S. Stewart £475

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Blackburn, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, And. Murray £500

Exchequer,
1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Blackburn.
King's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.
Chief Clerk, R. Mackinlay.
First Class Clerks, William Vickers; D. G. Mackie; Ernest E. Parker.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,
2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff of Chancery, M. P. Fraser, K.C. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. C. Marchbank.

H.M. Commissary Office.
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S.
Depute do., William Petrie.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Capital.	Population.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	312,177	1,251,451	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	H. D. McCombie Milton.
Argyll (Inveraray)	70,901	2,056,402	Marq. of Breadalbane, K.G.	Maclachlan of Maclachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	268,332	722,229	Marquess of Ailsa	Col. H. R. Wallace.
Banff (Banff)	61,402	410,112	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	(vacant)
Berwick (Duns)	29,643	294,805	Capt. Charles B. Balfour	Col. James Hunter.
Bute (Rothesay)	18,186	139,432	Marquess of Bute	Marquess of Bute.
Caithness (Wick)	32,008	438,878	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart.	D. Keith Murray.
Clackmannan (Alloa)	31,121	30,477	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	72,824	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving, C.B.E.
Dunbarton (Dunbarton)	139,831	157,289	Sir Ian Colquhoun, Bart., D.S.O.	Francis C. Buchanan.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	43,427	304,606	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	George R. MacKessack.
Fife (Cupar)	267,739	314,952	Sir William Robertson	Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bt.
Forfar (Forfar)	281,415	560,186	Earl of Strathmore	William Smith.
Haddington (Haddington)	43,253	173,447	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart.
Inverness (Inverness)	87,270	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	29,580	245,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,528	46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbt.)	38,363	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. H. Maxwell.
Lanark (Lanark)	1,602,000	562,821	Lord Newlands	Col. Sir R. K. Stewart, K.B.E.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	79,456	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir Charles Chalmers.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	507,662	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir R. Usher, Bart.
Nairn (Nairn)	9,319	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	J. S. Robertson.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	25,896	240,476	Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G.	James Johnston.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,258	226,899	Lord Glenconner	M. G. Thornburn.
Perth (Perth)	124,339	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	Earl of Mansfield.
Renfrew (Renfrew)	314,594	156,785	Sir T. G. Glen Coats, Bart., C.B.	Col. Sir H. S. Shaw-Stewart, Bart, C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	77,364	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	47,192	425,656	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	24,600	172,549	C. H. Scott-Plummer	C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	27,911	352,889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	J. W. Robertson.
Stirling (Stirling)	160,001	286,338	Duke of Montrose, K.T.	Col. E. Bolton.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	20,180	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	31,090	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bart.	Hon. Hew Dalrymple, M.P.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1911) of 320,318 (estimated at 450,000 in 1920). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 5 members to Parliament.

Lord Provost (1920-21), The Rt. Hon. John William Chesser.

Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, S.S.C., J.P.

City Chamberlain, Robert Paton.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 19,183 acres, and a population of 784,455 at the Census of 1911 (estimated at 1,114,656 in 1920). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £110,248,762 in 1919, the tonnage of the ships entering being 5,149 037 tons, of those cleared 5,031,571 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, inkle-making, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Lord Provost (1920-21), The Rt. Hon. Thomas Paxton.

Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, J.P., D.L.

Chamberlain, John A. Reid.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
*Aberdeen	William Murison	James Conner	Maj. D. F. Gordon.
Argyll	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	H. S. Turnbull.
Ayr	James E. Shaw	David W. Shaw	Maj. E. R. Cockburn.
Banff	G. A. Cumming and J. Tough.	J. L. M'Naughton, Buckie	William Hope.
Berwick	R. G. Johnstone	G. Rankin, Lauder	John Morren.
Bute	A. W. Herbert	D. W. Alexander	C. Harding, Paisley.
Caithness	James Young	P. L. Morrison	Wm. K. Cormack.
Clackmannan	J. W. Moir, Alloa	James Cuthbert	John Scott.
Dumfries	John Robson, Dumfries	B. M'Gowan	William Gordon.
Dunbarton	W. Craig, Dunbarton	W. Craig	Neill McLennan.
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shiach	John B. Mair, M.V.O.
Fife	W. D. Patrick, Cupar and J. M. Mitchell.	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. T. Gordon.
*Forfar	R. Freer Myles	E. Cowan, Dundee	R. T. Birnie.
Haddington	George Cruikshank	G. H. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Inverness	Duncan Shaw, Inverness	D. Noble	A. C. McLean.
Kincardine	John Falconer	J. B. Cunningham	Charles George.
Kinross	W. K. Falconer, Kinross	W. K. Falconer	J. T. Gordon.
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	W. Nicholson	Alex. Donald.
*Lanark	Sir Thomas Munro, K.B.E.	James Annan, Lanark J. T. T. Brown, Hamilton Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B.E., Glasgow.	Capt. H. J. Despard, Hamilton.
Linlithgow	J. G. B. Henderson	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
*Midlothian	A. G. G. Asher, W.S., Edinburgh.	Robert Handyside	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Nairn	H. T. Donaldson	H. G. Strachan	John Bruce
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson	D. J. Robertson	R. Wood.
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith	R. Lendrem-Ainslie	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Perth	D. and T. B. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin.
Renfrew	J. C. Fraser	T. MacRobert, jnr., Paisley	Charles Harding.
Ross & Cromarty	W. J. Duncan, Dingwall	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Finlayson.
Roxburgh	J. Stormonth Darliug, Kelso.	T. Colledge, Halliburton	John Morren.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas	George Badger	John Morren.
Shetland	A. Sutherland	A. Sutherland	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	A. C. Buchanan	Charles Middleton.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J. M'Crone	Hugh Chisholm.
Wigtown	C. A. McLean	J. M. Adair, Stranraer	Brooke S. Cunliffe.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,548 acres, and a population (Census 1911) of 177,300 (estimated at 189,000 in 1920). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the New City Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

Lord Provost (1920–21), the Rt. Hon. Alexander Spence, O.B.E.

Town Clerk, W. H. B. Martin.

Treasurer, G. A. Johnston.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1911) of 163,891 (estimated at 167,000 in 1920). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1919 was 319,941 tons. The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library and Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 34 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

Lord Provost (1920–21), Rt. Hon. William Meff.

Town Clerk, William Gordon, LL.D.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Sheriffs-Substitute.	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal.
ABERDEEN	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	A. J. Young A. J. Louttit Laing.	David Littlejohn, LL.D.	Thos. Maclennan.
ARGYLL—				
Dunoon	John L. Wark, K.C.	Scott Moncrieff Penney	James Stewart	A. R. Nimmo.
Campbeltown	....	John M. Campbell	....	Dan. Mactaggart.
Oban	....	William Wallace, C.B.E.	....	D. M. MacKinnon
Fort William	....	R. C. Malcolm	....	Dun. Macniven.
AYR—				
Ayr	W. L. Mackenzie, K.C.	J. C. C. Broun	Wm. S. N. Patrick	R. D. Macmillan.
Kilmarnock	....	J. A. T. Robertson	....	(Vacant).
BANFF	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	John W. Moore	R. G. Shirreffs	James Kissock.
BERWICK	John Chisholm, K.C.	R. Macaulay Smith	Jas. Somerville	Sydney Hilson.
BUTE	J. M. Irvine, K.C.	T. J. Martin	T. W. Alexander	(Vacant).
CAITHNESS	J. C. Pitman, K.C.	Thomas Trotter	Robert Bruce	D. J. Henry.
CLACKMANNAN	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	J. Dean Leslie	J. W. Moir	J. B. Haig.
DUMBARTON	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	D. S. Macdiarmid	Daniel M'Bride	H. L. Yeudall.
DUMFRIES	George Morton, K.C.	Geo. Campion	John McBurnie	R. Y. Mackay.
EDINBURGH	G. L. Crole, K.C.	John C. Guy R. L. Orr, K.C. Hector Macleod.	And. Harrison	H. H. Brown.
ELGIN or MORAY	George Watt, K.C.	C. R. A. Howden	John Foster	R. B. Gordon.
FIFE—				
Cupar	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	Dudley Stuart	Robt. J. Davidson	Geo. Brander.
Dunfermline	....	F. A. Umpherston	....	John S. Soutar.
FORFAR—				
Forfar	Sir John M. Lees, K.B.E., K.C.	C. T. Gordon	C. J. Bisset	Thos. Hart.
Dundee	....	E. W. Neish	....	W. F. Macintosh.
HADDINGTON	G. L. Crole, K.C.	Hector Macleod	G. H. Stevenson	Thos. W. Todrick.
INVERNESS—				
Inverness	George Watt, K.C.	John P. Grant	Arch. A. Chisholm	Wm. Anderson.
Fort William	....	R. C. Malcolm	....	Dun. Macniven.
Portree	....	George D. Valentine	....	W. J. Rober son.
Lochmaddy	....	George D. Valentine	....	A. C. F. Davidson.
KINCARDINE	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	A. J. Young A. J. Louttit Laing	John C. Gardner	M. A. Hamilton.
KINROSS	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	F. A. Umpherston	W. K. Falconer	John S. Soutar.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	George Morton, K.C.	Laurence T. Napier	John Ogilvie	R. Waugh.
LANARK—				
Glasgow	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.	John Boyd Thos. A. Fyfe. A. S. D. Thomson. W. D. Lyell. David J. Mackenzie. B. P. Lee	Robert George Slorach.	J. D. Strathearn.
Lanark	....	William Harvey	....	Thos. Tennant.
Hamilton	....	Hay Shennan	....	Wm. Thomson.
Airdrie	....	D. S. M'Diarmid	....	A. D. Lindsay.
LINLITHGOW	G. L. Crole, K.C.	Alex. Moffatt	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Geo. S. Macnight.
NAIRN	George Watt, K.C.	C. R. A. Howden	A. Robertson, S.S.C.	James Lamb.
ORKNEY	J. C. Pitman, K.C.	J. S. Mercer	Jn. White	James Begg.
PEBLES	G. L. Crole, K.C.	Patrick Smith	R. L. Ainslie	J. W. Buchan.
PERTH	J. C. S. Sandeman, K.C.	C. P. Boswell	John Ritchie	Martin L. Howman.
RENFREW—				
Paisley	J. M. Irvine, K.C.	P. J. Blair	A. F. Lochhead	Donald Cameron.
Greenock	....	J. A. Welsh	....	William Auld.
ROSS AND CROMARTY—				
Dingwall	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C.	Hon. H. D. Gordon	Alex. Ross	Wm. Mackenzie.
Stornoway	....	William Dunbar	....	C. G. Mackenzie.
ROXBURGH	J. Chisholm, K.C.	Ronald H. Baillie	John Maclean	Sydney Hilson.
SELKIRK	J. Chisholm, K.C.	Patrick Smith	Geo. Badger	John Pollok.
STIRLING—				
Stirling	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	J. Dean Leslie	John G. Curror	James R. Archibald.
Falkirk	....	Alex. Moffatt	....	W. K. Gair.
SUTHERLAND	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C.	Geo. J. Campbell	John McCrone	David Peters.
WIGTOWN	George Morton, K.C.	George Watson	John McMillan	(Vacant.)
ZETLAND	J. C. Pitman, K.C.	J. W. Forbes	A. Sutherland	James K. Galloway.

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the chief judge, but the judge who usually sits is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is practically unlimited, whatever be the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

The Procurator-Fiscal is peculiarly a Scottish official. Criminal prosecutions are in Scotland conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputies prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriff Substitute Association* is County Buildings, Falkirk.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

ROLL OF THE CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS (203).

POPULATION—Burghal, 3,201,504; Rural, 1,559,400; Scotland, 4,760,904.
VALUATION— ,, £21,340,377; ,, £13,096,983; ,, £34,437,360.

Royal Burghs (66).

The order of the Royal Burghs on the Convention Roll is the same as in the Scots Parliament prior to the Union in 1707.

Counties of Cities and Royal Burghs.	Population, 1919.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Rate per 1,000. Deaths.	Rateable Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
EDINBURGH, Midlothn.	333,883	14·5	15·8	3,363,790	..... (*See* p. 528.)	
PERTH, Perth	35,851	12·7	15·7	243,241	*A. Wotherspoon.	John Begg.
DUNDEE, Forfar.....	181,800	16·0	18·0	1,123,520	..... (*See* p. 529.)	
ABERDEEN, Aberdeen....	163,891	16·3	15·6	981,851	..... (*See* p. 529.)	
STIRLING, Stirling.....	21,200	18·2	16·9	129,165	John Raffan.	David B. Morris.
LINLITHGOW, Lithgw....	4,003	25·8	25·1	17,891	W. Philip.	James Russell.
ST. ANDREWS, Fife	7,851	9·3	13·8	70,771	Rev. Andrew D. Sloan.	Hugh Thomson and J. C. Cautley.
GLASGOW, Lanark	1,010,805	21·2	18·1	7,853,498	..... (*See* p. 528.)	
AYR, Ayr	32,895	17·7	16·4	233,609	John M. M. Morton.	P. A. Thomson.
HADDINGTON, Hadngtn.	4,140	10·7	18·8	22,940	S. M. Ross.	G. H. Stevenson.
DYSART, Fife	4,159	18·5	16·4	14,692	J. C. McLeod.	James Herd.
KIRKCALDY, Fife	39,601	17·4	16·3	280,398	Alexander Kilgour.	Wm. L. Macindoe.
MONTROSE, Forfar	10,926	17·0	21·9	57,787	R. Thomson.	James Cumming.
CUPAR, Fife.....	4,380	11·8	15·1	27,750	J. Stark.	J. L. Anderson.
ANSTRUTHER EASTER, Fife.	1,059	11·3	9·8	6,245	Thomas Cunningham.	Charles Henderson Maxwell.
DUMFRIES, Dumfries ...	16,061	20·9	20·5	95,458	T. S. Macaulay.	R. A. Grierson; John Grierson.
INVERNESS, Inverness...	22,216	19·5	18·9	139,121	Donald McDonald.	K. MacDonald.
BURNTISLAND, Fife	5,000	21·1	16·0	30,000	G. O. Kinninmouth.	R. Brown; J. P. Gilmour.
INVERKEITHING, Fife ...	3,291	19·8	13·5	33,107	James D. Wyllie.	John R. Menzies
KINGHORN, Fife.....	1,550	19·7	19·5	9,656	Thomas Hutton.	James Inglis.
BRECHIN, Forfar	8,439	13·3	16·4	37,605	George Henderson.	T. Maule Guthrie.
IRVINE, Ayr	10,111	28·1	19·4	58,491	Walter Muir.	David Gillies.
JEDBURGH, Roxburgh ...	2,752	11·5	22·6	15,540	William Oliver.	T. C. Halliburton.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Kirkc.	2,386	17·8	13·2	11,012	W. A. Miller.	John Gibson.
WIGTOWN, Wigtown ...	1,368	17·9	12·4	6,396	Ebenezer Shaw.	John Black.
PITTENWEEM, Fife	1,912	17·7	11·5	6,411	John Smart.	A. C. Mackintosh.
DUNFERMLINE, Fife	34,700	28·6	18·1	215,579	James Norval.	Andrew Shearer.
ANSTRUTHER WESTER, Fife.	559	10·7	22·5	2,685	John Porter.	Charles Henderson Maxwell.
SELKIRK, Selkirk	5,946	8·9	12·1	31,671	John Roberts, jun.	John Pollok.
DUMBARTON, Dumbartn	25,000	26·9	18·2	101,268	John Buchanan.	Alex. Roberts.
RENFREW, Renfrew	12,559	23·4	13·9	75,545	Daniel Ferguson.	Andrew R. Harper.
DUNBAR, Haddington ...	3,346	20·6	17·5	24,446	Robert Aitken.	John D. Brooke.
LANARK, Lanark	7,182	20·8	13·4	33,840	William Lamb.	James Annan.
ABERBROTHOCK, Forfar.	21,000	...	...	98,462	A. C. Anderson.	Robert Finlayson.
ELGIN, Elgin	8,656	13·0	13·5	47,130	W. Ramsay.	A. G. Cockburn.
PEEBLES, Peebles	5,714	8·7	16·6	35,513	James Forrester, O.B.E.	James W. Buchan, LL.B.
CRAIL, Fife	1,096	19·4	13·6	6,353	John Scott.	Charles Henderson Maxwell.
TAIN, Ross & Cromarty.	1,600	14·1	13·9	8,040	James Maitland.	J. S. Cormack.
CULROSS, Fife	456	19·7	5·4	3,411	J. A. E. Cuninghame.	Alfred J. Ross.
BANFF, Banff	3,991	17·6	16·2	15,775	Adam Walker.	Alexander Brodie.
WHITHORN, Wigtown ...	1,171	13·6	14·9	3,781	W. Shanks.	W. C. Lawrie.
FORFAR, Forfar	10,909	13·2	17·7	47,745	James Moffat.	A. MacHardy.
ROTHESAY, Bute	9,299	11·1	11·1	86,431	James McMillan	Robert D. Whyte.
NAIRN, Nairn.....	4,487	16·1	16·6	24,661	K. Macrae.	Alex. Storm.

Counties of Cities and Royal Burghs.	Population, 1919.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
Forres, Elgin	4,421	21·8	16·8	22,065	R. J. Douglas, O.B.E.	Robt. Urquhart, Jr.
Rutherglen, Lanark	24,319	18·5	14·1	136,457	John McCallum.	Geo. Gray.
Nth. Berwick. Hdngtn.	3,247	10·6	11·9	40,122	Peter Farquharson.	A. D. Wallace.
Cullen, Banff	1,992	19·2	13·5	5,738	John Forbes.	Wm. C. Paterson
Lauder, Berwick	659	17·2	22·0	3,182	S. H. Lindsay.	George Rankin.
Kilrenny, Fife	2,557	12·3	7·8	5,844	Alexander Black.	C. H. Maxwell.
Annan, Dumfries	10,024	23·3	17·6	22,418	Thomas Hy. Foster.	Murray Little.
Lochmaben, Dumfries	1,056	15·9	23·3	3,870	R. T. Laidlaw.	John B. McNish.
Sanquhar, Dumfries	1,508	17·7	17·3	6,500	F. R. Tweddel.	William Forsyth.
New Galloway, Kirkc.	376	12·6	20·9	1,602	Dr. Cowan.	Alex. Milroy.
Dingwall, Ross & Cr.	2,639	20·1	16·0	14,550	Hector Crawford.	J. S. M. and W. S. Dewar.
Dornoch, Sutherland	741	16·6	13·9	4,950	George McIntosh.	H. M. Mackay.
Queensferry, Lithgw.	1,846	22·4	14·6	13,182	Alex. Morison.	Peter Miller.
Fortrose, Ross & Cr.	970	11·7	8·3	5,228	Rodk. Maclennan.	John Henderson.
Kintore, Aberdeen	818	21·4	15·5	3,326	John Smith.	J. H. Edwards.
Inverurie, Aberdeen	3,960	16·0	12·3	18,725	James Skinner.	John Kellas.
Inveraray, Argyll	533	12·3	19·3	2,384	John Gilmour.	R. S. Corrigall.
Wick, Caithness	9,086	12·9	14·6	34,324	David Sandison.	Alexander Bruce.
Kirkwall, Orkney	3,809	26·1	14·9	19,511	John White.	W. J. Heddle.
Inverbervie, Kncrdn.	1,173	21·7	28·1	4,801	D. C. Boath.	John Falconer.
Stranraer, Wigtown	6,444	19·9	19·1	30,528	R. B. Dyer.	John Bennoch.
Campbeltown, Argyll	7,625	21·2	17·3	40,660	John Colvill.	Thos. Mackelvie.

Ancient Royal Burghs (4).

Royal Burghs not on the Roll of the Scots Parliament at the Union in 1707, but admitted to the Roll of the Convention by agreement under Act of Parliament, 1895. Order alphabetical.

Ancient Royal Burghs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Provost.	Town Clerk.
Auchtermuchty, Fife	1,883	5·2	12·3	5,563	Alex. Muir.	A. E. Grosset.
Earlsferry, Fife	322	6·5	16·7	3,694	Robert Cumming.	T. D. Murray.
Falkland, Fife	830	6·2	18·8	3,279	Charles Jackson.	Alex. Anderson.
Newburgh, Fife	1,975	11·4	10·3	9,882	Geo. Anderson.	A. M. Sneddon.

Burghs of Barony and Regality, and other Burghs (133).

Parliamentary Burghs (15).

Admitted to the Roll of the Convention by Act of Parliament, 1879. Order alphabetical.

Parliamentary Burghs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Provost.	Town Clerk.
Airdrie, Lanark	24,388	27·8	16·8	102,600	Alex. Frew.	Thomas Thomson.
Coatbridge, Lanark	43,287	27·9	18·7	227,130	J. Lavell.	John Alston.
Cromarty, Ross & Cr.	1,900	29·4	15·4	4,234	James Reid.	D. M. Junor.
Falkirk, Stirling	33,569	19·9	16·8	154,500	J. Gordon Russell.	A. Balfour Gray.
Galashiels, Selkirk	14,529	12·2	13·5	77,994	R. Watson.	J. B. Lumsden.
Greenock, Renfrew	75,140	26·5	18·1	533,085	Thomas Mitchell.	Andrew Nimmo.
Hamilton, Lanark	38,644	27·6	16·8	176,244	Sir Henry S. Keith.	P. M. Kirkpatrick.
Hawick, Roxburgh	16,877	14·3	17·8	87,986	G. Heron Wilson, O.B.E.	R. & J. R. Purdom.
Kilmarnock, Ayr	34,729	18·7	17·1	177,817	James Smith.	Wm. Middlemas.
Leith, Midlothian	80,488	20·3	16·6	610,769	John Allan Lindsay.	J. A. Greig.
Musselburgh, Mdlthn.	15,934	21·4	14·3	72,780	Alex Mitchell.	John Richardson.
Oban, Argyll	5,557	15·3	13·9	46,338	D. McD. Skinner.	Alexander S. Black.
Paisley, Renfrew	87,700	19·8	15·1	441,273	William Lang.	Jas. F. Johnstone.
Peterhead, Aberdeen	14,300	19·4	14·2	56,488	James H. Catto.	A. Clark Martin.
Port Glasgow, Rnfrw.	22,000	31·6	21·0	93,170	U. Mackie.	Andrew Paton.

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,531 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26′ and 55° 21′ N. latitude and from 5° 25′ to 10° 30′ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to. W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head), is 174 miles.

The population at the census of 1911 was 4,390,219, a decrease of 68,556 since the preceding census of 1901.

Relief.—The island is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone in the North; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.) in the North-East; the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal in the North-West; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway in the West; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West; and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford in the South.

Hydrography.—The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir*, *Nore*, and *Barrow* to Waterford Harbour.

As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough *Neagh* (150 square miles) in the north-east, is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Bodery*, *Forbes*, *Ree*, and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne* and *Erne*, in the central plain; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara*, and *Conn* in the north; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*.

Climate.—The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who eventually established themselves in the north of the neighbouring island.

Legendary History. — According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster, and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.—Christianity appears to have been known to many of the people of Ireland before the 4th century A.D., although it did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. *St. Patrick* was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Northmen.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (Land of the Irish), the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster being survivals of the Norse *Ulaidstadr*, *Laigin-stadr* and *Muman-stadr*. The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes.

The Anglo-Norman Invasion.—In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruadvi O'Connor (the *ardri*, or high king, of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*. Strongbow landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually

settled, after marriage with Dermod's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles. In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by *Robert Poyning*, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland, and in Elizabeth's reign the conquest of the island was completed. In the time of James I. an apparently trivial incident, the introduction of the *potato* (1616), profoundly influenced the future of the nation, as it required little labour to cultivate, and "Raleigh's fatal gift" soon became so much the main food of the Irish that a potato famine caused almost universal starvation. In the same reign also many of the leading families of the north-eastern counties fled the country after participation in an abortive rebellion, and their lands were distributed amongst English and Scottish colonists, adherents of the Reformed Church, the number of Protestant settlers constantly increasing in succeeding years in spite of racial and religious estrangements with the Roman Catholic Celts. *Cromwell's* campaign in Ireland (1649–1650) was carried on with ruthless cruelty and universal military success, terminating in the subjugation of the kingdom and the legislative union with England, but further estrangement was caused between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Colonists. At the Revolution of 1688 the Protestants adhered to the cause of William and Mary, and *William III.* defeated the Roman Catholic adherents of James II. at the *Battle of the Boyne* (July 1, 1690) and at the *Battle of Aughrim* (July 12, 1691). The Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 found no adherents in Ireland, but various insurrections took place in the 18th century, culminating in the rebellion of 1798, after the suppression of which the *Act of Union* (Jan. 1, 1801) combined the Irish and British legislatures. Catholic Emancipation was enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1829, and extensive relief works were carried out to mitigate the severities of famine from 1831–1847. In 1845 the population reached its highest point (8,295,061) of whom the vast majority were dependent for food on the success of the potato crop.

Home Rule.—The demand for a separate Parliament for Ireland was first advanced at Westminster by an Irish party under the leadership of *Isaac Butt* (born 1813, died 1879), who was succeeded by *Charles Stewart Parnell* (born 1846, died 1891) by whose efforts the necessity of granting a measure of Home Rule to Ireland was impressed upon one of the great political parties of Great Britain. After many failures to pass a Bill through both Houses of Parliament a Home Rule Bill was eventually placed on the Statute Book in 1914, with a suspensory clause for the duration of the War. In the later stages of the War, however, the extreme party of Irish politicians developed their organization under the name of *Sinn Fein* ("Ourselves Alone") and demanded complete severance from Great Britain and the recognition of an Irish Republic. Various efforts have been made by the Cabinet to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem, which is complicated by the separatist demands of the extremists (who are in open rebellion against the Government), and the desire of the Protestants of Ulster to remain united with Great Britain, with the additional problem of the minorities of Protestants in the Southern counties. A Home Rule Bill, in lieu of that placed on the Statute Book in 1914, was before Parliament in 1920.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN IRELAND.

Hereditary Chief Butler in Ireland, Marquess of Ormonde.

Hereditary Seneschal or Lord High Steward in Ireland, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, K.C.V.O.

Honorary Physicians, Sir John Moore, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., D.L.; Sir Wm. Whitla, M.D. (Q.U.B.).

Honorary Surgeons, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Myles, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; C. Y. Pearson, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng.

Honorary Surgeon Oculist, J. B. Story, M.B., B.Ch.

OFFICE OF ARMS AND CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK,
Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle.

[*For List of Knights and other Officers of the Order of St. Patrick, see p.* 151.]

Ulster King of Arms and Registrar of the Order of St. Patrick, Maj. Sir N. R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A. £600

Athlone Pursuivant and Deputy Ulster, G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., LL.B., K.C. ..... £20 and £50

Registrar of the Office of Arms, T. U. Sadleir, M.A.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

His Excellency Field-Marshal the Right Honourable John Denton Pinkstone, 1st Viscount French, G.M.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *born* 1852; sworn in May 11, 1918 ..... £20,000

THE VICE-REGAL HOUSEHOLD.

£4,739.

Private Secretary (vacant) £829

Ulster King of Arms, Major Sir N. R. Wilkinson, C.V.O., F.S.A.

Comptroller and Master of the Stables, Capt. R. S. W. R. Wyndham-Quin, M.C. 600

Military Sec., Capt. the Hon Chas. Mulholland, D.S.O., O.B.E. 400

A.D.Cs., Capt. B. McE. A. Hay; Capt. Sir Gerald Burke, Bart. (*extra*); Capt. G. R. C. Wyndham, M.C. (*extra*); Capt. Hon. C. H. G. Mulholland, D.S.O., O.B.E. (each £250); Capt. J. de Pret, M.C. (*extra*).

Physicians in Ordinary, E. Macdowel Cosgrave, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.; and James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Surgeons in Ordinary, F. Conway Dwyer, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; and E. H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Surgeon to Household, Sir W. I. de Courcy Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. £100

Surg. Oculist, H. C. Mooney, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Surg.-Dentists, G. J. Goldie, L.D.S., L.R.C.P. Edin.; S. Nalty Manning, L.D.S. (R.C.S.I.).

Dean of Chapel Royal, Very Rev. C. W. O'H. Mease, M.A. 285

THE IRISH EXECUTIVE AND SUBSIDIARY SERVICES.

CHIEF SECRETARY AND PRIVY COUNCIL,

Dublin Castle.—£29,604, with £50,000 grants towards the higher education of ex-officers and men of like standing.

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., K.C., M.P. £4,425
Private Secretary, C. J. Greig £300
Joint Under-Secretaries, Rt. Hon. James MacMahon; Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, W. Doolin £150
Assist. Under-Sec. and Clerk of Privy Council, A. W. Cope, C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Edward Clark £1,200
Assistant Secretary G. G. Whiskard (*temp.*).
Principals, C. M. Martin Jones; G. C. Duggan, O.B.E.; J. Brennan; N. G. Loughnane, £700 to £900; *Asst. Principals*, W. Doolin; G. T. Fidler; L. N. B. Odgers (*temp.*); F. D. Fairgrieve, £200 to £500

Irish Office in London,

Old Queen Street, S.W.

Chief Clerk, S. M. Power, C.B.
Draftsman of Parly. Bills, Sir F. N. Greer, C.B., K.C. £1,200

Law Officers.—£69,954.

Attorney General, Rt. Hon. Denis Henry, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Solicitor General, Daniel M. Wilson, K.C., M.P. £2,000
Chief Crown Solicitor, Sir H. A. Wynne, LL.D. £1,200

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Custom House, Dublin.—£1,729,441.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Vice-Pres., Rt. Hon. Sir H. A. Robinson, Bt., K.C.B. £1,800
Private Secretary, Jasper Hurson £150
Other Members, Under-Secretary for Ireland; E. Coey Bigger, M.D. (*Medical*); E. Bourke, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Adviser, Sir G. T. B. Vanston, K.C., LL.D. £1,000
Secretary, A. R. Parlas, M.A. £1,000
Assist. Sec., E. W. Leach £800
Principal Clerks, E. W. Leach; J. L. S. Smith; A. D. Codling; W. Corbitt; M. D. McAuliffe £600 to £700
Deputy Principals, G. A. Mahon, LL.B.; W. H. Wilson; H. Diamond; R. E. Beckerson; G. J. W. Stephens £300 to £600
Inspectors, E. A. Saunderson, C.B.; C. H. O'Conor; R. P. FitzPatrick; J. F. MacCabe, D.S.O.; F. J. McCarthy; R. J. Pack-Beresford; A. P. Delany; Alfred Tennyson; A. Robinson, B.L.; F. E. D'Alton £500 to £700
Medical Inspectors, Brendan MacCarthy; E. F. Stephenson; R. P. McDonnell; A. D. Clinch; N. C. Patrick; J. McCloy, £500 to £700; Mrs. Florence Dillon (*temp.*) £420
Chief Engineering Insp., P. C. Cowan, D.SC., M.I.C.E. £900
Member Housing Committee, Hugh A. Law.
Engineering Inspectors, A. D. Price, M.I.C.E. £400 to £600; L. E. H. Deane (*Senior Architect*), £400 to £500; C. L. Robinson (*Architect*) ....£300 to £400
Inspector of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A. £900
Auditors, R. J. Newell, B.L.; C. D. Barry, B.L.; Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; Maj. G. M. Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn; St. J. Considine; J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan, LL.D.; R. J. Baker; R. Grubb, B.L.; Maurice Cosgrave, B.L.; E. P. McCarron, B.L.; A. C. Ellis, LL.B., B.L.; W. Boughey, LL.D.; D. L. Clarke; J. B. Butler; Capt. J. F. Miley £400 to £800

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

33 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Minister, for Ireland, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Chairman, Irish Council, E. Coey Bigger, M.D.
Secretary, Maj. George A. Harris, D.S.O.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£546,257, and for Science and Art, £211,415.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
V.-Pres., Rt. Hon. Hugh T. Barry, M.P. £1,350
Secretary, T. P. Gill £1,800
Assist.-Secs., John Rich Campbell, B.SC. (*Agric.*); G. Fletcher, F.G.S. (*Tech. Inst.*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Dep. do. (Agric.), J. S. Gordon, O.B.E., B.SC. £950
Chief Clerk, H. G. Smith, M.A., LL.D. ....£700 to £900
Supt. of Stats. & Intelgce., J. Hooper, B.A. £600 to £700
Senr. Staff Officer, J. V. Coyle, B.L. .....£500 to £600

Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums,

Dublin Castle.
(Provided for in vote for Chief Secretary's Office.)
Inspectors, T. I. Considine, F.R.C.P.I.; W. R. Dawson, M.D. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Staff Officer, J. Smith ..... £350 to £450

General Prisons Board,

Dublin Castle.—£182,017.

Chairman, Max. S. Green £1,200
Vice-Chairman, The MacDermot, D.L. £1,000
Medical Member, C. J. McCormack, L.R.C.P. & S.I. £250
Inspector, H. J. Chippendall .....£500 to £600
Secretary, S. H. Douglas, I.S.O. .....£450 to £550
Contr. of Industries, E. Metcalfe, I.S.O. ..£400 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, J. J. Rafter .....£350 to £450
Staff Clerk, J. White .....£300 to £400

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Dublin Castle.—£125,874.

Inspector, C. J. McCormack, L.R.C.P. & S.I. £600 to £800

General Register Office,

Charlemont House, Dublin.—£20,053.

Registrar-Gen., Sir William J. Thompson £1,000
Sec. and Asst. Regr.-Gen., D.S. Doyle, LL.B. £600 to £800
Medical Supt. of Statistics, N. M. Falkiner, M.D. £550
Supts., G. A. Newnham; J. T. Dewar ..£350 to £500
Insp. of Registration, R. A. Cammack, B.A. £300 to £550

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. P. Walsh £400 to £700
Asst. to do., M. Killeen. .....£250 to £400

Inspectors, &c.

Agriculture, J. H. Hinchcliff, PH.D.; G. H. Pethybridge, £800; E. Gallagher; J. Pimlott, F.H.A.S.; A. Poole Wilson; A. C. Forbes; A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S.; F. C. Mason, M.R.C.V.S.; H. Hunter, B.SC. £400 to £600; M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S., £600; J. Johnston, A.R.C.SC.I.; W. S. Irving; D. Twomey, A.R.C.SC.I.; J. Getty, A.R.C.SC.I.; W. F. Prendergast, A.R.C.SC.I.; G. Robinson; J. Crozier, £300 to £400; B. G. Whelan £200 to £400
Tech. Instr., W. V. Dixon, B.A., £600 to £800; R. Turnbull, B.SC.; P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A.; H. Garrett, PH.D.,; J. J. McCaffery £400 to £600; W. T. Macartney Filgate, £300 to £400; C. P. McGann; E. P. Barrett, B.SC.; J. Ingram, B.SC.; W. G. Pirie, M.A.; R. N. Sheridan; J. P. M. Hackett ....£200 to £400
Fisheries, E. W. L. Holt (*Chief*), £700 to £900; C. Green, B.A.; R. H. Lee .....£400 to £600
Vet. Ch. Inspr., D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S. £700 to £900
Superintending Vet. Insps., F. Kerr; J. H. Norris; J. Purdy; W. W. Malone .....£400 to £600
Economic Geologist, E. St. J. Lyburn, A.R.C.SC.I. £500
Chief Agri. Analyst (vacant).

Institutions of Science and Art.

Acting Director of Museum, R. F. Scharff, PH.D. £700
Keepers of Museum, R. F. Scharff, PH.D., £600; J. J. Buckley; E. C. P. Armstrong, F.S.A. £400 to £550
Libn., National Library, T. W. Lyster, M.A. £650
Headmaster, School of Art, G. Atkinson £600 to £700
Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Sir F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A. £550

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Professors:—*Agriculture*, James Wilson, M.A., B.SC.; *Botany*, T. Johnson, D.SC., F.L.S.; *Chemistry (acting)*, W. E. Adeney, D.SC., F.I.C.; *Engineering*, H. H. Jeffcott, B.A., B.A.I.; *Geology*, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; *Mathematics*, W. McFadden Orr, M.A., F.R.S.; *Physics*, W. Brown, B.SC.; *Zoology*, G. H. Carpenter, B.SC., £600 to £700; *Forestry*, A. Henry, M.A., F.L.S. £400 to £600
Lecturers:—*Organic Chemistry*, A. O'Farrelly, M.A.; *Agricultural Chemistry*, George Stephenson; *Agricultural Biology* (vacant); *Engineering*, John Taylor, M.A.; *Physics*, F. E. Hackett, M.A., PH.D.; *Physical & Metallurgical Chemistry*, A. G. Leonard, B.SC., PH.D.; *Mathematics*, J. P. Johnston, M.A., D.SC. £350 to £450
Registrar, P. A. E. Dowling, M.A. ..... £300 to £450

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND, Pembroke Road, Dublin.

Principal & Prof. of Medicine, J. F. Craig £600 to £800

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.

Director of Survey, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S. £100
Senior Geologist, W. B. Wright, B.A., F.G.S. £500 to £600
Geologist, T. Halliday, B.A. .....£120 to £400

UNDER BOARDS WHOSE MEMBERS ARE, WITH EXCEPTIONS IN EACH CASE SPECIFIED, UNPAID.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD,
23 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Income (1918-19).—(1) £41,250, being Interest on Grant (£1,500,000) from Irish Church Surplus; (2) £20,000 from Irish Development Grant; and (3) Parliamentary Grant making up the balance of £250,000.

Permanent Members, Sir Henry Doran; W. L. Micks, M.A. ..... each £2,000

Secretary, J. R. O'Brien £900

Chief Clerk, F. S. Sheridan, B.L. £600

Solicitor, J. O'Connor £900

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Land Inspr., H. R. Vereker £900

Senior Land Insprs., F. G. T. Gahan; L. Edmunds, O.B.E.; C. F. Kelly; A. H. McLean .... each £600

Supt. Surveyor, R. Freestone £600

Inspr. of Industries, J. G. Phelan £550

PRIMARY EDUCATION.
National Education Board,
Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin.

£2,721,356, of which £44,160 is for Administration.

Resident Commr., (vacant) £1,500

Secretaries, W. J. Dilworth, M.A., £850 to £1,000; A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, M.A. ..... £800 to £1,000

Accountant, D. Frizzell £850

Chief Inspectors, J. McNeill, B.A.; T. P. O'Connor, B.A. ..... £750 to £800

Examiners, W. J. Purcell, £520 to £700; W. Bright, LL.D.; R. E. Fisher ..... £520 to £600

SECONDARY EDUCATION.
Intermediate Education Board,
2 Hume Street, Dublin.

Income.—(1) Interest (in 1919, £34,624) on Securities £1,198,095) representing Grant of £1,000,000 from Irish Church Surplus and Savings; (2) Grant (in 1919, £46,567) from Local Taxation Account; (3) also distributes annual Parliamentary Grant of £40,000 toward salaries of secondary school teachers; and (4) an additional grant of £50,000 for Intermediate Education.

Asst. Commissioners, W. F. Butler, M.A.; W. A. Houston, M.A.

Inspectors, R. C. B. Kerin, B.A.; Ernest Ensor, M.A.; J. J. O'Neill, M.A.; J. E. Maguire, M.A.; Thos. Rea, M.A.; William Miller, SC.D.; John Bithrey, M.A.; George Nicholls, M.A.

Chief Clerk, W. H. Dunlop, F.S.A.A.

Accountant, H. G. McGarry.

Endowed Schools Commission,
Dublin Castle.—£892.

Secretary, Stanislaus Murphy, LL.B., B.L. £525

NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND,
Leinster Lawn, Dublin.—£4,150.

Director, Capt. R. L. Douglas £500

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS,
2 Kildare Place, Dublin.—£3,937.

Joint Secretaries, Thomas Bodkin, B.L.; Capt. T. J. D. Atkinson, O.B.E., B.L. ..... each £600 to £700

Clerk and Book-keeper, Alan Rayner .... £150 to £450

BRANCHES OF UNITED KINGDOM SERVICES, OR CONTROLLED BY DEPARTMENTS IN LONDON.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,
Custom House, Port of Dublin.

Customs.

Collectors, J. Langan (*Dublin*), £800; J. W. Crook (*Waterford*) and J. Dawson (*Newry*) .. £320 to £450

Surveyors (*Port of Dublin*), L. M. Balfe, D. T. Jewell, £550; J. Halligan £470

Excise.

Collectors, J. Langan (*Dublin*), £800; J. W. Malcolm (*Dundalk*), A. H. Woods (*Kilkenny*) .. £500 to £650

Surveyor (*Dublin*), H. Craig £450

Customs and Excise.

Collectors, G. S. Sterling (*Belfast*), £700 to £800; M. J. Counahan (*Cork*), E. Marrable (*Galway*), H. Jenochio (*Limerick*), J. Horrihane (*Londonderry*). £500 to £650

INLAND REVENUE, Custom House, Dublin.

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax, Richard J. Martin £1,200

Chief Clerk, B. Collins ..... £750 to £900

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller of Stamps and Income Tax, and Asst. Regr. of Jt.-Stk. Cos., S. Minnis .... £850 to £1,000

Committee Clerk, Arthur W. Beatty .... £600 to £800

Senior Clerks, T. F. Lynch; H. Eckersley, £450 to £550; W. Abbott; P. Hughes ..... £350 to £450

Estate Duty Office,
Dublin.

Regr. of Death Duties, Arthur Whewell £850 to £1,000

Principal Clerks, T. J. Maguire; J. Roche £600 to £800

Assistant do., M. Kelly, £580; H. H. Grace; A. F. Plunkett; J. Brown £550

Senior Examiners, J. A. Carroll; C. F. Sweeny; T. Jack; R. J. Mackrell; E. Collins .... £350 to £500

POST OFFICE,
General Post Office, Sackville Street, Dublin.

Secretary, S. G. Forsythe ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerk, J. J. Coonan ..... £600 to £800

Principal Clerks, J. Cahalan; P. J. Keawell; J. Booth £440 to £540

1st Class Clerks, J. M. Stephenson; J. J. Ridler; M. G. H. Freehill; J. Ross ..... £315 to £430

Telephone Superintendent, F. Cowley .... £500 to £600

Solicitor, G. H. Reid ..... £600 to £900

Accountant, E. M. Browne ..... £600 to £750

Examiner, P. Mackesy ..... £500 to £600

Book-keeper, H. N. Bowesman ..... £500 to £570

Cashier, J. P. O'Connor ..... £440 to £500

Principal Clerk, R. R. Jones ..... £440 to £500

1st Class Clerks, H. J. Knowles; J. S. Plaisted; W. G. Woodman; E. Ellis; S. J. Harrison; E. A. Ingram ..... £315 to £430

Contr., Dublin Postal Distr., H.J.Tipping £550 to £700

Do., Telegraph Office, J. J. Kenny ..... £470 to £530

Superintendg. Engrs., Col. E. V. Turner, R.E; E. Turner ..... £520 to £700

Surveyor, R. Bradford ..... £650 to £900

TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE,
Dublin Castle.—£6,334.

Treasury Remembrancer, M. F. Headlam £1,200

Chief Clerk, O. Campbell ..... £600 to £800

Clerk, E. Fahy, B.L. £500

Examiners, P. J. Walsh, B.A. (as senior £50 extra); J. V. Fahy; H. Ashton ..... £180 to £350

National Teachers' Superannuation.
Dublin Castle—£2,082.

Superintendent, The Treasury Remembrancer.

First Clerk, James Duncan ..... £400 to £600

VALUATION AND BOUNDARY SURVEY,
6 Ely Place, Dublin.—£54,439.

Acting Commissioner, James Carroll £1,000

Chief Valuer, John Carbury ..... £550 to £700

Head Valuer, Finance Act Branch, William J. Ward £550 to £700

Chief Clerk, Alfred Beckett ..... £400 to £600

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
51 St. Stephen's Green East, Dublin.—£557,367 for Works, Buildings, &c.; £59,054 for Railways; and £71,784 for Administration.

Chairman, Sir G. A. Stevenson, K.C.B., C.V.O. .. £1,500

Commissioners, Sir Philip Hanson, C.B.; Thomas P. Le Fanu, C.B. ..... each £1,200

Secretary, J. J. Healy .....£650 to £800
Assist. Secretary, G. E. Shanahan .....£500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. Healy; George Price, LL.D.; S. W. Strange; T. Cassedy .....£350 to £500
Accountant, J. L. Collins .....£600 to £800
Heads of Divisions, J. Halligan; C. G. Herbert; T. McInerny .....£420 to £550
Engineer, T. M. Batchen, M.I.C.E. .....£750 to £900
Assist. do., C. H. Olley, M.I.C.E. .....£400 to £600
2nd Assist. do., J. Chaloner Smith .....£300 to £400
Solr. & Treasury Solr. in Ireland, P. Coll .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Surveyor of Buildings, A. Robinson, M.V.O., C.B.E. £800
Asst. Prin. Survrs., W. M. Paton, A.R.I.B.A.; A. K. Brown; E. Twist; H. Allbery, A.R.I.B.A.; M. J. Burke .....£400 to £500

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Dublin Branch, Custom House.

Superintendent, H. E. Pitman .....£450 to £600
Deputy do., A. J. Webber .....£300 to £400
Technical Officer, J. E. H. Wilson .....£200 to £350
Editor, Printer & Publishers of Dublin Gazette, A. Thom & Co., Ltd., 87-89 Mid. Abbey Street, Dublin.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Irish Commission.

Pembroke Ho. Up. Mount St., Dublin.—£433,745.

Chairman, Sir Joseph A. Glynn £1,500
Private Secretary, J. B. Shortt £100
Commrs., Wm. J. Maguire, M.D., and Mrs. M. L. Dickie, M.A., LL.B., each £1,000 to £1,200; Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.
Secretary, John Houlihan .....£850 to £1,000
Assistant Secretary, Pierce Kent .....£550 to £700
Accountant, D. P. Gallagher .....£550 to £700
1st Class Clerks and Asst. Accts., J. A. Duffy; V. J. Fielding; J. E. Finn; J. Fitzgerald; J. A. McCarron; A. F. J. Moran; C. J. Murphy .....£350 to £500
Medl. Offrs., J. O'Donoghue; Chas. Dickson .....£550 to £700
Assistant Medical Officer, Seamus O'Beirn £350
Legal Adviser, Hugh Horan .....£500 to £600
Actuary, J. G. Kyd.

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, Cecil H. Darley .....£550 to £700
Inspectors, J. Cassedy; S. Chandillon; T. Roche; T. Concannon; G. A. Armstrong .....£350 to £500

Friendly Societies Registry.

12 Sth. Frederick St., Dublin.

Asst. Regr. for Ireland, D. O'C. Miley £360

BOARD OF TRADE.

Marine Department.

26 and 27 Eden Quay, Dublin, and Victoria Rd, Cork.

Principal District Officer for Ireland, Capt. M. H. Clarke, R.N.R.
Senior Surveyor, T. D. Taylor.
Senior Engineer & Examiner, G. Shott.
BELFAST.—*Ship Surveyors*, W. H. Chantler, T. Dickerson; *Engineer Surveyors*, W. C. Ward, J. S. Herriot, N. S. Couch.
LONDONDERRY.—*Engineer Surveyor*, T. Kendall.
CORK.—*Engr. Surveyor*, G. M. Gray; *Ship Surveyor*, R. Blake.
QUEENSTOWN.—*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt. E. J. Sharpe; *Medical Officer*, W. McLean, M.D.
Royal Naval Reserve, Dublin.
Registrar, H. M. Hambling, R.N.R.
Royal Naval Reserve, Cork.
Registrar, John George Clements, R.N.R.

Labour Exchange and Unemployment Insurance.

Lord Edward St., Dublin.

Divl. Offr. for Ireland, Major T. W. M. Fuge .....£600 to £800
Asst. do., B. J. Gwynn .....£350 to £500

Commissioners of Irish Lights,

D'Olier Street, Dublin.

Scientific Adviser, Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S.
Secretary, Hubert G. Cook.
Inspector of Lights, Commr. W. H. Davis, R.N.R.
Engineer & Supt., C. W. Scott, B.A.I.
Asst. do., S. W. Nugent, B.A.
Accountant, C. P. R. James.

Branch of Ministry of Transport.

19 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

Director-Gen. of Transport (Ireland), (vacant).
Directors, J. Ingram, P. Wharton.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1891-1918.

Products.	Quinquennial Average Prices.					Annual Prices.								
	1890-1894.		1895-1899.		1900-1904.		1905-1909.		1910-1914.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.....cwt.	6	6¼	6	4½	6	5½	7	4½	7	8¼	14	1	16	4	17	0
Oats ..... ,,	6	4	5	1¼	5	7½	5	10¾	6	4	11	3	15	2	16	5
Barley ..... ,,	6	11½	6	8	7	0¾	7	2¼	7	5½	14	7	15	7	17	2
Hay ..... ,,	3	1¼	2	5	3	0	3	0½	3	2¼	4	9¼	5	5	6	11½
Potatoes ..... ,,	2	11½	2	10¾	3	2¾	3	2¼	3	6	5	5	7	7¾	5	6¾
Grass Seeds ..... ,,	...		7	7¾	11	10¼	11	11¾	11	4	14	2	19	3	39	2
Butter ..... ,,	96	5	89	9	94	11	101	4	105	6	161	3	204	3	238	6
Pork ..... ,,	44	1½	39	2¾	46	1¾	50	9½	58	0	89	9	125	0	146	0
Flax .....14 lb.	6	7½	5	6½	6	7½	6	10½	8	4½	23	2	26	8	30	10
Wool .....lb.	0	9¼	0	8½	0	6⅞	0	10¾	0	11¼	1	4	1	6	1	6½
Eggs 120	...		6	6¼	6	9½	8	3½	9	3½	15	4	21	2	35	7
Beef .....cwt.	53	10	53	2	56	3	55	3	60	9	95	9	123	9	134	3
Mutton ..... ,,	60	5	60	8	62	11	64	11	65	9	97	6	117	3	134	9
Store Cattle :—																
1 to 2 years ...head	115	6	124	11	138	7	142	11	169	3	256	3	299	3	325	3
2 to 3 years ... ,,	177	10	177	1	194	2	197	2	226	0	354	6	420	9	471	0
3 and over..... ,,	224	6	222	0	250	3	251	3	263	6	426	6	519	0	599	9
Springers ..... ,,	263	5	253	6	270	5	274	11	300	0	459	0	575	0	669	3
Sheep :—																
Lambs under 1 year... ,,	24	9	24	6	24	8	27	4	26	3	43	3	48	0	55	0
,, 1 to 2 years ,,	33	10	33	5	35	3	40	1	34	6	53	9	61	6	78	0
,, 2 and over ,,	38	1	35	5	37	9	40	2	34	6	56	3	59	3	79	6

THE IRISH JUDICIARY, MAGISTRACY, AND POLICE.

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

House of Lords.

[For Constitution *see* p. 267.]

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN IRELAND,

Four Courts, Dublin.—£182,759 (not including the salaries of the Judges, which are a charge upon the Consolidated Fund).

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.—Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, and Master of the Rolls.

Lords Justices.—Rt. Hon. Stephen Ronan (1915); Rt. Hon. James O'Connor (1918) ...each £4,000

Regr. and Clk. of Errors, R. C. de Versan, K.C. £1,200

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir James H. M. Campbell, Bart. (1918) £6,000

Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper and Permanent Secretary, Gerald Horan, K.C. £900

Private Secretary, Col. W. M. Campbell £500

Chief Clerk, Edwd. D MacLaughlin, LL.B. £1,000

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor, M.A. (1912) £4,000

Registrar, Patrick J. Hogan, M.A. £1,000

Chief Clerk, Edward W. Salmon £1,000

Chancery Judge, Rt. Hon. John B. Powell (1918) £3,500

Registrar, Henry A. Richey £1,000

Chief Clerk, T. W. Ellerker £1,000

Land Judge, Rt. Hon. Sir John Ross, Bart., LL.D. (1896) £3,500

Registrar, H. McM. Whitton ...£700 to £900

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Thomas F. Molony, M.A. (1918) £5,000

Justices, Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson, M.A. (1888); Rt. Hon. William Kenny, M.A. (1897) *Probate and Matrimonial*; Rt. Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd, M.A. (1907); Rt. Hon. Jonathan Pim, M.A. (1915), *Bankruptcy*; Rt. Hon. John Gordon (1916), *Admiralty*; Hon. William Moore (1917); Rt. Hon. Arthur W. Samuels, LL.D. (1919) each £3,500

Master, Henry W. Jackson, K.C. £1,500

Regr. and Clerk of the Crown, Jas. O'Brien, K.C. £900

Registrar, H. Vivian Yeo, B.A., K.C. £1,300

Associate, F. C. Kennedy £700

Assistant Registrar, T. O'Brien ..... £600 to £700

Probate and Matrimonial Branch.

Chief Registrar, Henry C. Warren £1,200

Assist. Registrar, Edward H. Kenny £600 to £700

Bankruptcy.

Official Assignee, Alfred G. Hollinshead ... £1,200

Chief Registrar, Sir W. H. Boyd, Bart., K.C. £800

Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £800

Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell £600

Consolidated Offices of Supreme Court.

Taxing Masters, Valentine Kilbride; James A. Denning; and Richd. A. Macnamara, each £1,000

Accountant-General, Luke A. Teeling £1,000

Clerk of Judgments, &c., J. M. Lowry £800 to 1,000

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£1,118,763.

Judicial Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Wylie (1920), £3,500; Hon. Mr. Justice FitzGerald (1903) £3,000

Estates Commissioners, Rt. Hon. F. S Wrench, D.L., £3,500; W. H. Stuart and Sir Edward O'Farrell, K.C.B. ..... each £2,000

Secretary, T. Geo. H. Green £1,000

OFFICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE,

32, Nassau Street, Dublin.

Public Trustee, A. McClintock £1,200

REGISTRY OF DEEDS,

The Temple, Henrietta Street, Dublin.

Registrar, Richard Manders, C.B., K.C. ... £1,400

PUBLIC RECORD AND STATE PAPERS OFFICE,

Four Courts, Dublin, and Record Tower, Dublin Castle.—£12,337.

Keeper of the Records (ex-officio), Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

Depy. Keeper, M. I. McEnery, M.R.I.A. £700 to 800

Assist. Depy. Keeper, H. Wood, B.A., M.R.I.A. £520 to £700

RECORDERS AND COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

(*With the Counties and Cities in which they exercise jurisdiction.*)

	First Apptd.
RECORDER OF—	
Dublin (City and Co. of Dublin) (£2,500)— Rt. Hon. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.	1905
Cork (City and Co. of Cork, E.R.) (£2,000) M. J. Bourke, M.A., K.C.	1908
Belfast (Belfast City and Co. of Antrim) (£2,000)—Chas. L. Matheson, M.A., K.C.	1919
Galway (Town and Co. of Galway) (£1,500) —R. J. Doyle, M.A., K.C.	1913
Londonderry (City and Co. of Lon'derry) (£1,500)—R. E. Osborne, M.A., K.C.	1919
COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,400).	
Co. of Tipperary—J. H. Moore, M.A.	1898
Co. of Donegal—John F. Cooke, LL.B., K.C.	1903
Cos. of Roscommon and Sligo—J. Wakely, M.A., K.C.	1904
Co. Clare—M. McD. Bodkin, K.C.	1907
Cos. of Armagh and Louth—G. C. Green, B.A., K.C.	1909
Co. of Mayo—Charles F. Doyle, M.A., K.C.	1910
Cos. of Fermanagh and Monaghan—W. J. Johnston, M.A., LL.B., K.C.	1911
Co. of Tyrone—John Linehan, K.C.	1912
Cos. of Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford—Chas. Dromgoole, LL.D., K.C.	1913
Cos. of Cavan and Leitrim—Wm. H. Brown, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., K.C.	1914
Co. Cork, W.R.—John W. Hynes, M.A., K.C.	1915
King's Co., and Cos. Longford, Meath, and Westmeath—P. D. Fleming, M.A., K.C.	1918
Co. of Down—A. H. Bates, M.A., K.C.	1919
City and Co. of Limerick—John H. Pigott, LL.B., K.C.	1920
Co. of Kerry—John Cusack, K.C.	1920
Queen's Co., City and Co. of Kilkenny, City and Co. of Waterford—Daniel J. O'Brien, K.C.	1920

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE,

Lower Castle Yard, Dublin Castle.—£335,250.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone, C.B. £1,200

Asst. Commissioner ..... £500 to £600

Sec. and Acct., W. A. Magill, B.A. £400 to £500

Finance Clerk, E. L. Cuthbert ..... £300 to £400

Police Force.

1 *Chief Superintendent* ..... £335 to £460
1 *Superintendent, Detective Branch*, £335 to £435
6 *Superintendents* ..... £285 to £355
1 *Chief Inspector, Detective Branch*, £202 to £242
25 *Insprs.* (5 *Detec. Br.*) ..... £160 to £200

Authorised Strength.

Uniform Service—41 Station Sergeants; 127 Sergeants; and 923 Constables. *Det. Br.*—18 Sergeants; 18 Detective Officers; and 5 Constables.

Divisional Magistrates.

Police Courts—

Inn's Quay, Dublin, and Kingstown.

Chief Magistrate—E. G. Swifte, M.A., K.C. £1,200
Magistrates—Edmond Lupton; Mark B. Cooper, K.C.; (one vacant) .....each £1,000
Chief Clerk—W. J. Hughes, M.B.(R.U.I.) £400 to £500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Headquarters, Dublin Castle.—£2,185,223.

Insp.-Gen. (vacant).....£1,500 to £1,800
Private Sec., James C. L. Silcock, D.I.....£150
Deputy-I.-G., Charles A. Walsh £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Insprs.-Gent., E. M. Clayton; Lt.-Col. Ivon H. Price.....£700 to £800
Prin. Staff Officer, H. M. Metcalfe £600 to £800
Accountant, G. McConkey .....£600 to £800
Asst. Accountant, J. Robb .....£350 to £550
Staff Officers, W. Kelly; W. J. Rundle; J. J. Moore .....£300 to £500

Depôt, Phœnix Park, Dublin.

Asst.-Insp.-Genl. Commdt., George B. Heard £600
Surgeon, Pryce Peacock, L.R.C.P. and S.I. ...£400

Counties, &c.

Commr. of Police (*Belfast*), John F. Gelston £720
36 *County Inspectors*.....£400 to £500
179 *District Inspectors* .....£190 to £340

Approximate Strength, 1917-18.

231 Head Constables; 1,690 Sergeants; 255 Acting Sergeants; and 7,324 Constables; total, 9,500.

Resident Magistrates and their Stations.

20 at £675, 32 at £550, and 11 at £425.

C. E. Armstrong, Ballinasloe; P. S. Brady, Bantry; Maj. W. F. H. Bredin, Birr; Capt. R. G. Brett, Letterkenny; Maj. F. C. Burke, Newcastle West; G. B. Butler, Tullamore; J. P. Byrne, LL.B., B.L., Athlone; W. E. Callan, B.L., Queenstown; Maj. G. H. P. Colley, Tipperary; Maj. E. J. Dease, Nenagh; Maj. T. V. Dickie, Carrick-on-Shannon; J. M. Dickson, B.L., Fermoy; W. G. Duff, Downpatrick; Fredk. Fitzpatrick, Sligo; J. G. W. Flanagan, M.A., B.L., Newry; J. D. Gerrard, B.L., Cavan; R. W. Glass, Ballina; Capt. B. Gosselin, Omagh; John Gray, B.L., Belfast; J. A. Hardy, Mallow; W. J. M. Hardy, LL.B., B.L., Ballymena; A. G. W. Harrel, B.L., Bandon; Maj. C. H. Herries-Crosbie, Wexford; J. B. K. Hill, Oughterard; Capt. A. C. Holmes, Ballinrobe; M. Hornibrook, M.A., Maryborough; Alex. Irwin, LL.D., Monaghan; Maj. R. Johnston, V.C., Castlerea; H. R. Jones, LL.D., B.L., Newcastle West; J. Kilbride, M.A., B.L., Cork; W. S. B. Leatham, Dromshaw; M. J. D. M. McCallum, Ennis; G. McElroy, Portadown; Lt.-Col. J. A. Meldon, Westport; Maj. W. W. Meldon, Killaloe; G. H. Mercer, Virginia; W. Gore Moriarty, Armagh; W. Q. Murphy, B.L., Tralee; G. R. O'Connor, B.L., Waterford; P. J. O'Hara, Listowel; W. J. O'Reilly, D.L., Navan; Wm. Orr, B.L., Dungarvan; Lt.-Col. John J. O'Sullivan, Killarney; Maj. H. C. Owen, Donegal; Col. R. L. Owens, O.B.E., Limerick; C. H. Robinson, Dundalk; Jas. Roche, Belfast; C. M. Russell, Roscommon; J. C. Ryan, LL.B., Carlow; J. E. St. George, Clonmel; R. Sparrow, B.A., Londonderry; P. D. Sullivan, B.L., Kilkenny; Wm. Sullivan, B.L., Wicklow; Maj. M. Thackeray, Curragh; Lt.-Col. Hy. Toppin (no station); H. Walker, Enniskillen; Col. T. R. P. Warren, Templemore; J. T. White, B.L., Loughrea; Lt.-Col. M. Williamson, Galway; E. M. P. Wynne, Tralee.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant.

°H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
The Lord Chancellor—Sir James H. M. Campbell, Bart.
Most Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.
Marquess of Londonderry.
Earl of Westmeath.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Fingall.
*Earl of Granard.
Earl of Arran.
Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.
Earl of Ranfurly.
°Viscount Morley of Blackburn.
°Viscount Bryce.
Lord Decies.
Lord Castletown.
Lord Killanin.
Lord Barrymore.
Field Marshal Lord Grenfell.
°Lord Atkinson.
°Lord Pirrie.
°Lord MacDonnell.
Lord Shandon.
Lord Chalmers.
Lord Killanin.
°The Chief Secretary—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart.
*Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
°Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
°Arthur James Balfour.
John George Gibson (*Judge*).
Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H. Madden.
°Gerald W. Balfour.
°Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett.
William Drennan Andrews.
Sir David Harrel.
William Kenny (*Judge*).
Jonathan Hogg.
Sir John Ross, Bart. (*Judge*).
Sir Henry Augustus Robinson, Bart.
Frederick Wrench.
°Walter Hume Long.
Richard R. Cherry.
°Augustine Birrell.
Alexander M. Carlisle.
Gen. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton.
Sir James Brown Dougherty.
James Owens Wylie.
Sir Robert E. Matheson.
Thomas Shillington.
Robert G. Glendinning.
Laurence A. Waldron.
Chas. A. O'Connor (*Master of Rolls*).
Thomas Lopdell O'Shaughnessy.
Genl. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget.
William Huston Dodd (*Judge*).
Thos. F. Molony (*Lord Chief Justice*).
Jonathan Pim (*Judge*).
Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan.
Stephen Ronan (*Lord Justice*).
John Gordon (*Judge*).
Major-Gen. Sir L. B. Friend.
Walter MacMurrough Kavanagh.
°Herbert H. Asquith.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John G. Maxwell.
°Sir H. E. Duke.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon.
James O'Connor (*Lord Justice*).
Sir Wm. J. Goulding, Bart.
°Edward Shortt.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fred. C. Shaw.
Arthur W. Samuels (*Judge*).
Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart.
Sir William P. Byrne.
Sir Thomas J. Stafford, Bart.
Sir Stanley Harrington.
*James Ian Macpherson.
Col. Robt. G. Sharman-Crawford.
Denis S. Henry, *Attorney-General*.
J. Campbell White.
Sir J. Johnston.
Samuel Cunningham.
James MacMahon.
Gen. Sir N. Macready.
Sir John Anderson.
Hugh Thom. Barrie.
John Blake Powell (*Judge*).

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of Great Britain, are addressed as The Right Honourable.

Those marked (*) *are members also of the Privy Council in England.*

DIRECTORY OF IRISH COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS.

For further particulars relating to the County Boroughs, *see* Municipal Directory of Ireland.

Provinces, Counties (With Assize Towns), and *County Boroughs.*	Acreage.	Population, 1911.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.	*Emigrants, 1919.	H.M. Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.	Chairmen of County Councils.	Secretaries of C.C. *Address,* Assize Town (col. 1), except where otherwise stated.	Clerks of the Crown and Peace. *Address,* County Courthouse at Assize Town (col. 1).
LEINSTER.								
Carlow (Carlow)	227,485	36,252	104	16	Lord Rathdonnell	Thomas Bolger	Richard J. Keogh	J. D. MacCarthy.
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	172,394	504	291	Earl of Meath, K.P.	H. J. Friel	Herbert Clancy	Sir Geo. Fottrell, K.C.B., *Green St. Courthouse, Dublin.*
Dublin County Borough	7,911	304,802	24,658			—	—	
Kildare (Naas)	418,645	66,627	101	82	Earl of Drogheda	Daul. Buckley	W. E. Coffey	J. W. Dane, D.L.
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,458	74,962	94	10	Earl of Desart, K.P., K.C.B.	George J. Dooley	Thomas Drew	H. H. Langrishe.
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	56,832	73	3	E. J. Beaumont-Nesbitt	Edmund C. Bulfin	Charles P. Kingston	J. P. Fagan.
Longford (Longford)	257,770	43,820	109	11	Earl of Granard, K.P.	Hugh Garahan	Edwd. D. McCann	J. Forbes O'Ferrall
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	63,665	201	80	Sir H. Bellingham, Bt.	James E. Murphy	Charles McAlester	A. N. Sheridan.
Meath (Trim)	577,735	65,091	72	43	Col. Sir N. T. Everard, Bt.	Patrick J. Clinch	John J. Grennan, *Navan*	A. V. Montgomery.
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,858	54,629	82	12	Sir W. Hutchison Poe, Bt.	James McMahon	James Carey	Robert T. Fitzgerald.
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	59,986	88	8	Lord Castlemaine	Thomas Noonan	John T. Roche	C. E. Fair.
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	102,273	113	51	Earl of Courtown	John R. Etchingham	N. J. Frizelle	John N. Scallan.
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	60,721	77	72	Visct. Powerscourt, K.P.	Robert C. Barton	Simon J. Doyle	William Deverell, M.A., LL.B.
	4,847,731	1,162,044	153	678				
MUNSTER.								
Clare (Ennis)	788,337	104,232	84	26	Sir Michl. O'Loghlen, Bt.	Michael Brennan	Fredk. N. Studdert, D.L.	William Healy.
Cork (Cork)	1,841,035	375,431	109	80	Earl of Bandon, K.P.	Wm. R. Kent	Eugene Callanan	W.R.—D. M. J. O'Connell. E.R. and City—H. T. Wright.
Cork County Borough	2,681	76,673	28,303			—	—	
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,752	159,691	88	25	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.	Patrick O'Shaughnessy	W. F. Quinlan	D. M. Moriarty.
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	104,551	101	40	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.	John Wall	John J. Quaid	Sir F. E. Kearney, LL.D.
Limerick County Borough	2,386	38,528	10,331			—	—	
Tipperary N. Riding (Nenagh)	493,266	62,881	81	24	Lord Dunalley	N. R. Patrick J. O'Byrne	R. E. Bayly	Henry Shannon, *Nenagh.*
,, S. Riding (Clonmel)	558,038	89,552	103			Louis J. Dalton	Michael O'Donnell, J.P.	
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	56,502	79	254	Major J. W. De la Poer	Patrick W. Kenny	John H. O'Sullivan, *Dungarvan.*	William A. Dobbyn.
Waterford Co. Borough	1,438	27,464	12,223			—		
	5,963,557	1,035,495	111	449				
ULSTER.								
Antrim (Belfast)	702,654	193,864	176	835†	Visct. Massereene, D.S.O.	A. Miscampbell	Alex. Millar	Martin J. Burke.
Belfast County Borough	14,937	386,947	16,579	—	Lord Pirrie, K.P.	—	—	
Armagh (Armagh)	312,773	130,291	246	123	Lord Armaghdale	John Compton, D.L.	Thomas E. Reid	Thomas J. Marron.
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	91,173	125	75	Rt. Hon. Thos. Lough	Thomas Smith	William Finlay	Hugh H. Moore.
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	168,537	90	34	Earl of Arran K.P.	James Clarke	Bernard McFadden	R. A. Wilson, LL.B.
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	204,303	214	388†	Marquess of Londonderry	Col. Rt. Hn. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, D.L.	Robert J. Dickson	Daniel McCartan.
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	61,836	95	12	J. E. F. Collum	John McHugh	John F. Wray	J. W. Hanrahan.
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,690	99,845	124	85	Col. J. J. Clark, ch.c.o.	John A. Long	Thompson B. Adams	Alfred M. Munn.
Londonderry Co. Borough	2,579	40,780	10,119		Earl of Leitrim	—	—	
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,990	71,455	143	45	Lord Rossmore	Thomas Toal	Denis C. Rushe, B.A.	Wm. McWilliam.
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	142,665	117	93	Duke of Abercorn	Alex. E. Donnelly	C. C. Hamilton, *Omagh*	James Toner.
	5,331,626	1,581,696	180	1,690				
CONNAUGHT.								
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	182,224	79	39	Lord Killanin	George Nicholls	Walter Gordon Seymour	Gerald Cloherty.
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shann'n)	376,510	63,582	108	7	Lord Harlech	Peter Kean	Charles Dolan	Robt. Lonsdale.
Mayo (Castlebar)	2,333,356	192,177	92	58	Marquess of Sligo	Conor A. Maguire	M. J. Egan	M. V. Coolican.
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,290	93,956	99	24	Wm. John Talbot	A. Lavin	Michael J. Heverin, B.A.	William Early.
Sligo (Sligo)	442,205	79,045	114	30	Maj. Charles K. O'Hara	John J. Clancy	Michael Keane	W. R. Fenton.
	4,228,211	610,984	92	158				
Total, Ireland	20,371,125	4,390,219	137	2,975				

* Total Emigrants, *Natives of Ireland*, 1st May, 1851, to 31st December, 1919, 4,322,668; total of *all* Emigrants, 4,373,389.

† The figures in this column for the Cos. Antrim and Down include those for the parts of Belfast Co. Borough which heretofore were part of these respective counties.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1921.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF IRELAND,

including **County Boroughs**, BOROUGHS OTHER THAN COUNTY BOROUGHS, and Urban Districts having, according to the last Census (1911), a Population of 7,000 and upwards.

County Boroughs, BOROUGHS OTHER THAN COUNTY BOROUGHS, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1911.	Rate per 1,000, 1919. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value, 1919.	**Lord Mayor,** MAYOR, or Chairman, U.D.C., 1920-21.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
				£		
Armagh	7,356	21·1	16·9	21,402	James O'Reilly	James Lennon.
Athlone	7,472	20·6	17·3	13,650	James J. Coen	P. V. C. Murtagh.
Ballymena	11,381	20·2	15·3	35,971	H. Lancashire	Henry O'Hara, C.E.
Bangor	7,776	23·9	15·9	42,849	Thos. S. Wilson	James Milliken.
Belfast	386,947	25·7	17·9	1,617,382	Wm. F. Coates	Robert Meyer.
Bray	7,691	20·7	19·9	32,733	Joseph Lynch	John McCaull.
CLONMEL	10,209	15·7	15·5	19,549	DANIEL F. O'MEARA	John F. O'Brien.
Coleraine	7,785	20·6	19·9	23,270	Daniel H. Christie	William Henry.
Cork	76,673	23·4	19·9	190,154	(vacant)	Flor. W. McCarthy.
Dublin	304,802	25·0	22·0	1,134,960	**Rt. Hon. L. J. O'Neill**	Henry Campbell.
Dublin Suburbs—						
Blackrock	9,080	13·1	14·3	48,402	Frank Stokes	John Mooney.
Kingstown	16,941	19·1	19·4	81,159	James J. Kennedy	J. S. Vaughan, LL.D.
Pembroke	29,294	21·4	17·5	137,726	William Beckett	Joshua C. Manly.
Rathmines	37,840	16·8	16·4	183,898	Robert Benson	Seacome Mason.
DROGHEDA	12,501	20·7	20·1	25,881	PHILIP MONAHAN	J. Carr.
Dundalk	13,128	25·3	16·2	34,857	Peter Hughes	Mathew Comerford.
Galway	13,255	25·5	21·5	29,656	Dr. Thos. Walsh	T. N. Redington.
KILKENNY	10,514	18·8	18·4	20,022	PETER DA LOUGHREY	Edward O'Connell
Larne	8,036	32·6	14·7	26,675	Wm. W. Morrow	Wm. G. Younge.
Limerick	38,518	24·0	19·0	76,568	**Michael J. Callaghan**	Wm. M. Nolan.
Lisburn	12,388	22·1	18·0	34,827	Dr. George St. George	T. M. Wilson.
Londonderry	40,780	27·4	21·8	116,801	**Hugh C. O'Doherty**	Sir F. H. Miller.
Lurgan	12,553	21·5	16·2	29,300	Edward Lunn	F. W. Pollock.
Newry	11,963	21·4	15·9	35,141	Hugh J. McConville	W. M. Cronin.
Newtownards	9,587	27·9	17·8	16,031	Thos. R. Lavery	Hugh McCartney.
Portadown	11,727	21·9	18·7	31,961	Robert Anderson	M.A.W. McClatchey.
Queenstown	8,209	28·3	15·5	24,518	Jas. Fitzgerald, junr.	Hugh F. O'Reilly.
SLIGO	11,163	15·6	18·2	23,354	P. H. Fitzpatrick	John Shea.
Tralee	10,300	18·7	15·6	16,884	Daniel J. O'Sullivan	Michael O'Connor.
Waterford	27,464	20·0	18·5	50,602	**Vincent J. White**	W.O. Reactaire(*actg*)
WEXFORD	11,531	26·0	17·7	19,022	Richd. Corish	Wm. A. Browne.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3 – 54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′ – 4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1911) of 52,016. The cultivated area (1920) was 88,831 acres, and the live stock included 6,334 horses, 21,110 cattle, 73,950 sheep, and 3,352 pigs. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1911), 21,192 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Public revenue	£119,214	£177,672	£293,303
Public expenditure	78,948	89,399	120,503
Public debt	144,627	136,727	127,927

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*with house*) £2,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeaunt, M.V.O., O.B.E. 700
First Deemster, S. Stevenson Moore 1,000
Second Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow ... 1,000
Attorney-General, (vacant) ... 1,000
Receiver-General, Joseph Qualtrough ..... *unp.*
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Clucas ..... *unp.*

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73·4 square miles.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (2¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port, on the east coast.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1919–20, £133,723; Expenditure £126,625

Public debt, 1920 544,286

Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General W. Douglas Smith, C.B. £1,700

Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.

Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt.

Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.

Attorney-General, Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.

Viscount, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.

Solicitor-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.

Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.

States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1919, £86,350; Expenditure, £73,555

Public debt, 1919 364,039

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir John E. Capper, K.C.B. 1,700

Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B.

Bailiff, E. Chepmell Ozanne.

Dean, Very Rev. John Penfold, B.D.

Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.

Solicitor-General, H. Le Patourel.

Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey..... £220

Supt. of Education, Lionel Carey.

Alderney.

Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish.

Attorney-General,

Clerk (Greffier) (vacant).

Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.

Sark.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.

Seneschal, Lt.-Col. Kenneth Campbell, D.S.O.

LONDON (METROPOLITAN) BOROUGHS.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population, 1918.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Rate per 1,000. Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Rates, 1920–21. s.	Rates, 1920–21. d.	Mayor, 1920–21.	Town Clerk.
London:	4,521,301	24·8	15·0	55,566,833				
City of London	14,720	7·9	15·6	5,881,066	10	6	(*See* pp. 543–4)	
Westminster	160,000	12·0	14·2	7,087,831	11	5	S. Gluckstein	John Hunt.
Battersea	167,743	18·5	12·9	996,475	16	4	Albert Winfield	Edwin Austin.
Bermondsey	129,420	20·4	14·1	916,526	19	9	W. Charles Bustin	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green	110,085	22·4	14·2	531,865	19	11	J. J. Vaughan	David J. Keep.
Camberwell	285,220	18·1	12·7	1,335,516	18	0	J. G. Spradbrow	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea	66,385	13·3	14·1	923,695	14	4	J. E. J. Rogg, O.B.E.	John J. Jefferys.
Deptford	109,496	24·8	11·1	607,325	17	7	W. H. Green	A. Purkis.
Finsbury	87,923	20·2	15·4	1,024,450	12	10	H. B. Barton	Hugh Green.
Fulham	158,904	18·6	12·2	923,882	14	4	R. M. Gentry	J. Percy Shuter, O.B.E.
Greenwich	95,968	16·88	19·16	704,686	17	3	B. J. Lemmon	Fredk. J. Simpson.
Hackney	222,674	21·0	13·0	1,233,594	16	6	Herbert Morrison	N. Scorgie (*acty.*).
Hammersmith	129,787	16·8	13·0	889,578	15	6	Marshall Hays	Leslie Gordon. [M.A.
Hampstead	75,649	12·6	11·8	1,108,749	12	9	J. I. Fraser	Arthur P. Johnson,
Holborn	49,357	13·6	16·4	1,197,611	13	0	G. Harvey	Lionel Walford.
Islington	327,403	18·30	14·09	1,816,911	17	3	Ernest King	C.G.E. Fletcher, C.B.E.
Kensington	169,000	23·8	12·2	2,531,076	13	5	A. J. Rice Oxley, M.D., O.B.E.	W. Chambers Leete, O.B.E.
Lambeth	298,058	25·8	14·8	1,839,599	16	5	W. Sampson Bishop, R.N.R.	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham	174,750	16·6	11·4	1,097,887	15	2	T. R. Roberts	John W. Shuter.
Paddington	142,551	15·4	13·4	1,491,539	13	10	H. V. Kenyon	Arthur W. J. Russell.
Poplar	156,338	24·67	14·40	835,583	22	10	Samuel March	J. B. Skeggs.
St. Marylebone	117,844	16·6	13·1	2,231,294	13	2	A. C. Rickatson	James Wilson, O.B.E.
St. Pancras	228,585	16·7	13·4	1,758,527	15	8	Henry J. Brown	C. H. F. Barrett.
Shoreditch	98,134	22·3	15·7	764,317	17	11	W. H. Girling	J. A. D. Milne.
Southwark	191,907	27·4	17·4	1,187,890	18	8	G. A. Isaacs	Percy Hayman Gray.
Stepney	279,804	22·5	14·3	1,495,379	18	8	J. J. Cahill	Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.L.
Stoke Newington	50,683	16·8	12·2	335,933	15	6	F. E. Manley	Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth	311,360	16·40	11·31	2,206,936	14	8	Thomas E. Comins	D. A. Nicholl, M.A.
Woolwich	146,503	23·4	7·8	920,760	16	10	A. M. Tynemouth, B.A.	Sir A. B. Bryceson.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* is said to have been first bestowed in 1354 by Edward III. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council* was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

Lord Mayor, 1920–21. £10,000.			*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor.*
Rt. Hon. James Roll	*Billingsgate* (Mansion House, E.C.)		1910	1909	1920
Private Sec. Sir Wm. J. Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.					
Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Address.*			
Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	*Lime Street*	43 Gloucester Square, W.	1888	1892	1895
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart.	*Bridge Without*	17 Cumberland Terrace, N.W.	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.	*Portsoken*	25 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.	1891	1894	1902
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt.	*Farringdon Without*	68 & 70 Ludgate Hill, E.C.	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart.	*Coleman Street*	95 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	*Dowgate*	3 Suffolk Lane, E.C.	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bart.	*Bridge*	Fresh Wharf, London Bridge	1897	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett, Bart.	*Candlewick*	15 Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.	*Castle Baynard*	159 Queen Victoria St., E.C.	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart.	*Aldersgate*	17 Aldersgate Street, E.C.	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bt., C.B.E.	*Bread Street*	27 Cannon Street, E.C.	1908	1907	1915
Sir William Henry Dunn, Bart.	*Cheap*	11 St. Helen's Place, E.C.	1909	1906	1916
Sir Chas. Augustin Hanson, Bt., M.P.	*Broad Street*	99 Gresham Street, E.C.	1909	1911	1917
Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. Marshall, K.C.V.O.	*Vintry*	Temple House, E.C.	1909	1901	1918
Sir Edward E. Cooper, Bt.	*Cornhill*	Cowper's Court, E.C.	1909	1912	1919
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.					
Sir John James Baddeley, Kt.	*Farringdon Wn.*	Moor Lane, E.C.	1912	1908	.....
Edward Cecil Moore	*Bishopsgate*	3 Crosby Square, E.C.	1912	1914	.....
Sir Geo. Alex. Touche, Bart.	*Walbrook*	Basildon Ho., Moorgate, E.C.	1915	1915	.....
Sir Lulham Pound, Bart., L.C.C.	*Aldgate*	84 Leadenhall Street, E.C.	1915	.....	.....
Major Sir L. A. Newton, Kt.	*Cordwainer*	25 College Hill, E.C.	1916	1916	.....
George Briggs	*Cripplegate*	33 Old Change, E.C.	1917	1911	.....
Sir Alfred L. Bower, Kt.	*Langbourne*	1 Hare Place, Fleet St., E.C.	1917	1913	.....
William Robert Pryke	*Queenhithe*	40 & 41 Upper Thames St., E.C.	1920	.....	.....
Sir Rowland Blades, Kt., M.P.	*Bassishaw*	23 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	1920	1917	.....
H. J. Newman, M.A.	*Tower*	Idol Lane, E.C.	1920	.....	.....

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London, Col. S. Wishart, V.D., 80, Coleherne Court, Kensington, S.W. 5; and H. Newton Knights, M.P., 19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Under-Sheriffs, E. V. Huxtable, 96 Cheapside, E.C. 4; and A. Charles Knight, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.
Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C. ...	£4,000 1900
Chamberlain, Adrian D. W. Pollock...	£2,000 1912
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, Kt., C.V.O.	£3,000 1902
Common Serjeant, H. F. Dickens, K.C.	£2,500 1917
Judge of City of London Court (and other offices), L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C.	£2,500 1914
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Frank Stather Jackson	£1,500 1900
Commissioner of Police, Capt. Sir J. W. Nott Bower, K.C.V.O.	£1,700 1902
Remembrancer, Herbt. Stuart Sankey, C.V.O.	£1,500 1913
Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford, Kt.	£2,500 1885
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A., J.P.	£1,300 1905
Medical Officer, City of London William J. Howarth, M.D., B.Ch....	£1,500 1912
Coroner for London (£1,450) and Southwark (£126 19s. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A. [Golden Lane, E.C.]	£1,576 19 4 1901
Deputy Coroner, Maj. Danford Thomas	£79 7 0 1900
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read. ..	£300 1895
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A. ...	£1,500 1905
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E.	£800 1915
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,500 1905
2nd Master, F. W. Hill, M.A.	£600 1890
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£400 1914
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£480 1913
Sword-Bearer, Lt.-Col. John C. Ker-Fox, M.A.	£400 1907
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, (vacant)	£350 1920
Librarian, Bernard Kettle	£700 1909
Director, Art Gallery, Sir A.G.Temple, F.S.A. (acting).	
Medical Officer Port of London, W. M. Willoughby, M.D.	£800 1916
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, S. Richards...	£1,100 1920
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill	£1,250 1887
Assistant, W. Thoday	£ 1920
Registrar City of London Court, James Anstey Wild	£1,700 1889
Asst. to do., E. B. Tattershall	£800 1896
High Bailiff of do., R. Goodwin	£400 1911
Keeper of the Guildhall, W. T. Hodges	£350 1914
Marshal, Major Alfred E. Wood	£300 1907
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. H. Payne	£670 1913
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Arthur Saunders	£750 1913
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., W. P. Bicknell	£700 1914

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1919-1920.

Net Receipts.	£	£
Estates revenue		141,218
Markets, viz. :—		
London Central	20,039	
Leadenhall	1,829	
Billingsgate	8,262	
Metropolitan Cattle	8,857	
	£39,989	
Less Spitalfields	3,689	
		35,299
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety) ...		4,315
Various Contributions		17,010
Balance		13,429
		£211,272

Net Expenditure.	£
To Magistracy	10,301
Criminal Justice	14,660
Civil Government	58,087
Port of London Sanitary Act	16,782
Open Spaces	15,965
Guildhall Library, Museum, &c.	10,637
Guildhall School of Music	500
City of London School	10,680
City of London School for Girls	3,076
Freemen's Orphan School	8,251
Sundries	1,870
Committee Allowances	1,653
To Officers' Establishments	23,057
Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues .	2,461
Pensions not allocated to Departments ...	1,072
Charitable Donations	2,705
Other Public Donations	699
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500
Expenses of Honours conferred	136
Presentations of Freedom and Addresses	9,801
Swords of Honour	654
To London Almshouses	2,469
Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000
Interest on Asylum Loan	240
	£211,272

* The above is abstracted from the 287th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1920. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The extract is from the 132nd Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1920. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, and the 14th December, 1905, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds. The Accounts are made up to the end of March.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Guilds, or Livery Companies, are possessed of great wealth. Sixteen of the Companies have more than ten thousand pounds a year, and most of them are very liberal in their charities, especially in the way of education.

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulters (poulterers) Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade.

The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. 8,203 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (*see* p. 543). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild; and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district.

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1920—1921.	Clerk	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	S. C. Watney	Col. F. D. Watney, C.B.E.	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers (2)	183	37,500	500	38,000	Lt.-Col. Sir E. A. Barry	R. V. Somers-Smith	Princes St.
Drapers (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	E. de Q. Quincey	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St.
Fishmongers (4)	240	47,798	2,428	50,226	Comm. Sir T. Dawson, R.N.	Sir Wrench Towse	London Bridge, E.C. 4.
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43,000	16,000	58,000	R. M. Tabor	W. T. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinners (6)	225	33,200	33,500	66,700	Alfred Bowker	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors (7)	324	37,000	13,000	50,000	A. C. Clauson, K.C.	Edward Nash, LL.B.	30 Threadneedle St.
Haberdashers (8)	457	8,000	49,000	57,000	Rev. H. P. Prosser, M.A.	J. Eagleton	33 Gresham St.
Salters (9)	161	20,000	2,000	22,000	Hy. L. Cancellor, M.A.	G. Everard Nichols	St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers (10)	33	13,000	13,000	26,000	H. A. Rigg, K.C.	J. F. Adams Beck	c.o. Wax Chandlers Hall (*temp.*).
Vintners (11)	186	49,500	1,500	11,000	Arthur Bellingham	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers (12)	180	44,000	18,000	62,000	J. H. Driver	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58)	150	..	600	600	Sir F. Murphy, K.B.E.	Bingham Watson	Water Lane, E.C. 4.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	87	7,940	8,000	60	Godfrey Boulton	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman St.
Bakers (19)	111	1,580	320	1,900	John H. Dyer	Frank C. Lingard, M.A.	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	118	..	..	..	H. E. Hovenden	Do.	Monkwell St.
**Basketmakers* (52)	130	..	*none*	..	R. W. Moffrey	H. H. Bobart, M.B.E.	[Gresham College, E.C.]
**Blacksmiths* (40)	80	684	*none*	684	Wm. Dommett, B.A.	W. H. Garrett	[65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.]
**Bowyers* (38)	29	610	40	650	Silvester Richards	H. E. Griffith	[11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.]
Brewers (14)	73	2,500	15,000	17,500	E. A. Barclay	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, M.C.	Addle St., E.C.
**Broderers* (48)	26	..	..	..	John Mantell	G. W. Barber, J.P.	[13 St. Swithin's La., E.C.]
Butchers (24)	228	..	826	..	William West	Arthur Pearce	Bartholomew Close.
**Carmen* (89)	59	70	*none*	70	H. A. Jager	H. W. Capper	[Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.]
Carpenters (26)	150	16,000	1,280	17,280	W. J. Minn	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av.
**Clockmakers* (61)	89	1,500	250	1,750	T. A. Bullock, F.R.G.S.	W. J. S. Pennefather	[28 Bedford Row, W.C. 1]
Coachmakers (79)	104	1,294	*none*	1,294	Chas. Rowland Field	T. H. Gardiner	Noble St., E.C. 2.
**Cooks* (35)	60	2,000	100	2,100	H. J. Kimbell	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
Coopers (36)	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	T. G. Sharp	E. L. Boyer	72 Basinghall St.
Cordwainers (27)	113	7,700	1,600	9,300	A. Hughes-Hughes	C. H. W. Mander, LL.M.	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Curriers (29)	56	1,088	74	1,162	D. J. Williams	E. H. Burkitt	6 London Wall.
Cutlers (18)	100	5,350	50	5,400	F. K. Cheesewright	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.
°Distillers (74)	55	..	*none*	..	D. Ma'colm Scott	T. G. Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
Dyers (13)	80	6,000	1,000	7,000	E. H. Haywood	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
**Fanmakers* (84)	93	150	*none*	150	Lt.-Col. L. C. R. Messel, O.B.E.	H. D. P. Francis, M.C., M.A.	[19 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.]
°Farriers (55)	101	192	*none*	192	F. M. Garnham	B. F. Popham	[140 Leadenhall St.]
°Feltmakers (64)	65	..	126	..	....	Alfred Peachey	Arundel House, W.C.]
Fletchers (39)	20	100	*none*	100	....	P. B. Shepheard	[6 Finsbury Circus.]
Founders (33)	89	1,710	115	1,825	H. P. Moore	C. F. Corbould-Ellis, J.P.	13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
°Framework Knitters (65)	112	290	450	740	Col. C. F. Oliver	P. Hedderwick	[18 Essex St., Strand.]
°Frutterers (45)	97	150	..	150	Frank R. Ridley	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Lane.]
Gardeners (66)	198	173	52	225	Francis Agar	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	Bakers' Hall, E.C. 3.
Girdlers (23)	90	3,000	1,300	4,300	J. M. Fraser	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St.
°Glass-sellers (77)	38	*none*	21	21	William Ide	G. J. Leckie	[13 Q'n Anne's Gate, S.W.]
°Glaziers (53)	115	260	40	300	C. W. Grinwade	Percy Tippetts	[11 Maiden Lane.]
°Gloversa (62)	89	100	58	158	The Lord Mayor	A. W. Burn	2 Moorgate St. Bldgs.]
°Gold & Silver Wyredrawers (109)	116	110	3	113	Sir H. S. Foster	A. Charles Knight	1 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.
Gunmakers (80)	26	900	*none*	2,800	J. H. Barnett	D. C. Lee	46 Commercial Rd. E.,
Horners (74)	110	89	*none*	110	Alfred F. Blades	Howard Deighton	[90 Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
Innholders (32)	95	2,000	230	2,230	W. D. Cronin	F. Druce	College St., Dowgate Hill.
Joiners (41)	76	1,300	*none*	1,300	N. P. Lardner	Arthur Bedford	[11 Wormwood St., E.C.]
Leathersellers (15)	164	26,000	7,850	33,850	Henry Pullman	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C.]

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1920–1921.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Loriners (57) ..	300	600	6	606	Ald Sir L. A. Newton	C. F. J. Jennings ..	[27 Walbrook, E.C.]
°*Masons* (30)	63	550	*none*	550	S. M. Young	H. M. Clowes	[9 NewSq.,Linc.Inn,W.C.]
**Musicians* (50) ..	139	425	140	565	H. P.C. de Lafontaine	T. C. Fenwick	[16 Berners St., W.]
°*Needlemakers*(69)	117	..	..	..	Sir W. H. Peat, K.B.E.	C.D.King Farlow,M.A.	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C.]
Painters (28)	160	1,400	2,300	3,800	A. E. Pridmore	T. M. Pritchard	[9 Little Trinity Lane.
°*Pattenmkrs.* (76)	40	90	29	119	H.Cart de Lafontaine	Charles Fitch	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Paviors (56)	60	..	..	*nom.*	William Nash	William P. Neal, c.c.	[62 London Wall, E.C.]
Penterers (16)	93	5,250	232	5,482	Edwin Wildash.....	C. W. Sawbridge	[15 Lime St., E.C.
°*Plaisterers* (46)	46	2,100	30	2,130	F. J. W. Goldsmith..	Alfred F. Mott	[22 Bedford Row, W.C.]
Pl. Card Mkrs.(83)	130	50	5/5/0	55/5/0	E. E. Bird	W. Hayes	[Guildhall, E.C.]
°*Plumbers* (31) ..	85	880	20	900	Dr. F. J. Waldo, M.D.	E. S. G. Malins	[15 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.]
Poulters (34)	98	750	250	1,000	..	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	[9, Great Winchester St.
Saddlers (25)	87	11,200	1,000	12,200	H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.(Fredk. McDougall,*Pr. Wn.*)	H. Jenner-Fust, jun.	[41 Cheapside, E.C.
°*Scriveners* (44) ..	50	..	..	..	John Broad	T. J. Wootton	[56 Victoria Place, S.W.1.]
°*Shipwrights* (59)	200	830	*none*	830	..	F. C. Lingard, M.A. ..	[4 New London St.,E.C.]
Spectaclemkrs.(60)	320	400	..	400	Col. Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bt.,C.B.E.	(vacant) ..	[Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.]
Stationers (47) ..	312	1,600	3,100	4,700	Edward Unwin.....	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	Stationers' Hall Ct.
Tallowchndlrs (21)	100	..	220	220	Harold J. Johnson ..	M.F.Monier-Williams	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
°*Tin PlateWrkrs.* (67)	137	96	13	109	John G. Cook	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	Bakers' Hall, E.C.
°*Turners* (51)....	216	64	*none*	64	W. Lindley Jones, C.B.E., C.C.	G. T. Maudling	[53 Grosham Ho., E.C.]
°*Tylers&Bldrs.*(37)	39	1,900	80	1,980	C. J. Smithem	A. Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C.]
°*Upholders* (49)..	28	300	20	320	Col. S. Wishart, V.D.	D. J. Crump.....	[17 Leadenhall St., E.C.]
Waxchandlers(20)	27	1,370	230	1,600	Clement W. Burdon	T. R. Bridgwater....	68 Aldersgate St., E.C.*
°*Weavers* (42) ..	106	1,243	1,517	2,760	Charles Wigan	Lawrence Tanner ..	[6 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.]
**Wheelwrights*(73)	140	..	*none*	..	Frank E. Lemon, M.A.	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Wire Workers ..	..	(*See*	Tin	Plate	Workers.)		
**Woolmen* (43) ..	32	376	*none*	376	Ernest Morgan	P. C. C. Francis, M.A.	[19 Great Winchester St., E. C.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The report, in 5 vols., published in 1884, of the City Livery Companies' Commission appointed in 1880 (*Chairman*, the late Earl of Derby), stated the rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies at about £55,000, and that of their Schools and Almshouses about £18,000 a year; the value of their Plate and Furniture at £320,000; and the annual income of the livings in their gift about £12,300.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1901.	Population. 1911.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality ..... Within the Limits of the County of London.....	74,816	4,536,267	4,521,685
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	26,923	19,657
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	6,079,115	6,610,031
Metropolitan Police District (not including City).....	442,749	6,554,449	7,231,701
Metropolitan and City Police Districts.....	443,424	6,581,372	7,251,358
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	...	9,201,484

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1918) the *Administrative County of London* now includes the whole of the *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions. It also comprises the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs and the City of London.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value in 1919-20 of £57,876,591, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1917 is 602,362, with 34 in course of erection; the new mileage since 1879 being 1,656.

FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District in nine years 1911-1919.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop.
1911	15,640	12,041	£190,079	£45,606	£144,473	7,321,424	2·136
1912	15,981	13,071	183,905	44,672	139,233	7,393,969	2·161
1913	15,160	12,172	391,755	64,060	227,695	7,467,307	2·030
1914	12,798	10,830	190,950	159,195	131,755	7,467,307	1·713
1915	10,435	9,902	147,806	34,588	113,288	7,467,307	1·397
1916	11,420	11,582	220,174	61,050	159,124	7,128,405	1·602
1917	14,052	13,228	622,788	78,353	184,425	7,011,141	2·004
1918	14,280	12,981	368,208	96,006	272,202	6,726,753	2·123
1919	13,392	11,066	621,845	205,413	416,432	6,726,753	1·991

Offices, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1—*Education Offices*, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Saturday 9.30 to 1).—Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. By the Representation of the People Act, 1918, following on the redistribution of seats under that act for parliamentary and local government purposes, the membership of the Council was increased by 6 councillors and 1 alderman. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The *Finance Committee* have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £44,734,000 (of which £10,946,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about twenty-seven millions, of which about twelve millions are expended on education. The *Asylums and Mental Deficiency Committee* administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The *Housing Committee* perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts and the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total capital outlay up to 31st March, 1920, in respect of schemes carried out prior to the Act of 1919 was: Clearance of insanitary areas, £2,714,000, working-class dwellings, £2,984,000. It has always been the aim of the Council to make its working-class dwellings self-supporting, and in this, taking all the dwellings as a whole, it succeeded until last year, the returns for which showed a deficiency of £10,600 on a total rent roll of about £255,000. The increased rents which can be charged under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, will, it is anticipated, be sufficient to restore the estates which were completed before 1919 to a self-supporting condition. In response to the appeal of the Government to local authorities generally, the Council prepared a scheme which has been approved by the Ministry of Health, to be carried out in 5 years, from 1919, for the erection of 29,000 new dwellings to accommodate approximately 145,000 people. Any deficiency on this scheme, in excess of the produce of a penny rate, will be met out of moneys provided by Parliament.

The *Improvements Committee* are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The largest improvements carried out in recent years are the new streets between Holborn and the Strand, now known as Kingsway and Aldwych; tunnels under the Thames at Rotherhithe and Woolwich; and an extensive improvement at Westminster, including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge.

The *Metropolitan Main Drainage* system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 370 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The total capital outlay on main drainage is upwards of £12,700,000, and further expenditure, amounting to several millions, is in prospect for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain.

The Council is the *Tramway Authority* for London. The system extends over 149 street miles, of which 144 miles are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31st, 1920, to £13,887,000, and the net debt outstanding to £8,086,000. The results of working for the year 1919–20 were gross receipts £4,295,846, surplus on working £614,947, net deficiency, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £100,712, of which £81,898 was met out of the Renewals Fund and General Reserve Fund and the balance of £18,814 carried forward to 1920–21.

The *Education Committee* comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. In accordance with the Education Act, 1918, the Council has submitted to the Board of Education a scheme for the development of educational facilities of all kinds.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; the sanctioning of local sewers; controlling the building line, and the naming and numbering of streets; supervising

buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases.; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; and registration of War charities. A *Motor Ambulance* service has been installed, with six stations spread over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. During the war, expenditure on capital account was reduced to very small proportions, and large sums available from the sinking fund and other sources were invested in War Loan and War Bonds.

No issue of London County Consolidated Stock has been made by the Council since May, 1909, but the Council in April 1920 made an issue of £7,000,000 5¾ per cent. Bonds, convertible under certain conditions into 5 per cent. London

Estimated Income.

	£	£
1. Estimated Balances on 1 April, 1920		1,145,008
2. Government Grants:—	£	
Exchequer Contributions	362,368	
Education Grants	5,789,620	
Fire Brigade	10,000	
Treatment of Tuberculosis	60,635	
Mental Deficiency Service	27,100	
Venereal Diseases, diagnosis and treatment	60,290	
Agricultural Rates Acts	1,633	
Other	4,321	
		6,315,957
3. Receipts in aid of services:—		
Consolidated Loans Fund:—		
Interest	£996,560	
Rents	230,410	
Improvement Charges	1,440	
Other receipts	15,675	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	590,490	
		1,834,575
4. Transfer from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates:—		
Parks Boating		1,149
5. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS** required to be raised (see note below):—		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1s. 8d.	£3,802,902	
For Education, rate of 2s. 5d.	5,514,206	
	9,317,108	
Special County, rate of 4d.	663,070	
		9,980,178
Total rate, 4s. 5d.		
Note.—The rate was subsequently increased by 9½d. in the £, namely:—		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, 1d.	£190,113	
For Education, 6d.	1,140,852	
Special County, 2½d.	414,405	
	£1,745,330	
Total *revised* rate, 5s. 2½d.		
		£19,276,867

Estimated Expenditure.

	£	£
1. Debt:—Redemption	£1,666,156	
Dividends on Stock, &c.	2,420,840	
Interest on sundry loans, &c.	45,232	
Rent drawbacks, &c.	29,000	
	4,161,228	
Charged to Revenue-producing undertakings and Stores A/c	810,410	
		3,350,818
2. Grants:—To Guardians and others		657,917
3. Pensions and Superannuation and Provident Fund	243,580	
Less included in cost of services	99,920	
		143,660
4. Establishment Charges	1,225,375	
Less included in cost of services	876,120	
		349,255
5. Judicial Expenses		75,830
6. Main Services (including Establishment charges):—		
Main Drainage	£670,820	
Fire Brigade	671,320	
Parks and Open Spaces	279,445	
Bridges, Tunnels, Ferry and Embankments	156,920	
Pauper Lunatics	131,080	
Coroners	26,875	
Public Control Services	73,440	
Public Health Services	13,060	
Tuberculosis Treatment	228,320	
Venereal Diseases	81,275	
Building Acts	41,220	
Ambulance Service	21,190	
Mental Deficiency Services	56,585	
Collection of Local Taxation Licence Duties	26,780	
Education— £	2,477,330	
Elementary 9,351,294		
Higher 2,360,085		
*11,711,379		
Less included in Head 1 839,269		
*10,872,110		
		13,349,440
7. Parliamentary Expenses		12,145
8. Assisted Housing Schemes (Metropolitan Borough Councils)		60,000
9. Miscellaneous		117,414
10. Provisional Sums and Contingencies		182,500
Total Estimated Expenditure		*18,294,969
11. Transfer to Working-Class Dwellings Account to meet Estimated Deficiency		112,904
		18,407,873
12. Estimated Balances on 31 March 1921		868,994
		£19,276,867

* *See* Note on other side.

County Consolidated Stock, and subsequently agreed to a further issue of £3,000,000 of such Bonds. In co-operation with the Councils of the Metropolitan Boroughs the Council has also made an issue of 6 per cent. *Local Bonds for Housing*, the amount of the issue in the first instance being £5,000,000. This is to meet the expenditure of Metropolitan Borough Councils on housing schemes which rank for State financial assistance, to which reference has been made under the Council's housing scheme. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The total Stock now outstanding amounts to £71,853,472, out of total issues of £77,856,011. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds.

The *Rating* for the year 1920–21 was estimated at the beginning of the year at the amounts shown in the statement given on p. 548, namely, 4*s.* 1*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 4*d.* in the pound, together 4*s.* 5*d.* Of the total rate, 2*s.* 5*d.* was for education. One-half of these amounts was raised for the first half year. For the second half year, however, the rate had to be increased by 9½*d.* in the pound, of which 6*d.* was in respect of education, and this increase, representing £1,745,330, must be borne in mind in connection with the figures in the statement. The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on 6th April, 1920, was £45,634,817—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £190,145.

THE TENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 6th, 1919, for three years.

Chairman (1920–21) ..... John W. Gilbert, J.P.
Vice-Chairman ..... Mrs. Wilton Phipps, J.P.
Deputy Chairman ..... G. M. Gillett, J.P.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
e Adler, Miss Henrietta (*P*)...	*Central Hackney.*
Allen, A. A.	*Alderman till 1922.*
Allen, Rev. Bevill (*P*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
e Ammon, Charles G. (*Lab.*)	*North Camberwell.*
e Anderton, F. R. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
e Baker, Alfred (*P*)	*Finsbury.*
Baker, H. Arthur (*P*).....	*North Camberwell.*
Ball, Lt.-Col. Eric (*MR*) ...	*East Lewisham.*
Baring, Sir Godfrey, Bt., D.L.	*Alderman till 1922.*
Benn, Sir John, Bt., D.L. (*P*)	*Kennington.*
Blake, J. P. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
Bryan, Robert (*Lab.*).....	*Limehouse.*
Bury, Major Viscount, M.C. (*MR*)	*Central Wandsworth.*
Butler, Joseph G. (*Lab.*) ...	*North Battersea.*
Buxton, A. F.	*Alderman till 1922.*
e Carlisle, Rev. Henry H. (*P*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
Cavaye, Maj.-Gen. W. F. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
Cawdron, David (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
Chapman, Theodore (*P*) ...	*South Hackney.*
e Clague, W. L. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
e Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
Cook, George H. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
e Cooper, Brig.-Gen. R. J., C.B., C.V.O. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Cotton, H. E. A.	*Alderman till 1925.*
Coumbe, Maj. Ed. H. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
Courtauld, L.	*Alderman till 1925.*
e Coward, Seth (*P*).....	*N.W. Camberwell.*
Cruse, Edward (*Lab.*)..... ...	*Bow and Bromley.*
Davies, A. Emil	*Alderman till 1925.*
Davies, D. (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Davis, David (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Dawson, Maj. Sir Philip (*MR*)	*West Lewisham.*
e Dence, Ernest M. (*MR*).....	*Greenwich.*
Devereugh, J. O. (*P*)	*North Southwark.*
e Dew, George (*P*)	*South Islington*
Dickins, Charles T. (*MR*)...	*Putney.*
Dove, F. L., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Edmonds, G. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green*
Evans, Edwin (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
e Eve, Lady (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Fisher, C. Urquhart (*MR*)...	*Norwood.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., M.P. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Gatti, J. Maria (*MR*).....	*Abbey.*
e Gautrey, Thomas (*P*).....	*Peckham.*
Gibbs, Sir Charles H. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Gilbert, J. D., D.L., M.P. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
Gilbert, John W.....	*Alderman till 1925.*
Gillett, G. M. (*P*)	*Finsbury.*
Glanville, Harold J. A. (*P*)	*West Bermondsey.*
Golds, Herbert F. (*MR*) ...	*Clapham.*
e Gooch, H. C. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Goodrich, Capt. Alfred O. (*MR*).	*Mile End.*
Gordon, Lieut. H. H. (*P*) ...	*Whitechapel and St. George's.*
Gosling, Harry, C.H. (*Lab.*)	*Kennington.*
Grantham, W. W. (*MR*) ...	*City of London.*
Granville-Smith, R. W. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
e Gray, Maj. Ernest, M.P. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Greenwood, Hubert J., D.L. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Guest, Maj. L. Haden, M.C. (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
Haddo, Earl of, O.B.E., D.L. (*P*)	*Peckham.*
Hammond, William (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
Harley, John H. (*P*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Harris, Percy A., D.L. (*P*)...	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Harrison, F. C., C.S.I.....	*Alderman till 1922.*
Hazel, D. (*MR*).....	*Mile End.*
Head, Geoffrey (*MR*)	*City of London.*
e Headlam, Rev. Stewart D. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Holland, Bernard, C.B.	*Alderman till 1925.*
e Hopkins, Mrs. Ethelind (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Hume, G. H. (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
Hunt, William.....	*Alderman till 1922.*
Hunter, J. Herbert (*MR*)...	*North Paddington.*
e Jackson, Sir Cyril, K.B.E., M.A.	*Alderman till 1925.*
e Jackson, Robert (*MR*)	*West Lewisham.*
Jacobsen, T. Owen (*P*)	*North Lambeth.*
Johnson, W. C. (*P*)	*Whitechapel and St. George's.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Kennard, Lt.-Col. A. C. H. (*MR*)	*S. W. St. Pancras.*
*e*Key, Walter H. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
*e*Lamartine-Yates, Mrs. R. (*I*)	*North Lambeth.*
Lawrence, Miss A. Susan (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
*e*Levita, Lt.-Col. Cecil B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Lewis-Barned, Maj. H. B. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
*e*Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott, D.D. (*P*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Lidiard, H. (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
*e*Liversidge, H. W., M.A.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Lloyd, Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O. (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
Lloyd-Taylor, William (*P*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Lyall, Mrs. Beatrix Hudson (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
McClelland, J. J., M.I.Mech.E. (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
McKenna, Robert (*Lab*)	*North Islington.*
*e*McMillan, Miss Margaret, C.B.E. (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
March, Samuel (*Lab*)	*South Poplar.*
Marks, Henry (*P*)	*Limehouse.*
Mathew, C. J., C.B.E., K.C.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Matthews, Charles W. (*MR*)	*S. W. St. Pancras.*
Mayle, Frank (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
Meinertzhagen, E. L. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Mills, Henry (*P.*)	*West Islington.*
Morris, Rev. John C. (*P*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
Morrison-Bell, Lt.-Col. E. W. (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Morrow, F. St. John (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Norman, R. C. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
*e*Percy, Lord Eustace, M.A. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Phipps, Mrs. Wilton	*Alderman till* 1922.
Piggott, Sir George Bettesworth, K.B.E. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
*e*Pincombe, William J. (*P*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
*e*Pound, Sir Lulham, Bt. (*MR*)	*City of London.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Rawson, Lt.-Comm. A. Cooper, R.N.V.R. (*MR*)	*Putney.*
*e*Ray, W. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Reynolds, Walter (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.E., F.C.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Roberts, R. O. (*MR*)	*East Lewisham.*
*e*Rowe, H. V. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
*e*St. Helier, Lady, C.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Salmon, Maj. Isidore, C.B.E., D.L. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Sanger, Ernest (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Scott, A. H.	*Alderman till* 1922.
Shearman, Montague, O.B.E. (*P*)	*West Bermondsey.*
Simmons, Maj. Percy C. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Simner, Lt.-Col. Percy R. D.S.O. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Skinner, James (*P*)	*West Islington.*
Smith, Sir Edward, D.L. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Grn.*
Snell, Henry (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
Speakman, John (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
Squires, W. J. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
*e*Stephen, Sir Harry	*Alderman till* 1922.
Stuart, R. L. (*P*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Sumner, Charles E. (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
Swinton, Capt. G. S. C.	*Alderman till* 1922.
Tasker, Lt.-Col. H. H. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Taylor, Andrew T., F.S.A. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Taylor, Charles E. (*Lab.*)	*Shoreditch.*
Taylor, Robert G. (*MR*)	*Cent. Wandsworth.*
Thomas, A. Clifford (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Walker, H. de R.	*Alderman till* 1925.
*e*Wallas, Miss K. T.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Warburg, Capt. O.E., O.B.E., M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Ward, Henry (*P*)	*Shoreditch.*
Warner, Brig.-Gen. William W., C.M.G. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
*e*Watts, Alfred A. (*Lab.*)	*North Battersea.*
Wightman, Walter J. (*P*)	*North Southwark.*
Williams, Howell J., D.L. (*P*)	*South Islington.*
Wood, H. Ernest (*P*)	*N.W. Camberwell.*

NOTE.—The letters (*P*), (*MR*), (*I*), (*Lab.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*P*) Progressive; (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*I*) Independent; (*Lab.*) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulcraig, Miss M. Frere, Harold Hodge, Dr. Sophia Jevons, M.A., Hon. Lady Lawrence, Mrs. Lowe, Major the Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton, M.C., Miss Ida Samuel, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss A. Tomes (One vacancy.)

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir James Bird £2,000
Deputy Clerk, M. H. Cox.
Comptroller, C. D. Johnson £1,600
Deputy Comptroller, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E.
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys, C.B.E. £2,000 (Also £2,000 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes.)
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite.
Architect, G. T. Forrest £2,000
Chief Asst. Architect, J. Briggs.
Solicitor, D. P. Andrews £1,400
Deputy Solicitor, T. Bullivant.
Valuer, F. W. Hunt £1,700
Senior Asst. Valuer, F. W. Cook.
Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair, O.B.E. £2,000
Deputy Educn. Officer, B. M. Allen.
Ch. Inspr. Educn., Dr. C. W. Kimmins.
Med. Officer of Health, Dr. W. H. Hamer ... £1,750
Med. Officer (General Purposes), Dr. W. Butler.
Medical Research Officer, Dr. J. Kerr.
Public Control Dep., J. Ollis £1,100
Parliamentary Officer, V. Browne £1,200
Parks Dep., Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E. £900
Chief of Fire Brigade, Arthur R. Dyer ... £1,300
Tramways Gen. Manager, A. L. C. Fell, C.B.E. £2,000
Traffic Manager, J. K. Bruce.
Director of Housing, J. P. Orr, C.S.I. £2,000
Housing Estates Manager, S. G. Burgess
Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinney £1,250
Asylums Officer, H. F. Keene, O.B.E. £1,300
Pathologist, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. Mott, K.B.E. £1,025
Asylums Engineer, W. C. C. Smith, O.B.E. £1,225

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where stated.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C. 4.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren (1675–1710). Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; famous music. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul" in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls); fragments of rock from Mount Calvary and carved stones from the Temple at Jerusalem affixed to wall of south choir aisle. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d.*; golden gallery, 1*s.*; crypt, 6*d.*; ball, 1*s.*; total, 3*s.* Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10, 1.15, *4. (*Services are choral.) Among the distinguished statesmen, warriors and artists commemorated in the Cathedral are Nelson, Wellington, Napier, St. Vincent, Rodney, Cornwallis, Abercrombie, Moore, Gordon, Wolseley, Roberts, Brock, Ross of Bladensburg, Pakenham, Gibbs, Dundas, Wren ("si monumentum requiris, circumspice") Reynolds, Donne, Turner, Benjamin West, Abbey, Leighton, Sullivan, and many others. The garden contains in S. portion an ornamental device with legend varied from year to year. At the N.E. corner of the Cathedral is St. Paul's Cross, erected in 1910, on the site of a cross and open-air pulpit removed by order of the Long Parliament. To the S. of the Cathedral are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666. Cut into the paving-stones at the foot of the steps at W. entrance is an inscription commemorative of Queen Victoria's thanksgiving in 1897.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050–1760). — Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d.*, except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d.* Norman undercroft, 3*d.* Open on Sundays for service only: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. Of special interest to American visitors are the memorial to Viscount Howe (killed before Fort Ticonderoga in 1758); the memorial to Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America; the stained-glass window, presented by Mr. G. W. Childs, in memory of the poets George Herbert and William Cowper; the tablet to Colonel J. L. Chester, the American genealogist; the tombs of General John Burgoyne and of Colonel Enoch Markham; memorials to Wolfe (Quebec) and Col. Townshend (Ticonderoga); medallion to the brothers Wesley, who went out to Georgia in 1736; bust of Longfellow; coloured window and tablet to Lowell, in vestibule of Chapter House.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, S.E. 1.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330–1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been partly restored. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner). Shakespeare memorial in S. aisle, with recumbent figure and window above, the gift of British and American subscribers. The chapel of St. John the Divine, in the north transept, once used as a magistrate's court, was restored at the cost of Harvard students, as a memorial of their founder, John Harvard, who was baptized in the Church Nov. 29, 1607 (part of Harvard's estate was derived from the sale of the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, inherited from his mother).

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3. —15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. William Penn, Quaker, was christened here, and a tablet has been erected by the Pennsylvania Society of New York. John Quincey Adams, sixth President of the United States, was married here in 1797.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Ritualistic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren (*see* p. 553), after the Fire, with beautiful steeple (222 ft.). 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 11th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

CHRIST CHURCH, GREYFRIARS, E.C. 1.—The church of the former Greyfriars Monastery was destroyed in the Fire, and Christ Church was rebuilt by Wren. The marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks); evening service (open to the public) at 6 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate, E. 1.—(Dismantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Mary'lebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Ritualistic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. *Vicar*, Rev. H. Ross. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; evensong at 6; mission service at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 12.30 p.m. (except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs. 1.15 and 7 p.m.); Open free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.15; 11.0; 7.0.)

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573–1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., *see* p. 115) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817–1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. (14th and 15th century).—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Eliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497–1569) and Edward Cocker (1631–1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. 2 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American.

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb' Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (*see* St. Katherine Cree, *below*).

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488–1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564–1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551–1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren; contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1882, at the cost of Americans,

to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body,and the body of his son Carew, lie in the chancel. The quatrain below is by James Russell Lowell. (*See also* Tower of London.) The Milton window, at the west end of the north aisle, was the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and bears an inscription by Whittier. Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Parker, who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812–14, and was killed while leading a landing party. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts; and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), contains the tomb of "Dick Whittington" (*see* p. 543) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York;" also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q.v.*) attend service here.

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

ST. PETER'S, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas. (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend, *see* p. 564).

ST. STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, *q.v.*, and St. Bride's, *q.v.*, one of his greatest successes),contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—A Chapel Royal since 1780. Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte. Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*millia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the four remaining round churches in England, the other three being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, and Little Maplestead (Essex). The Norman church, "restored" 1830–1840, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the *Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2–6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,786 10*s.* 4½*d.*, the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6*s.* 8¾*d.* (£7,388 8*s.* 7¾*d.* for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 15*s.* 6*d.*).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30.

Congregational.

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays 11 and 6.45; Thursdays at 8 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Sunday morning at 11. evening at 7; Thursday at 12 noon.—Rev. F. W. Norwood.

* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave, Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—Rev. William C. Poole, D.D. Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes inwrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower and spire, £7,000, was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Mr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11.0 and 7.0.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856 as a memorial to the Southwark men who sailed in the *Mayflower* (Sept. 6, 1620).—Sunday services at 11 and 6.30; Tuesday at 8.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m. (Pastorate vacant.)

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sundays 11 and 7.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1760 (Whitefield was at one time minister at Savannah, Ga., and died at Newburyport, Mass.). Institutional Church founded by Rev. S. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. S. Maurice Watts, B.D.; *Organizing Sec.*, Harry E. Gaze; Sunday services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings, 3.15. Tuesday Service, 8 p.m. Institute and Club for young people open daily.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. 11 (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1854-1892).—(Built 1861, reopened, after destruction by fire in 1898, free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of rebuilding, £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor*, Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers; *Asst. Pastor*, Rev. Wallace Pettman.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W.—Rev. S. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

REGENT'S PARK CHAPEL, Park Square East, N.W.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

Wesleyan.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Open daily, 10 to 6. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. Contains many relics of Wesley and Fletcher.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. Walter H. Armstrong. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1683), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Défoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742), also the tomb (which, however, cannot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather, the second son of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, of Boston, U.S.A. To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 6, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 5.45 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays:* Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-1 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Weekdays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 1); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1).

Jews.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C. 3.—The "Jewish Cathedral" of London was built in early 18th century (present building about 1800).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphoi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q.v.*), the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street, *Villiers* Street, *Duke* Street, *Of* Lane, *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911–4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. MELBOURNE HOUSE, the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, adjoins the W. end. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL), St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to present site in 1815. Cibber's figures of Madness from the intermediate (17th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London); *St. Paul's Bridge* (in course of erection by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); *Waterloo Bridge* (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London; *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and reopened in 1862) with Thornycroft's *Boudicca* at the north-eastern end, and presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet. This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlem Hospital; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by British Academy; Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies; Royal Academy Exhibition.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, *see* p. 554. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*).

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—Built by Corporation of London, 1902–1905. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

THE CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1*s.*, at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6, 7 or 8 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a "pensioner" at Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA, S.W. 3.—A western metropolitan borough (*see* p. 542), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (*see* p. 559). "Chelsea Old Church" (St. Luke's) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rosetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (*see* p. 561) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (*see also* p. 235–6), Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—The College was founded in late 15th century, and was accommodated on present site by Queen Mary I., the building now in use having been restored after the Fire of London by Wren. Armorial bearings are granted by the College, and records of *Visitations* to correct the pedigrees of noble families, etc., from 16th to 17th centuries are preserved, with many other documents of historic interest. Written application should be made before a visit.

COUNTY HALL, Lambeth, S.E. 1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (*see* pp. 547–550) is being completed on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth (site purchased for £81,000; estimated cost of completed building £3,500,000), from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 700 ft. The completed building will contain a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is 190 ft. long.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many documents relating to William Penn, &c., may be seen.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1.—The site of the London house of the Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily; a charge of 3*d.* is made for admission to the crypt.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. The chapel services are largely attended by the public. The hall contains many fine pictures by Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W. 6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C. 2 (dating from early 15th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (*see* p. 543). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1591: Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays; William I.'s Charter to the City, etc.), and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. *Librarian*, Bernard Kettle.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E. 1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 650 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. 1, was constructed in 1867–1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS, City Road, E.C. 1.—The H.A.C. received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honourable Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards' Parade.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840–1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of about £3,000,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (15½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (*q.v.*) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455–1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is

worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact; in rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Closed to the public. *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; May to July, 10 to 4.30, and forenoon of Tuesday. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and part of October.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2. — The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874–1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (*q.v.*). The Central Hall is 138 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (*q.v.*).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The "Twelve Great Companies" (*see* p. 545), have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E. 1.—Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3. —Built from designs of Wren, 1671–1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*; which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3*d.*, 9 to 6 (Oct.–April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8. The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. The Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches at beginning of July; Lord's is the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 1*s.*, to special matches 1*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* (including tax). Tennis Court in rear of members' pavilion, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); *Borough* S.E. 1, and *Spitalfields*, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road, N. 1; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford (temporarily closed).

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863. Now the London house of Queen Alexandra.

MAYFAIR.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New *Bond Street* and *Oxford Street*. *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT, South Kensington; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square, S.W.; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment; BOADICEA (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand, W.C.; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; JAMES II. (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles's, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (*see* above), NELSON (142 ft.), Trafalgar Square; FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROYAL ARTILLERY, The Mall; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; SCOTT (Antarctic), Pall Mall; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade.

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2 (built 1865).—The library (177,100 volumes) is open daily, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.. (In 1918 the Patent Office sealed 12,301 patents, registerred 4,837 trade marks, and made a profit of £54,324.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E. 1.—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths, Billiard Tables, &c. Concerts every Sunday, 3.30 p.m. Admission free. Evening, 7 p.m. (small charge).

PORT OF LONDON.—The *River Thames* has a total length of 210 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The *tidal portion* below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the *Port of London*, where one-third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £541,909,302 for 1918 and at £819,875,330 for 1919. The administration of the Port is under the "Port of London Authority" (*see* p. 256), whose offices (completed in 1921) adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill, and extend to Crutched Friars. The Port is served by the following Docks:—*St. Katherine's Dock*, E. 1 (23 acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, etc.; *London Docks* with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin, Wapping, E. 1 (100 acres), ivory, spices, rubber, wine, wool, tinned goods, etc.; *Surrey Commercial Docks*, Rotherhithe, S.E 16 (380 acres), timber, grain and Canadian produce; *West India Docks*, E. 14 (232 acres), rum, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat; *Millwall Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London; *East India Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (68 acres), Cape and American traffic; *Royal Victoria and Albert Docks*, E. 16 (1,100 acres), frozen meat, grain and tobacco; *Tilbury Docks* (596 acres), about 26 miles below London Bridge, provide accommodation for the largest steamers, particularly those on the Australasian and Eastern routes. Application to view the Docks should be made in writing to the Dock and Warehouse Manager, Port of London Authority, 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. 1, a handsomely-fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 10 p.m. In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2 (built 1851–1896).—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100, brought together from various repositories (the Tower, State Paper Office, etc.). Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book, autograph letters and historical MSS., Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.

ROMAN LONDON.—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. may still be seen *in situ*. There are remains of Roman baths at No. 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C. 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2; in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. 2; in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C. 3; below Leadenhall Market; and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (*q.v.*).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3 (built 1842–1844).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantrey, riding without stirrups), Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, Kemp-Welch, and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 1 (building erected 1810–1812), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Founded A.D. 1123 by Rahere (*see* St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 552). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance 1702. The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 760 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts; Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1.—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. Present buildings date from 1829.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. *Royal Levées* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's."

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate (early 16th century) and Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1213. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey, 1868–71. 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir Richard Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor* Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553–1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for

* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed.

religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (1612), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2. — The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of *Births, Marriages and Deaths*. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 4,000 members. A "jobber" does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears."

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860–1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S. (Surrey) side, 1860–1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871–1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819–1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1858–1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall scheme of the L.C.C. (now under construction) includes an embankment on the Surrey side giving a river approach to the County Hall.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, Poplar, with Union Road, Southwark; the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 510 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects West India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is 1490 yards, of which 407 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was £1,323,834. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was £180,387. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is 327 yards, and its cost was £85,862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 1 and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—Admission to Jewel House, 6*d.*; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6*d.*; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6*d.* Free on Saturdays by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Lieutenant*, Gen. Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Major-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B.; *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A. Sir Walter Raleigh was first committed to the Tower in July, 1592, and again in James I.'s day, after being condemned to death. The fruit of his many years' imprisonment in the Bloody Tower was his "History of the World"; and here he spent the last days before his execution in Old Palace Yard. William Penn was another famous Tower prisoner. While there he wrote his famous "No Cross, no Crown" and "Innocency with her Open Face."

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock*, *Napier*, and *Gordon*. The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918). In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

TRINITY HOUSE, Trinity Square, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.—Built at close of 18th century for the Brotherhood of Trinity House contains a museum of models, etc., and a library of books on navigation. Application for admission to view should be made in writing to the Secretary.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087–1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377–1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS AND GARDENS.

HYDE PARK.—From Park Lane, W. 1, to Kensington Gardens, W. 2 (390 acres), containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS, W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace (240 acres), containing the Albert Memorial and "Physical Energy" (G. F. Watts), and the Round Pond. There is a sunk garden with pleached alleys, near Kensington Palace.

ST. JAMES'S PARK, S.W. 1 (93 acres).—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace, including *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the colour is trooped on the King's birthday. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace, but this view is now impeded by unsightly buildings erected for War purposes. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

GREEN PARK, W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park (60 acres) with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner. The arch at the western entrance is surmounted by a quadriga, by Capt. Adrian Jones.

REGENT'S PARK, N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill (472 acres) surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* (fine flower beds and shrubs) leading to the Zoological Gardens.

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 8 to S.W. 11 (200 acres) with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

VICTORIA PARK, E. 2 (217 acres), a great boon to the poor of East London. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum) is close by.

RIVERSIDE GARDENS.—On the north side of the Thames are the Temple Gardens and the Embankment Gardens, E.C. 4, the latter containing the *Watergate* of York House (Inigo Jones), a small lily pond and sunk garden, and numerous statues. West of the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament are Victoria Tower Gardens, S.W. 1.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded in 1886, and maintained by the Corporation of London. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 April to Feb.—*Director and Secretary*, Sir Alfred G. Temple, F.S.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2 (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6*d*. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

*** In 1919, 393,235 persons were admitted on free days, 67,894 on Sundays, and 50,656 on Students' days.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2 (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895). Series of 1,880 historical portraits. Open, free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season; free on Sundays, 2.30 to 5.30 (or until dusk in winter); Thursday and Friday (Students' days), admission 6*d*. from 10 to 4 or 5.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1. *Sec.*, Mrs. Anne Blackmore.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS. — There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House*, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington; *Bridgewater House*, Piccadilly (Duke of Devonshire); *Dorchester House*, Park Lane (Sir George Holford); *Doughty House*, Richmond (Sir F. L. Cook, Bart.); *Grosvenor House*, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster); *Holland House*, Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester); *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne); *Montagu House*, Whitehall (Duke of Buccleugh). The *Tennant Gallery*, 34 Queen Anne's Gate (Lord Glenconner), is open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; the *Mond Collection* at 20 Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly W. 1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1*s*.; catalogue, 1*s*. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; admission, 6*d*.; catalogue, 6*d*. Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5; admission, 1*s*.; catalogue, 1*s*. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 16 to May 30, admission 1*s*.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, W.—Open from Oct. 20 to Dec. 15, admission 1*s*.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W. 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November, admission 1*s*.

TATE GALLERY (National Gallery, *British Art*), Millbank, S.W. 1. (opened in 1897).—National collection of modern British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6*d*.; other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery. A Gallery for *Modern Foreign Art*, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, is to be built adjoining the Tate Gallery as soon as circumstances permit; temporarily, a selection of Modern Foreign Paintings is exhibited in Gallery VIII. of the Turner Wing.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1 (opened in 1900).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art. Admission 6*d*. on Tuesdays and Fridays, all other days *free*. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, E.C. 1.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free.

MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1 (opened in 1759).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, *nielli*, &c. MSS., illustrating British naval and military history, and documents bearing on early history of the Oversea Dominions. Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to dusk. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, S.W. 7, branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880–5).—Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 10. The hours of closing are:—Jan. and Feb., 5; Mar., 5.30; April to Aug. (inclusive), 6; Sept., 5.30; Oct. to Dec. (inclusive), 5. Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7; Jan., 2 to 4; Feb. 1 to 14, 2 to 4.30; 15 to end, 2 to 5; Mar., 2 to 5.30; April, 2 to 6; Sept., 2 to 5.30; Oct., 2 to 5; Nov. and Dec., 2 to 4. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7 (founded in 1852).—Museum of decorative and industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Paintings; Woodwork; Textiles; Library (books on art); and the Department of Circulation. Open on week-days from 10 a.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Closed at 6 during summer months; Oct. to Mar. at dusk. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 5 p.m.

BETHNAL GREEN, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, boots and shoes. Free daily (closed Christmas Day) on week days 10 a.m. (closed Good Friday) to 5 p.m. (Nov., Dec. and Jan., on Mondays to Fridays until 4 p.m.); Sundays, from 2.30 to 5 p.m.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1*s.* (6*d.* Saturdays). *Sec.*, G. A. Lumsden.

CUMING MUSEUM, Walworth Road Library, S.E. 17.—Archæological relics (coins, glass, pottery, etc.) arranged to illustrate the evolution of civilization.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL MUSEUM, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Maintained by the Corporation of London. Relics of Roman, Saxon and Mediæval London, &c. Admission free March–Sept. 10 to 5, Oct.–Feb. 10 to 4.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. Summer, 11 to 5. Winter, 11 to 3.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Week-days:—11 a.m. till dusk. Sundays throughout the year from 2 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington, S.W. 27. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(I.) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 to 5; from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 10 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the raw materials obtainable from the various countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from India and the Dominions, lent by His Majesty the King, are displayed in each Court. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Special arrangements made for conducted visits of schools and institutions. (II.) *Scientific and Technical Department*, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for conducting investigations. (III.) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies. (IV.) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms*, and *Map Room*, containing collection of works on tropical agriculture, official publications and maps, and the principal newspapers of the British Empire. (V.) *Offices* (Mezzanine Floor) of the Overseas Nursing Association and African Society. (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building.)

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM, Crystal Palace, S.E. 19 (*see* p. 562).—War relics, souvenirs, photographs, &c. *Curator and Secretary*, Major C. Ffoulkes.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5, according to season, free. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures. Open free on Saturdays 11 to dusk; other week days 11 to 3, admission 1s. Closed on Sundays.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, S.W. 1. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by Lord Leverhulme). Open free daily (except Tuesdays, 1s.; closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m.). Hours:—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months. Thursdays and Saturdays until 9 p.m. all the year; Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. (or dusk). *Curator*, J. Allen Howe.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 29.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 1s., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions: (*a*) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (*b*) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (*c*) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (*d*) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British patent specifications. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, on Mon., Tu., Wed., and Fri., 10 to 6; Th. and Sat., 10 to 9; Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Admission free.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. (B.C. 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WALLACE COLLECTION. *See Picture Galleries.*

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54A Wigmore Street, W. 1.—Daily, 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card; others on application to Curator.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, E.C. 1.—Open week-days from 10 to 4, 3*d*.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

BOTANIC GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—Open daily from 9 a.m. to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1s.; other days to Fellows and Members, or by orders from Fellows. On Sundays from 9.30 a.m.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E. 19.—The Great Hall (designed by Paxton) of the buildings of the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851) removed and re-erected at Sydenham. Imperial War Museum and Exhibition (*see* p. 561). Accessible by railway or omnibus. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 a.m. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of parkland. Fireworks during summer months.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1s.; children half-price.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. Dec. 12, 1920–Jan. 31, 1921, Christmas Entertainments; Feb. 1–March 3, Efficiency Exhibition; March 4 to 31, Motor Manufacturers; April 1–30 Building Trades Exhibition; May, Royal Tournament; June, International Horse Show; Aug. 25 Oct. 5, Shipping and Engineering Exhibition; Oct. 6–Dec. 1, Motor Manufacturers.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Clothing Exhibition in March; Drapery Exhibition in April; Printing Exhibition in April and May; Rubber (June); London Fair and Market in July; Confectionery and Grocers (Sept.); Shoe and Leather and Dairy (Oct.); Brewers and Laundry (Nov.).

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW, W. 12.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. Admission 1*d*. Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6*d*. Week-days, 12 to sunset (May 15 to Oct. 15, 10 to sunset); Good Friday and Sundays 1 to sunset; Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. (Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day. In the Gardens is a giant flagstaff (220 ft. high) presented by British Columbia.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W. 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions and occasional large shows in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital (May) and of Holland House (July).

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (Great White City).—British Industries Fair, Feb 21 to March 4: Furniture and Allied Trades Exhibition, April; Various Exhibitions, May to November.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset; on Mondays, 6*d.*, the rest of the week, 1*s.*; to children under twelve, all days, 6*d.* Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. A military band plays on Saturday afternoons from 4 p.m. On Sunday only to Fellows of the Zoological Society and their friends.

In 1919 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 1,515,042, an increase of 659,565 compared with 1918, the receipts for admission being £44,491.

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera during London Season (May to July). An Autumn Season of Grand Opera in English was instituted by Sir Thomas Beecham from November 3 to December 30, 1919. *Fancy Dress Balls* at Covent Garden on Fridays during winter.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. 1.—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, from second week in Aug. to end of Oct. (M., Wagner; Tu., Russian, &c.; W., Operatic, &c.; Th., Popular; F., Beethoven; Sat., Popular.) Symphony Concerts throughout year. Concerts on Sundays, afternoon and evening.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 1.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Private performances in Theatre. Concert every Sunday at 3. *Manager*, Hilton Carter.

AEOLIAN HALL, 135, Bond Street, W. 1.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N. 22.

BECHSTEIN HALL, Wigmore Street, W. 1.

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

STEINWAY HALL, 15 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

RAILWAY (TERMINAL) STATIONS.

The terminal stations of the Railways radiating from London are shown below. Many of these stations are linked up by *Underground Railways*, as indicated by distinguishing marks :—* *Metropolitan and District*; † *Central London* ("The Tube"); ‡ *Baker Street and Waterloo* ("The Bakerloo"); § *Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead* ("Hampstead Tube"); ¶ *Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton* ("Piccadilly Tube"); (*a*) *Great Northern and City* ("Metropolitan Tube"); (*b*) *City and South London*; (*c*) *Waterloo and City.*

* ‡ *Baker Street* (Metropolitan), Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.

† (*b*) (*c*) *Bank* (Waterloo and City), Mansion House Place, E.C. 4.

Broad Street (North London), Liverpool St., E.C. 2.

* *Cannon Street* (South Eastern and Chatham), Cannon St., E.C. 4.

* ‡ § *Charing Cross* (South Eastern and Chatham; Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead), Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

§ (*b*) *Euston* (London and North Western; City and South London), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

Fenchurch Street (Great Eastern; Midland), Fenchurch St., E.C. 4.

Holborn Viaduct (South Eastern and Chatham), Holborn, E.C. 1.

* ¶ (*b*) *King's Cross* (Great Northern), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

* † *Liverpool Street* (Great Eastern; Central London), Liverpool Street, E.C. 2.

(*b*) *London Bridge* (London, Brighton and South Coast; South Eastern and Chatham), Borough High St., S.E. 1.

‡ *Marylebone* (Great Central), Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.

* (*a*) (*b*) *Moorgate* (Great Northern and City), Moorgate St., E.C. 2.

* ‡ *Paddington* (Great Western), Praed St., W. 2.

St. Pancras (Midland), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

Shoreditch (East London), Shoreditch High Street, E.C. 1.

* *Victoria* (London, Brighton and South Coast; South Eastern and Chatham), Victoria St. and Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.

‡ (*c*) *Waterloo* (London and South Western; Waterloo and City), Waterloo Rd. and York Rd., S.E. 1.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

(*See also* pp. 471-479).

AQUATICS.—The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1856 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season, and some of its principal races are now of an International character. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (*see* Eltham, p. 564) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, marking the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for, between Putney and Mortlake, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association*, 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race. *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C. E. Woodruffe, *General Sec.*, 9-10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C. 4. Amateur *Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (*see* p. 557). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible. The *Croquet* Association offices (*Sec.*, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. Rugby *Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the International matches between England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland taking place at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). The Oxford and Cambridge match takes place at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, in December. Association Football is principally professional, the leading clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E. 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage,

S.W. 6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E. 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.). The governing body for Amateur *Gymnastics* is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. West, Grassmead, Lingfield, Surrey). *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, where the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S.W. 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 13). *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII. in 1530).

RACE MEETINGS.—The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June. *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal meetings are on *Newmarket Heath*; meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Reigate), Lingfield (E. Grinstead); *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BLACKHEATH, S.E. 3.—Common of 267 acres maintained by the London County Council; Rugby football matches in Rectory Field. Blackheath adjoins Greenwich Park, *q.v.*

BROCKWELL PARK, Herne Hill, S.E. 5 (127 acres).

BURNHAM BEECHES, Bucks. — Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy," Church, *see* "Stoke Poges."

BUSHEY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and a triple avenue of horse-chestnuts, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir Hans Sloane (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horniman Museum* (*see* p. 561), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by S.E. & C.R.). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the Tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Waterman's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by G.E. or G.N.R.). Opposite Market Place is part of Princess Elizabeth's Palace, with fine carvings; the Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by G.E.R.). Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPPING FOREST (about 6,000 acres, purchased by the Corporation of London for £250 000 and thrown open to the puplic in 1882; the present forest is 11 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area), LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering over 1,100. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (S.E. & C.R.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1904, and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocohontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank), and King Edward VII. received Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1863 (three days before their wedding).

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (*see* p. 542) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbraeck. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the centre of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, N.W. 3 (250 acres), with *Golder's Hill* (36 acres) and *Parliament Hill* (265 acres), open to the public. "Belmont," Rosslyn Hill, was the residence of Sir Harry Vane, Governor of Massachusetts, and later of Bishop Butler, who is said to have written parts of his "Analogy of Religion" there. Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 10 to 6, Sun. 2 to 6. Admission, Mon., Wed. and Thur., 6*d.*; Tues., 1*s.* (children half price); Sat. and Sun. free. *Bushey Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (600 to 700 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HIGHGATE HILL AND HIGHGATE WOODS, the scene of the Dick Whittington legends, with *Waterlow Park* (30 acres) and Lauderdale House, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, S.W. 14, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VIII., 1485–1509) and many buildings of the periods of Queen Anne (1702–1714) and George II. (1727–1760), including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the residence of George II. and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1894). *Richmond Park* (2,250 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames. Rugby football matches are played at the Athletic Ground (Richmond F.C.) and Old Deer Park (London Scottish F.C. and Rosslyn Park F.C.).

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure, which was "restored" in late 19th century. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam; St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771. There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister. (*See* also "Burnham Beeches.").

TWICKENHAM, Middlesex. — On left bank of Thames, opposite Richmond, contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At Strawberry Hill is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden. International and other Rugby football matches (Harlequins) are played at Twickenham.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (G.E.Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II, with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall).

WINDSOR CASTLE (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—22 miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. When open, as to which due notice is given in the Press, the Lord Chamberlain's tickets can always be obtained at the Inspector's Office in the Castle Yard. The charges for admission on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are: Adults, 1*s.*; children, 6*d.*, excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one-half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. On Mondays and on Bank Holidays no charge is made. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the ticket office, price 6*d.* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 Sept., between 11 and 4; and from 1 Oct. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 2.30. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 4.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; S.E. & C.R. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard; Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m.

London (Metropolitan) Theatres and Music Halls.

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Adelphi	411, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2645	Musical Plays.
Alexandra	Stoke Newington, N. 16	Dalston 85	Miscellaneous.
Alhambra	24–27, Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 5064	Ballet; Varieties; Musical Comedy.
Ambassadors	West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2	Regent 2890	Revue.
Apollo	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 3243	Comedy.
Balham Hippodrome	High Road, Balham, S.W. 12	Streatham 1708	Varieties.
Bedford Palace	Camden Town, N.W. 1	Hampstead 503	Varieties.
Borough	High Street, E. 15	East 897	Miscellaneous.
Britannia	116, Hoxton Street, N. 1	London Wall 6848	Varieties.
Broadway	New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 196	Varieties.
Camberwell Palace	Camberwell, S.E. 5	Hop 1095	Varieties.
Cambridge	136, Commercial Street, E. 1	Avenue 5336	Varieties.
Canterbury	143, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1	Hop 726	Varieties.
Chelsea	King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 1	Kensington 733	Varieties.
Coliseum	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7540	Varieties.
Collins's	10 & 11, Islington Green, N. 1	North 658	Varieties.
Comedy	Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3724	Comedy.
Court	Sloane Square, S.W. 1	Gerrard 848	Intellectual Plays.
Covent Garden	Bow Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 640	Grand Opera.
Criterion	218–223, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 3844	Comedy.
Croydon Empire	Croydon, S.E. 19	Croydon 1174	Varieties.
,, Grand	High Street, Croydon	Croydon 12	—
Daly's	2–6, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 201 & 202	Musical Comedy.
Drury Lane	Catherine Street, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2588	Opera; Drama; Christmas Pantomime.
Duke of York's	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 314	Comedy.
Ealing Grand	Broadway, Hanwell, W. 7	Ealing 1558	—
Elephant & Castle	26 & 28, New Kent Road, S.E. 1	Hop 2192	Varieties.
Empire	Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3527	Musical Comedy.
Empire (Mile End)	95, Mile End Road, E. 1	London Wall 2647	Varieties.
Empress	Brixton, S.W. 9	Brixton 41	Varieties.
Euston	37–43, Euston Road, N.W. 1	North 627	Varieties.
Everyman	Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N.W.	Museum 4781	Repertory.
Finsbury Park Empire	Finsbury Park, N. 4	North 3317	Varieties.
Gaiety	Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2780	Musical Comedy.
Garrick	2, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Gerrard 9513–4	Comedy.
Globe	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 8722	Comedy.
Grand Palace	St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction	Battersea 88	Varieties.
Hackney Empire	Mare Street, Hackney, E. 8	Dalston 3	Varieties.
Hammersmith Palace	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 106	Varieties.
Haymarket	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Regent 6030	Comedy.
Hippodrome	Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 650	Revue.
His Majesty's	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 1777	Comedy; Musical Plays.
Holborn Empire	242 & 243, High Holborn, W.C. 2	Holborn 5367 8–9	Varieties.
Ilford Hippodrome	Broadway, Ilford	Ilford 716	Varieties.
Islington Empire	High Street, Islington, N. 1	North 571	Varieties.
Kennington	Kennington Park Road, S.E. 11	Hop 3777	Varieties; Revue.
Kilburn Empire	High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6	Hampstead 8112	Varieties.
King's	174, Hammersmith Road, W. 6	Hammersmith 119	Varieties.
Kingsway	8, Great Queen St., Holborn, W.C. 2	Gerrard 4032	Comedy.
Lewisham Hippodr.	Catford, S.E. 6	Lee Green 26	Varieties.
Little	Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2	Regent 2401	Grand Guignol
Lyceum	Wellington Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7617	Drama; Opera.
Lyric	29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 3687	Comedy.
,, Opera House	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 921	Comedies; Musical Plays.
Metropolitan	267 & 269, Edgware Road, W. 2	Paddington 194	Varieties.
New	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Regent 4466	Comedy.
New Cross Empire	483–489, New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 245	Varieties.
Olympia	204, Shoreditch High Street, E. 1	London Wall 1628	Varieties.
Oxford	14 & 16, Oxford Street, W. 1	Museum 1740	Comedy.
Palace	Cambridge Circus, W. 1	Gerrard 6834	Revue.
Palladium	7, Argyll St., Regent St., W. 1	Gerrard 1004	Varieties.
Pavilion	Piccadilly Circus, W. 1	Gerrard 704	Revue.
,, (Whitechapel)	193 & 195, Whitechapel Road, E. 1	Avenue 3898	Varieties.

Name	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Penge Empire	Beckenham Road, S.E. 20	Sydenham 34	Varieties.
Playhouse	Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3970	Comedy.
Poplar Hippodrome	East India Dock Road, E. 14	East 64	Varieties.
Prince of Wales's	Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 7482	Comedy.
Princes	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3400	Light Opera, &c.
Putney Hippodrome	Putney, S.W. 15	Putney 2002	Varieties.
Queen's	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 9437	Comedy.
Rehearsal	21, Maiden Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2633	—
Richmond Hippodr.	Richmond	Richmond 1694	Miscellaneous.
Rotherhithe Hippodr.	Lower Road, S.E. 16	Hop 1134	Varieties.
Royalty	73, Dean Street, W. 1	Gerrard 3855	Comedy.
Royal Victoria Hall	"The Old Vic," Waterloo Road, S.E. 1	—	Classic Drama.
Sadler's Wells	Arlington Street, E.C. 1	City 1379	Varieties.
St. James's	King Street, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3903	Comedy.
St. Martin's	West St., Shaftesbury Ave., W.C. 2	Gerrard 3416	Comedy.
Savoy	Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3366	Comedy; Revue
Scala	Charlotte St., Fitzroy Square, W. 1	Museum 6010	Comedy.
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 6666	Comedy.
Shepherd's Bush Emp.	Shepherd's Bush, W. 12	Hammersmith 775	Varieties.
,, ,, Emp. Pal.	The Green, W. 12	Hammersmith 105	Varieties.
Shoreditch Empire	95–101, Shoreditch High Street, E. 1	—	Varieties.
Star	189, Abbey St., Bermondsey, S.E. 1	Hop 750	Varieties.
Strand	Aldwych, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3830	Revue.
Stratford Empire	Broadway, E. 15	Stratford 921	Varieties.
,, Grand	Woodgrange Road, E. 7	Stratford 956	—
Surrey	124, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1	Hop 1460	Varieties.
Vaudeville	404, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3815	Musical Comedy.
Victoria Palace	Victoria Street, S.W. 1	Victoria 5282	Varieties.
Walthamstow Victoria	Hoe Street, E. 17	Walthamstow 470	—
Willesden Hippodrome	Willesden, N.W. 10	Willesden 49	Varieties.
Winter Garden	166, Drury Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 416	Musical Comedy.
Woolwich Grand	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 69	Varieties.
,, Roy. Art. Theatre	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 701	Varieties.
Wyndham's	Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Regent 3028	Comedy.

THEATRES IN 1919–20.—The most notable productions in 1919–20 were Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, revived after about two centuries (1727), at the Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith; *The Skin Game*, by John Galsworthy; *Mary Rose*, by Sir J. Barrie; two comedies (*Mr. Pim Passes By* and *The Romantic Age*), by A. A. Milne; the spectacular *Garden of Allah* (Hichens), which opened at Drury Lane on June 24, 1920, and occupied the theatre during the usual pantomime season of 1920–21; a *Grand Guignol* season at the Little Theatre; a *Repertory* season at the Old Drill Hall, Hampstead; and Shakespearean and other classical works at the "Old Vic." *Chu Chin Chow* (His Majesty's), reached its 2,467th consecutive performance on Oct. 17, 1919, and its 2,000th performance on Dec. 29, 1920. The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances).

The season, as a whole, was prolific in production, with frequent changes in programme after short runs, a total of 71 new plays and adaptations being introduced, in addition to many revivals. Shakespearean productions at West End Theatres included *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *Henry V.* and *Julius Cæsar*.

A tablet has been affixed by the Records Committee of the London County Council on 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch to commemorate the site of "The Theatre" Shoreditch, the first theatre in London.

CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES.—It has been stated that there are upwards of 4,000 Picture Palaces and Cinematograph Theatres in the United Kingdom. The latest tendency is for first-rate authors and artists to co-operate for the production of high-class work, and the general level of the productions shows an upward movement. The following are the principal "Cinemas" and "Picture Theatres" in London:—

Broadway Garden Cinema, Walham Green, S.W. 6.
Cinema de Paris, Bear St., Leicester Sq., W.C. 2.
Cinema House, 225, Oxford Street, W. 1.
Cinematograph Theatre, 21–25, Oxford St., W. 1.
Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11.
Holborn Cinema, 210, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Kilburn Grange, High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6.
King's Picture Playhouse, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.
Leicester Square Cinema, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.
Maida Vale Palace, 140, Maida Vale, W. 9.
New Gallery Kinema, 121A, Regent Street, W. 1.
Palais de Luxe Cinema, 17, Great Windmill Street, W. 1.
Pavilion, Marble Arch, W. 1.
Pavilion, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.
Picture House, 165, Oxford Street, W. 1.
Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1.
Scala, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W. 1.
Stoll Picture Theatre, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Strand Cinema, Agar Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Terry's, Strand, W.C. 2.
West End Cinema, 3, Coventry Street, W. 1.

London Offices of the Principal Newspapers.

LONDON (MORNING) DAILY PAPERS.

Daily Chronicle (*Lib.*)—72-75 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Express (*Ind.*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Graphic (*Ind.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Herald (*Labour*).—2 & 3 Gough Square, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Daily Mail (*Un.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Mirror (*Ind.*)—23-29, Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily News & Leader (*Lib.*)—19 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Sketch (*Ind.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Telegraph (*Un.*)—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Daily World (*Yiddish*)—165 Whitechapel Road, E.1. ½*d.*
Financial News (*Ind.*)—111 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 2*d.*
Financial Times (*Ind.*)—72 Coleman Street, E.C.2. 2*d.*
Financier and Bullionist (*Ind.*)—49 Wool Exchange, E.C.2. 1*d.*
Jewish Express (*Ind.*)—89 Commercial Street, E.1. 1*d.*
Jewish Times (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 1½*d.*
Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Morning Post (*Conservative*)—346 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Public Ledger (*Commercial*)—7 Tower Hill, E.C.3. 2½*d.*
Sporting Life (*Ind.*)—148 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Sportsman (*Ind*) —Bridewell Place, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Times (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 3*d.*

LONDON (EVENING) DAILY PAPERS.

Evening News (*Un.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Evening Standard (*Un.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Globe (*Ind.*)—367 Strand, W.C.2. 1*d.*
Jewish Evening News (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 1*d.*
Pall Mall Gazette (*Ind.*)—8 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Star (*Lib.*)—Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Westminster Gazette (*Lib.*)—Tudor Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*

LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS (GENERAL).

American Register (*Ind.*)—72 Regent Street, W.1. 2*d.*
Athenæum (*Ind.*)—10 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Bazaar, Exchange and Mart (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 6*d.*
British Journal of Inebriety (*Ind.*)—8 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Bystander (*Un.*)—Tallis House, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Call, The (*Soc.*)—21A Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Canada (*Ind.*)—Kingsway House, W.C.2. 9*d.*
Canadian Gazette (*Ind.*)—8a Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.4. 4*d.*
Canadian News (*Ind.*)—10-11, Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Capitalist (*Ind.*)—11-12 Clement's Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Car Illustrated (*Ind.*)—Kingsway, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Charity Record (*Ind.*)—21 Bride Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Citizen (*Ind.*)—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2. 2*d.*
City Press (*Ind.*)—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2*d.*
City Review (*Ind.*)—9 Hosier Lane, E.C.1. 2*d.*
Civilian (*Ind.*)—28 Martin Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Clarion (*Socialist*)—44 Worship Street, E.C.2. 2*d.*
Common Sense (*Ind.*)—44 Essex Street, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Country Life (*Ind.*)—8, 11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Court Journal (*Ind.*)—Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Daily Mail Overseas (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Mirror Overseas (*Ind.*)—23-29 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Daily Sketch Weekly (*Ind.*)—46 & 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Economist (*Ind.*)—3 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 8*d.*
Everyman (*Ind.*)—Whitefriars House, Carmelite Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Fairplay (*Ind.*)—51 Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 6*d.*
Family Doctor (*Ind.*)—29 Essex Street, W.C.2.
Field (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Finance (*Ind.*)—Broad Street House, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Fishing Gazette (*Ind.*)—19 Adam Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Freemason (*Masonic*)—5 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. 3*d.*
Gentlewoman (*Ind.*)—70 Long Acre, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Graphic (*Un.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Health (*Ind.*)—358 Strand, W.C.2.
Home and Colonial Mail (*Ind.*)—Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Horse & Hound (*Sporting*)—110 Strand, W.C.2 3*d.*
Illustrated London News (*Lib.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 9*d.*
Illustrated Sunday Herald (*Ind.*)—46-47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Jewish Chronicle (*Ind.*)—2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. 4*d.*
John Bull (*Ind.*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Justice (*Socialist*)—37A Clerkenwell Green, E.C.1. 2*d.*
Knowledge and Illustrated Scientific News (*Ind.*)—83 Avenue Chambers, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 1*s.*
Labour News (*Lab.*)—10 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 1½*d.*
Ladies' Field (*Ind.*)—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 9*d.*
Lady (*Ind.*)—39 and 40 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 4*d.*
Lady's Pictorial (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Land and Water (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Light (*Psychic*)—6 Queen's Square, W.C.1. 2*d.*
Lloyd's Sunday News (*Lib.*)—12 Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 2*d.*
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—227 Tooley Street, S.E.1. 3*d.*
London Gazette (*Official*)—Kingsway, W.C.2. 1*s.*
London Mail (*Ind.*)—92 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d.*
London Opinion (*Ind.*)—67 Chandos Street, W.C.2. 2*d.*
London Welshman and Kelt (*Welch*)—302 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 1*d.*
Londra-Roma (*Anglo-It.*)—5 Fitzroy Street, W.1. 1*d.*
Mail (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Mark Lane Express (*Ind.*)—3 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 1*d.*
Mayfair (*Ind.*)—174 New Bond Street, W.1. 2*s.*
Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—Sardinia House, W.C.2. 3*d.*
Nation (*Lib.*)—10 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. 6*d.*
National News (*Ind.*)—90 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1½*d.*
National Weekly (*Socialist*)—175 Piccadilly, W.1. 2*d.*
Nature (*Ind.*)—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 9*d.*
Near East (*Ind.*)—Devonshire Square, E.C.2. 6*d.*
New Age (*Democratic*)—38 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 7*d.*
New Statesman (*Ind.*)—10 Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
New Witness (*Ind.*)—20 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Notes and Queries (*Ind.*)—11 Bream's Bldgs., E.C.4. 10*d.*
Observer (*Un.*)—22 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Outlook (*Ind.*)—1 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Passing Show (*Ind.*)—94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Pelican (*Ind.*)—50 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6*d.*
People (*Un.*)—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.2. 1½*d.*
Plain English (*Ind.*)—38 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. 9*d.*
Progress (*Braille Type*)—224 Great Portland Street, W.1. 6*d.*
Public Opinion (*Ind.*)—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Punch (*Ind.*)—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Queen (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.2. 1*s.*
Referee (*Un.*)—12 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Reynolds's Newspaper (*Democratic*)—8 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 1½*d.*
Saturday Review (*Tory*)—10 King Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Service Man (*Ind.*)—115 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Sketch (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1*s.*
South Africa (*Ind.*)—83 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 1*s.*
South American Journal (*Ind.*)—9 New Broad Street, E.C.2. 6*d.*
Spectator (*Un.*)—1 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Sphere (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Sporting Times (*Ind.*)—111 Jermyn Street, S.W.1. 3*d.*
Statist (*Ind.*)—81 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Sunday Evening Telegram (*Ind.*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1½*d.*
Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—23-29 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 2*d.*
Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—332-3 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Tatler (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Times Weekly Edition (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square E.C.4. 6*d.*
Town Topics (*Ind.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Truth (*Lib.*)—10 Carteret Street, S.W.1. 6*d.*
Weekly Dispatch (*Un.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1½*d.*
West Africa (*Ind.*)—23 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6*d.*
Whitehall Review (*Ind.*)—10A Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Winning Post (*Ind.*)—30 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 3*d.*
World (*Un.*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 6*d.*
World's Work (*Ind.*)—21 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Yachting World (*Ind.*)—37 Walbrook, E.C.4. 3*d.*

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

Baptist Times and Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 2*d.*
British Weekly—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Catholic Herald—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Catholic Times—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Challenge—Arundel Street, W.C.2. 3*d.*
Christian—12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Church Family Newspaper—17 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 2*d.*
Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C.2. 2*d.*
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Friend—72 Oxford Street, W.1. 2*d.*
Guardian—29 King Street, W.C.2 3*d.*
Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1½*d.*
Methodist Times—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Primitive Methodist Leader—73 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1½*d.*
Record—2 Red Lion Court, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
United Methodist—12 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Universe—Arundel Street W.C.2. 2*d.*
War Cry—Judd Street, King's Cross, W.C.1. 1*d.*

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE (PERIODICAL) PAPERS.

Accountant—34 Moorgate Street, E.C.2. 9d.
Aeroplane—61 Carey Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Agricultural Gazette—20, Tudor Street, E.C.2. 2d.
Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2d.
American Machinist—6-8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 9d.
Architect—Imperial Bldgs., Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 4d.
Architects and Builders' Journal—27 Tothill St., S.W.1. 6d.
Army and Navy Gazette—22 Essex Street, W.C.2. 9d.
Artocar—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Automotor Journal—36 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 1d.
Bakers' Record—109 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Bookman—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 9d.
Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
Brewers' Gazette—2 Devonshire Square, E.C.2. 1s.
British Australasian—51 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—58 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
British Citizen and Empire Worker—37-39 Vernon House, Sicilian Avenue, W.C.1. 2d. [W.C.2. 2d.
British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street,
British Medical Journal—429 Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Building News—Effingham Hse., Arundel St., W.C.2. 6d.
Building Trade—Impl. Bldgs., Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 1d.
Building World—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 2d.
Cabinet Maker—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Chemical News—16 Newcastle Street, E.C.4. 4d.
Chemist and Druggist—42 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6d
Civil Service Gazette—12-13 Salisbury Court, E.C.4. 2d.
Coal and Iron Journal—37-38 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6d.
Colliery Guardian—30 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Commercial Motor—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 3d.
Commercial World—57 & 58 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
Contract Journal—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6d.
Contractor—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 2d.
Contractors' Chronicle—48 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 6d.
Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 2d.
Discovery—50a Albemarle Street, W. 1. 6d.
Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 1d.
Draper's Record—155 Cheapside, E.C.2. 2d.
Educational Times—31 Museum Street, W.C.1. 6d.
Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6d.
Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 3d.
Electrician—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
Engineer—33 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. 9d.
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 9d.
English Mechanic—Effingham House, Arundel Street,
Enterprise—4 Mason's Avenue, E.C.2. 3d. [W.C.2. 3d.
Era, The (Dramatic Review, &c.)—35 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Estates Gazette—23-25 Kirby Street, E.C.1. 6d.
Farm and Home—59 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. 2d.
Farm, Field and Fireside—2 Wellington St., W.C.2. 2d.
Farm Life—Hatton House, Gt. Queen Street, W.C.1. 1d.
Farmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Feathered World—9 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Finance—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 6d.
Financial Outlook—119-125 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 1d.
Financial Standard—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 3d.
Financial World—7 Union Court, E.C.2. 3d.
Fish Trades Gazette—Monument Street, E.C.3. 4d.
Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—36 Gt. Queen Street,
Flying—5 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 6d. [W.C.2. 6d.
Food (now Smallholding and Allotment)—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mitre Court, E.C.4. 2d.
Fruit Grower, &c.—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Garden—20 Tavistock Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 4d.
Gardening Illustrated—63 Lincoln's Inn Flds., W.C.2. 2d.
Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, E.C.4. 8d.
Gas World—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 6d.
Grocers' Gazette—71 Eastcheap, E.C.3. 3d.
Grocers' Journal—29 Rood Lane, E.C.3. 2d.
Hairdressers' Weekly Journal—51-54 Frith St., W.1. 2d.
Homœopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 9d.
Hospital—28 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Industrial League Journal—82 Victoria St., S.W.1. 6d.
Insurance and Finance Chronicle—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2. 4d.
Insurance Observer—37 Walbrook, E.C.4. 6d.
Insurance Record—11 Duke Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Investors' Guardian—21 Lime Street, E.C.3. 6d.
Investors' Review—Norfolk House, W.C.2. 6d.
Iron and Coal Trades Review—Bessemer House, Adelphi, W.C.2. 9d.
Iron and Steel Trades Journal—55-57 Drury Lane, W.C.2. 6d.
Ironmonger—42 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Joint Stock Companies Journal—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Journal of Education and School World—3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 8d.
Kinematograph and Lantern Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 6d.
Lancet—423 Strand, W.C.2. 10d.
Land Agents' Record—149 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street, W.C.2. 9d.
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.
Leather Trades Review—24 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 6d.
Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—81 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Licensing World—27 Russell Square, W.C.1. 2d.
Live Stock Journal—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 4d.
Lloyd's List—Royal Exchange, E.C.3. 3d.
Machinery Market—146a Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 3d.
Mark Lane Express—3 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Medical Officer—36-38 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Men's Wear—154-156 Cheapside, E.C. 1d.
Metal World—37 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. 1s.
Miller, The—24 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 6d.
Mining Journal—15 George St., Mansion Ho., E.C.4. 8d.
Mining News—37 Walbrook, E.C.4. 1d.
Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.2. 6d.
Money—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Money Market Review—7-8 Draper's Gardens, E.C.2. 2d.
Motor—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 3d.
Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3d.
Musical Standard—83 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 2d.
Musical Times—160 Wardour Street, W.1. 4d.
Naval and Military Review 11 Red Lion Sq., W.C.2. 1d.
Newsagent Booksellers' Review and Stationers' Gazette —37 & 38 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Newspaper World—14 Cross Street, E.C.2. 2d.
Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 1d.
Oil and Colour Trades Journal—8 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 6d.
Oil News—32 Great St. Helen's, E.C.3. 2d.
Paper Trade Review—51 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
Petroleum Review—40 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. 6d.
Pharmaceutical Journal—150 Holborn, E.C.1. 6d.
Photography—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4 2d.
Poultry—71 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Poultry World—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Produce Markets Review—119 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Publishers' Circular—19 Adam Street, W.C.2. 4d.
Quarry—30 & 31 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Railway and Shipping Contractor—48 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.2. 6d.
Railway Gazette—Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1. 1s.
Railway Review—312 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.2. 1½d.
Review (Insurance)—20 Bucklersbury, E.C.4. 6d.
Rubber World—36 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 3d.
School Government Chronicle—2 & 4 Tudor St., E.C.4. 4d.
Schoolmaster—3 Racquet Court, E.C.4. 2d.
Schoolmistress—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
School Hygiene—23 Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. 1s.
Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.1. 6d.
Shipping List—St. Mary Axe House, E.C.3. 6d.
Shipping World—Arundel Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. 2d.
Shoe and Leather Record—40 Finsbury Sq., E.C.2. 4d.
Shoe Trades Journal—74-77 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 3d.
Solicitors' Journal—27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1s.
Stage—16 York Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Stationery Trades Journal (*Monthly*)—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
Stock Exchange Gazette—Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. 6d.
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Syren & Shipping—93 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. 6d.
Territorial Service Gazette—11 Gough Square, E.C.4 1d.
Timber and Wood Working Machinery—131 Middlesex Street, E.1. 6d.
Timber Trades Journal—8-11 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 6d.
Weekly Notes (Legal)—30 Montague Street, W.C.1. 7d.

LONDON OFFICES OF PROVINCIAL PAPERS.

Aberdeen Free Press (*Lib.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bath & Wilts Daily Chronicle (*Un.*)—149 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast News Letter (*Un.*)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Belfast Telegraph (*Un.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Birmingham Daily Mail (*Un.*)—88 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Birmingham Gazette (*Lib.*)—169-170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Birmingham Post (*Un.*)—88 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Bolton Evening News (*Lib.*)—23 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bradford Daily Argus (*Un.*)—151 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bradford Telegraph (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Bristol Evening News (*Ind.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Evening Times and Echo (*Un.*)—185 Fleet St., Bristol Observer (*Ind.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4. [E.C.4.
Bristol Times and Mirror (*Un.*)—185 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Western Daily Press (*Lib.*)—59 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Burton Mail and Observer (*Un.*)—82-85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Cambria Daily Leader, Swansea (*Lib.*)—151 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Carlisle Journal (*Lib.*)—5 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Cork Constitution (*Un.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cork Examiner (*Nat.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Derby Daily Telegraph (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Derby Express and Mercury (*Un.*)—173 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dublin Daily Express (*Un.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Dublin Evening Mail (*Ind.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Dublin Evening Telegraph (*Nat.*)—118 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dublin Irish Times (*Un.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
East Anglian Daily Times, Ipswich (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Eastern Daily Press, Norwich (*Lib.*)—151 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Eastern Morning News, Hull (*Lib.*)—159 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (*Un.*)—45 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Evening Dispatch (Darlington) (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Freeman's Journal, Dublin (*Nat.*)—118 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Glasgow Bulletin (*Ind.*)—112 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Citizen (*Un.*)—143 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Daily Record & Mail (*Lib.*)—65 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Glasgow Herald (*Un.*)—112 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Hull Daily Mail (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Hull Daily News (*Lib.*)—159 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Inverness People's Journal (*Lib.*)—186 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish Independent, Dublin (*Nat.*)—68 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Irish News, Belfast (*Nat.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (*Lib.*)—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Leeds Mercury (*Ind.*)—65 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Advertiser and Journal (*Cons.*)—53 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Mail (*Un.*)—40-43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Post, Mercury, Chronicle and Herald (*Lib.*)—44 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Courier (*Cons.*)—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Post and Mercury; Liverpool Echo; Liverpool Weekly Mercury; Liverpool Weekly Post (*Lib.*)—130 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Daily Dispatch; Sunday Chronicle; Daily Sketch; Evening Chronicle; Sporting Chronicle; Athletic News (*Ind.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Weekly Times (*Ind.*)—159 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Midland Daily Telegraph, Coventry (*Ind.*)—174 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Newcastle Chronicle (*Lib.*)—84 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Newcastle Daily Journal (*Cons.*)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Newcastle North Mail & Northern Weekly Leader (*Lib.*)—53 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
North Star (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Northern Echo (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Northern Whig, Belfast (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Daily Express (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Guardian (*Cons.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Preston Guardian—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Scotsman (*Un.*)—45 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sheffield Independent—169 Fleet Street E.C.4.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph; Sheffield Weekly News; Weekly Telegraph; Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—181 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Argus—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily News—190 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily Post—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Echo—190 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Daily Mercury (*Ind.*)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Mail, Cardiff (*Un.*)—196 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Morning News, Plym'th (*Ind.*)—47 FleetSt., E.C.4.
Western Times, Exeter (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Evening News, Leeds (*Lib.*)—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Yorkshire Herald (*Un.*)—145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Observer (*Lib.*)—172 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Post; Yorkshire Evening Post; Yorkshire Weekly Post, Leeds (*Cons.*)—171 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Telegraph and Star, Sheffield (*Ind.*)—181 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Adelaide Chronicle—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Adelaide Observer—10 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
Adelaide Register—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Advocate of India—45 Watling Street, E.C.4.
Argus South African Newspapers—32-85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Australasian—10 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
Bloemfontein Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cape Times—14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
Ceylon Times—27 Mincing Lane, E.C.3.
Chicago Daily News—Trafalgar Buildings, W.C.2.
Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. [W.C.2.
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Arundel Street,
Detroit News,—5 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2.
Indian Daily News—129 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
La Chronique—29 Bessborough Street, S.W.1.
La Métropole—43 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
L'Independence Belge—5 Dane Street, W.C.2.
Le Journal—190 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Matin—160 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Argus—10 Salisbury Square, E.C.2.
Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Leader—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Montreal Star—17-19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
New York Sun and Herald—40 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Times—Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Tribune—43 Aldwych, W.C.2.
New York World—20 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Rangoon Times—80 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
Statesman (Calcutta)—23-28 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Bulletin—15 St. Bride Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Mail—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Times of India—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Toronto Daily Star—11a Torrington Place, W.C.1.
Toronto Mail and Empire—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

Books.—It is estimated that over 155,000 books, pamphlets and magazines are published annually in the various countries of the world, and that over 14,000,000 separate works have been published since printing was invented in the fifteenth century. The three largest libraries in the world are the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, which contains over 5,000,000 volumes, the *British Museum Library*, London, where there are 40 miles of shelves, and an estimated total of about 4,000,000 volumes, and the *Library of Congress*, Washington, D.C., which contains 2,000,000 volumes. In most countries one or more libraries are entitled to have sent to them a free copy of every published book. In the United Kingdom, under an Act of 1835, a copy of every book published in the country must be sent to the British Museum, the Bodleian (Oxford), the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, while a sixth copy was added for the National Library of Wales by the Copyright Act of 1911.

Newspapers.—It has been stated that over 60,000 newspapers are now appearing at daily or weekly intervals in the various quarters of the globe. Of these considerably over one-half are in the English language, there being 23,000 in the United States, and over 13,000 in the British Empire. The most celebrated newspaper in the world is *The Times*, founded in London in 1788. The greatest circulation is that of the *Daily Mail*, founded in London on May 4, 1896. During the newspaper strike in Paris, *La Presse* sold 4,120,000 copies in one day (Nov. 18, 1919).

In the Metropolitan Police Area *Motor Cabs* are fitted with a taximeter, which records the fare by a combination of time and distance. The Secretary of State has authorised the *addition* of 50 *per cent.* to the charges shown on the taximeter, the increase being operative from March 1, 1920, and applying also to the charges for luggage and extra persons. In addition to the legal fare and charges for luggage and extra persons, the Secretary of State has authorised an additional charge of 6*d.* for every hiring of a *Horse Cab*. Notice in relation to the increased charges must be conspicuously displayed inside Motor and Horse Cabs.

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter, including the increases noted in the leading paragraph*:—

	s.	d.
(*a*) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time, or a journey not exceeding ten minutes	1	0
(*b*) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:—		
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time, or a journey, not exceeding two and a half minutes	0	3
(2) For any less period or distance	0	3

In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments:—

	s.	d.
(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 9*d.*; for each package carried outside	0	3
(2) Extra persons:—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey	0	9

Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6d. noted in the leading paragraph.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles

s.	d.
1	0

The driver may notify, by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile.

s.	d.
0	6

For every additional mile or part of a mile

If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile

1	0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.*; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside

1	0

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s.*; two-wheeled Cabs

2	6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.*; if a two-wheeled Cab

0	8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less

2	6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour or part of quarter of the whole time

0	8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME.

	s.	d.
LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.*; for each package carried outside the carriage	0	2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

	s.	d.
EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person)	0	6
WAITING.—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d.*; 2 wheels	0	8
If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels	0	8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s.*

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s.*

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no

conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

The following regulations, under the Lights (Vehicles) Order of September 30, 1919, apply to the *whole of England and Wales*:—

EVERY VEHICLE, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, must carry:—

At the front—two white lights, one on the extreme off side, and the other on the extreme near side.

At the rear—a red light on the off side.

Except that:—

(1) BICYCLES AND PEDAL TRICYCLES need have only one white light in front and one red light at the rear.

(2) HANDCARTS need only carry one lamp on the off side showing a white light to the front and a red light to the rear.

In addition:—

TRACTION ENGINES must carry the above lights from sunset to sunrise during the six months from October 1 to March 31, and the lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be temporarily screened.

HARVESTING.—County Councils have power to make orders exempting vehicles used for the purpose of harvesting from carrying lights.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1919 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 38; clarences—animal 549, mechanical 5,392; omnibuses—animal 15, mechanical 3,299; tramway cars—mechanical 2,619; total, 11,911. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 799, mechanical 8,600; stage drivers—animal 10, mechanical 11,597; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 16; mechanical 1,918; conductors, 15,490; total, 38,430.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1919, of 886 men examined, 333 were successful. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 15·7 drivers to 10 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 55,384 articles were deposited, of which 24,174 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 21,434.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN U.K., 1919.

IN addition to the accidents on the various railways of the U.K., there were no fewer than 51,326 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1919. Of this number 2,628 were fatal and 48,698 non-fatal, compared with 2,193 fatal and 35,732 non-fatal accidents in 1918.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric tramcars	187	6,679
Horse-drawn Vehicles	440	7,708
Motor omnibuses	211	2,451
Other motor vehicles	1,612	23,868
Pedal cycles	178	7,992
Totals	2,628	48,698

Division.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England	1,786	31,039
London	688	19,027
Liverpool	49	1,612
Manchester	36	612
Birmingham	61	1,100
Wales	66	565
Scotland	242	2,987
Glasgow	51	749
Edinburgh	18	839
Ireland	99	1,141
Dublin	11	433

DECREASE IN BANKRUPTCIES.

England and Wales.

The total proceedings begun in all courts during 1918 was 488,958, as compared with 666,715 in the preceding year, a decrease of 177,757, or 27 per cent. As in previous years, the falling-off is almost wholly in proceedings commenced in county courts, these declining from 609,526 to 438,182, a decrease of 171,344, or 28 per cent. If the county court figures are excluded from the total of proceedings commenced, the decrease in the other courts was only 6,413, or 11 per cent.

Both bankruptcy petitions and companies winding-up proceedings have steadily diminished, the former since 1908 and the latter since 1912. Bankruptcy petitions fell from 3,933 to 1,276 during the war, a decrease of 68 per cent. Actions in county courts decreased from over 1,000,000 in 1914 to under 500,000 in 1918. On the other hand, the average amount claimed per plaint rose from £3 in 1913 to £4 7*s.* 6*d.* in 1918.

TITHE RENT CHARGE.

THE Tithe Rent Charge is based on the septennial average price of wheat, barley, and oats, the basic price per imperial quarter being taken at 56*s.* 2*d.* for wheat, 31*s.* 8*d.* for barley, and 22*s.* for oats (the Rent Charge being £100 when based on these figures).

Tithe Rent Charge for 1913 was £74 14*s.* 9¾*d.*; for 1914, £75 16*s.* 4*d.*; for 1915, £77 1*s.* 4¼*d.*; for 1916, £83 2*s.* 6¾*d.*; for 1917, £92 18*s.* 0¼*d.*; and has been fixed until Jan. 1, 1926, by the Tithe Act (1918) at £109 3*s.* 11*d.*

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Remarks.
				G.	G.	
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 969	6	8	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Aldwych	1910	18 Exeter St., W.C.2	Gerrard 1635 & 6	6	6 & 3	Social: Non-political.
Alexandra	1884	12 Grosvenor St., W.1	Mayfair 6857	5	4 & 5	Ladies of position.
Almack's	1908	54 Grosvenor St., W.1	Gerrard 5524	4	5 & 6	Social and Bridge.
Alpine	1857	23 Savile Row, W.1	Mayfair 4304	4	2	Mountaineering.
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1	Mayfair 6810	£75	£15	Americans in London.
American Universities	1910	22A Regent Street, S.W.1	Gerrard 3808	5	5	American Graduates.
American Women's		41 Hertford Street, W.1	Mayfair 6028	..	..	Social.
Anglo-Belgian	1909	9 Montague St., W.C.2	..	..	..	Anglo-Belgian interests.
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W.1	Mayfair 7013	10	10 & 5	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy	1837	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 1876	40	14	Army and Navy officers.
Arthur's	1765	69 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 1516	30	12 & 11	Social: Non-political.
Arts	1863	99 Dover Street, W.1	Mayfair 1452	£16	7	Art, Literature, Science.
Athenæum	1824	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 6400	30	12	Lit. &Science. Pub. Services.
Australasian	1838	24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3	Central 3343	5	7	Australian interests.
Authors'	1891	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	2½ &1½	5 & 3	Literature.
Bachelors'	1881	8 Hamilton Place, W.1	Gerrard 3770	30	10	Social: Ladies as visitors
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly, W.1	Mayfair 5610	15	10, 7, 1	Sporting and Coaching
Baldwin	1887	10 Bolton Street, W.1	Mayfair 6264	10	5	Social: Bridge.
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 2000	30	12	Naval, Military and Social
Beaufort	1865	34 Soho Square, W.1	Gerrard 1057	6	4	Sporting and Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street, W.C.2	Gerrard 2522	15	6	Social.
Boodle's	1762	28 St. James's St., S.W.1	Gerrard 2592	30	15	Social: Non-political.
British Empire	1910	12 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 3442	20	12 & 8	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street, S.W.1	Gerrard 3745	30	15	Liberal: Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row, W.1	Mayfair 3844	5	5	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian	1858	St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 6841	15	8, 6, 5	Strictly Scottish.
Camera	1910	John St., Adelphi, W.C.2	Gerrard 2502	£1	1, 2, 3	Photographic and Social.
Carlton	1832	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 954	£40	25,13,12	Conservative.
Carlyle	1914	211 Piccadilly, W.1	Regent 6060	2	6, 4 & 2	Social and business.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.1	Mayfair 6433	30	10	Officers Mounted Services.
Cavendish	1912	118 & 119 Piccadilly, W.1	Mayfair 5490	5	8 & 5	Social and Social Service.
Church Imperial	1913	75 Victoria Street, S.W.1	Victoria 7063	1 & 2	1, 2 & 3	Ladies: C. of E.
City Carlton	1868	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	Bank 524	10	12 & 6	Conservative and Unionist.
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2	Central 5057	50	12	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University	1894	50 Cornhill, E.C.3	..	5	6	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates.
Cobden	1866	Broadway Court, S.W.1	Victoria 2917	*Nil*	1	Free Trade: Peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 398	10	6 & 4	Social.
Conservative	1840	74 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 5540	30	15	Strictly Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberl'nd Av. W.C.2	Gerrard 4335	20 & 15	11 & 6	Political: Conservative.
Covered Courts	..	275 Regent St., S.W.1	..	5	6	Courts at Dulwich.
Devonshire	1875	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 6172	30	10	Political: Liberal.
East India United Service	1849	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 683	20	10	Indian Offrs. & Civil Servts.
Eccentric	1890	11 Ryder Street, S.W.1	Regent 1723	5	5 & 3	Social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 220	10	7 & 5	Ladies of position.
Farmers'	1842	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers'	1884	36 Piccadilly, W.1	Gerrard 4591	5	5	Flyfishers only.
Garrick	1831	Garrick Street, W.2	Gerrard 3846	20	10	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	..	5, 3, 1	Social: for Golfers.
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Sq., W.C.2	Gerrard 2860	10	8	Drama, Music, Art, &c.
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	City 9230	25	10	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards'	1813	43 Brook Street, W.1	Mayfair 6113-5	30	15	Guards' Officers only.
Halcyon	1911	13 Cork Street, W.1	Regent 464	1	4 & 3	Professional Women.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.6	Putney 212	20, 10	10 & 7	Polo and Social.
Hurst Park	1889	83 Piccadilly, W.1	..	5	10	Racing: and at W.Molesey.
Isthmian	1882	105 Piccadilly, W.1	Gerrard 5078	..	10 & 7	Universities, Schools, &c.
Junior Army & Navy	1910	Horse Guards Av., S.W.1	Victoria 3148	..	5, 4, 1	Officers past and present.
Junior Athenæum	1864	116 Piccadilly, W.1	Mayfair 6942 & 3	10	7, 3	Social: Non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 1073	37	12	Strictly Conservative.
Junior Constitutional	1887	101 Piccadilly, W.1	Mayfair 5003	5	7 & 5	Unionist.
Junior Naval & Military	1899	96 Piccadilly, W.1	Gerrard 10040	10	10, 8, 5, 2	Commissioned Officers.
Junior United Service	1827	Ch'rl'sSt., S.J'm's, S.W.1	Gerrard 3576	20	10	Officers of Army and Navy.
Kempton Park	1877	23A St. James's St., S.W.1	..	5	10	Racing: and at Sunbury.
Kennel	1873	84 Piccadilly, W.1	Mayfair 2981	*Nil*	5	For impr'ving breed of dogs
Knights of the Round Table	1720	100 Strand, W.C.2	..	2	2	Social.
Ladies' Army & Navy	1902	Burlington Gardens, W.1	Regent 3580	3	6 & 4	Connected with Forces.
,, Athenæum	1904	32 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 2847	5	5	Literary and Social.
,, Automobile	1903	Claridge's Hotel, Brook Street, W.1	Mayfair 4176	10	5	Social: Motor Locomotion.
,, Club		32 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1	Victoria 1558	..	..	Social.
,, Empire	1902	69 Grosvenor Street, W.1	Mayfair 6090	5 & 3	8 & 3	Social.
,, Haymarket		29 Haymarket, S.W.1	Gerrard 6470	..	..	Social: Non-residential.
,, Imperial	1906	17 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 921	7	7	Social and Political.
,, International	1911	74 Princes Square, W.2, Harrington Road, S.W.7	Park 778	..	..	..
,, London Fencing			..	1	2	Fencing and Athletics.
,, New County		21 Hanover Square, W.1	Gerrard 5507	..	3	Social.
,, Park	1905	Parkside, 30 Knightsbridge, S.W.1	Kensington 4750	3	5	Social.
,, United		40 Courtfield Gdns., S.W.5	Western 2755	..	..	Social.
,, United Services		6 CurzonSt., Mayfair, W.1	Mayfair 6220	..	..	Connected with Forces.
,, University	1887		Gerrard 7755	1	£1 10s.	University and Medical.
Leander Boat	1820	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	..	2	2	And at Henley-on-Thames.
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S.W.1	..	..	£10	Fencing, &c.
London Rowing	1856	Embankm't, Putney, S.W	Putney 660	£2	£3	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1904	138 Piccadilly, W.1	Mayfair 6976	2	5 & 4	Arts and Literature.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	StJohn'sWoodRd., N.W.8	Paddington 144	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Remarks.
				G.	G.	
Marlborough	1869	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 4381	10	12	Social.
Municipal & County	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	..	..	3, 2, 1	M. & C. Officers.
National	1845	12Qu'Anne'sGate,S.W.1	Victoria 4863	5	6 & 10	Protestant.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.1	Victoria 3700	..	6 to 1	Strictly Liberal.
National Maritime	1910	4 Rangoon St., E.C.3	Avenue 1881	*Nil*	1 & 2	Mercantile Marine.
National Sporting	1901	43 King Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2905	10	6 & 4	Sporting and Social.
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly, W. 1	Mayfair 6500	40	12	Navy, Army, Marines.
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, W. 1	Mayfair 2062	2	2	Ladies: Social.
New City	1916	Walbrook, E.C. 4	Bank 523	*Nil*	8, 4, 2	Business and Professional.
New Oxf'd & Cambridge	1884	68 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 142	*Nil*	6, 4, 1	Univ. and Public Schools.
New University	1864	57 St. James' St., S.W. 1	Regent 2530	30	9	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Victorian	1896	30A Sackville St., W. 1	Mayfair 2062	2	5 & 6	Ladies: Social.
Nimrod	—	40 Albemarle St., W. 1	Gerrard 3141	..	—	Social.
Northern Counties	1891	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Victoria 3160	*Nil*	5, 3, 1	Social, Northumbrians.
O.P. ("Old Prices")	1900	Craven Hotel, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7473	1	1½	Playgoers.
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W. 1	Mayfair 5126	£51	15	Social.
Orleans	1877	29KingSt.,St.Jas.'s,S.W.1	Gerrard 3673	20	10 & 1	Social: Lady guests.
Oxford and Cambridge	1830	71 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Gerrard 2097	40	12	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical	1899	6 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1	Museum 667	*Nil*	3 & 1	Chamber Music.
Phyllis Court	1905	Henley-on-Thames	Henley 1:9 and 250	6 & 20	5 & 10	River headq'rs: Social.
Pioneer	1892	9 Park Place, S.W. 1	Regent 501	..	3 & 4	Ladies: Temperance.
Playgoers'	1834	20 Cranbourn St., W.C. 2	Regent 1265	2	3	Social: Drama.
Portland	1816	9 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Regent 570	10	10	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S.W. 1	Regent 397	..	5	Social.
Press	1882	Salisbury Square E.C. 4	City 3708	1	3	Strictly Journalistic.
Primrose	1886	14 Park Place, S.W. 1	Regent 4060	..	3 & 2	Unionist.
Prince's Racq. & Tennis	1853	197 Knightsbridge, S.W.7	Kensington 662	10	7 & 4	Social: Racquets and T.
Public Schools	1919	61 Curzon Street, W. 1	Mayfair 1189 and 8	5 & 2	5,4,2,1	Publ. Schls., Britannia,&c.
Queen's	1887	90 West Kensington, W. 14	H'mm'rsmith 1682	Var.	3, 5 & 7	Sports and Athletics.
Railway	18 9	65 Belgrave Rd., S.W. 1	1076	..	2	Study of Railway matters.
Ranelagh	18 4	Barnes, S.W. 13	Putney 1704	40	10	Polo,Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Reform	1837	104 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 1324	£40	15	Liberal.
Roehampton	1 02	Roehampton Lane, S.W.15	Putney 758	10	10	Polo,Golf, Croquet. Tennis.
Road	1910	39 Coventry Street, W.1	Regent 2020	..	10 & 5	Social: Motoring.
Royal Aero	1901	3 Clifford Street, W. 1	Regent 1327	5	7	Aviation.
Royal Air Force	1918	13 Bruton Street, W. 1	Mayfair 3783	..	5 & 7	{R.N.A.S Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C.,
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 5000	10	10 & 6	Motor Locomotion.
Royal Societies	1894	63St. James's St., S.W. 1	Regent 4024	1	10,6 & 3	Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht	1823	80 Piccadilly, W. 1	Mayfair 5282	10	10	Yachting and Social.
St. James's	1857	105 Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 2309	25	11	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., West, S.W. 1	Victoria 8917	15	15 & 1	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	4 St. James's St., S.W. 1	—	5	10	Racing, and at Esher.
Savage	1857	6 Adelphi Terr., W.C. 2	Gerrard 2627	5	5 & 3	Literature and Art.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W. 1	Mayfair 1802	10	10	Social.
Services	1915	19 Stratford Place, W. 1	Mayfair 6363	3	7, 4 & 1	Navy, Army and R.A.F.
Sesame	1895	30 Dover Street, W. 1	Regent 1884	..	6	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square, W. 1	Mayfair 5576	*Nil*	1	Fat cattle, &c.
Sports	18 3	St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Regent 1000	15	10	Social and Athletic.
Thames Rowing	1860	Riverside, Putney, S.W.		£2	£2	Amateur Rowing.
Thatched House	1565	86 St. James's St., S.W. 1	Regent 1127	20	12,6,3	Social: Non-political.
Three Arts	1911	19A MaryboneRd.,N.W.1	Mayfair 6294	1	2 & 1	Ladies: Music,Art,Drama.
Travellers'	1819	Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 1710, 1711	30	10 11, 12,	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly, W. 1	Mayfair 144	30	15	Racing and Social.
Union	1805	Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1	Gerrard 1066	21	15	Social: Non-political.
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Gerrard 8421	£40	12	Combatant Officers.
United Sports	1903	Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Victoria 3160	..	1 to 4	Social: all sports.
United University	1822	1 Suffolk Street, S.W. 1	Gerrard 2435	40	12	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
University of London	1914	21 Gower Street, W.C. 1	Museum 1731	2	3 & 2	Graduates and Teachers.
Veterans'	1907	47 Bedford Row, W.C. 1	Holborn 6145	*Nil*	5s.	Ex Army and Navy.
Victoria	1840	18 Wellington St., W.C. 2	Regent 2632	..	6	Sporting and Social.
Victoria (Ladies')	1894	145 Victoria Street,S.W.1	Victoria 1539	*Nil*	4 & 5	Town house for Ladies.
Welsh	1905	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	..	2 & 1	10,2 & 1	Strictly Welsh.
Wellington	1885	17 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1	Victoria 7975	20	15	Social: Lady visitors.
West Indian	1898	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Gerrard 8242	1	1, 2 & 3	Social: West Indian.
White's	1697	St. James's Street,S.W. 1	Regent 1055	30	13	Social: Non-political.
Windham	1828	13St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Regent 1076	31	15	Social: Non-political.
Writers'	1891	10 Norfolk St., W.C. 2	Central 8806	1	2½, 1½	Ladies (Literary, &c.).
Yorick	1889	37St.Martin'sLane,W.C.2	..	*Nil*	3 & 1	Literature, Drama, Arts.

THE VALUE OF THE BRITISH £ STERLING.

Exchange.	Value at Par.	March 20, 1919.	Nov. 18, 1919.	Oct. 2, 1920.
New York	$ 4·866	$ 4·75	$ 4·07	$ 3·491
Paris	*francs* 25·2215	*francs* 27·25	*francs* 39·28	*francs* 52·227
Brussels	*francs* 25·2215	...	...	*francs* 49·392
Rome	*lire* 25·2215	*lire* 30·26	*lire* 48·5	*lire* 83·556
Madrid	*pesetas* 25·2215	*pesetas* 23·15	*pesetas* 20·3	*pesetas* 23·759
Berne	*francs* 25·2215	...	...	*francs* 21·716
Amsterdam	*florins* 12·1071	*florins* 11·73	*florins* 10·87	*florins* 11·197
Berlin	*marks* 20·428	...	...	*marks* 215·75
Christiania	*kroner* 18·159	...	...	*kroner* 24·775
Stockholm	*kroner* 18·159	*kroner* 17·14	*kroner* 17·93	*kroner* 17·481
Copenhagen	*kroner* 18·159	...	..	*kroner* 24·942
Buenos Aires	*gold* $ 5·04	*gold* $ 4·68	*gold* $ 4·16	*gold* $ 4·16

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	G.	
Abergavenny (County)	1889	Lower Monk Street	100	2	3	J. B. Walford.
Aldershot (Officers)	1905	.....	..	..	..	Maj. B. W. Broughton.
Barmouth (Merioneth County)	1904	.....	50	..	2	Hon. T. W. Best.
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	350	10	5	B. W. D. Young.
(Ladies)	1902	Milsom Street	400	1	1½	*Mrs. J. Richardson.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge	135	2	1	*Lt.-Col. B. C. Dwyer-Hampton.
Bedford (The Club)	1885	De Parys Avenue	120	..	4	Charles Ritson.
(Town and County)	1885	Embankment	150	4	4	H. E. Chappel.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing)	1886	Isle of Wight	400	5	3	Capt. A. Stuart Little.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Rockferry	417	3	1	W. P. Davison.
Birmingham (Clef)	1882	Paradise Street	280	5 & 2	6 & 2	*G. Brewerton, B.A.
(Conservative)	1872	53 Temple Row	575	5	8, 5, & 3	*A. W. Freeman.
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	200	..	5	*J. W. Madeley.
(Press)	1876	Martineau Street	190	1	£1 10s.	Edgar C. Keey, M.A.
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1864	Victoria Street	105	1	2	*T. P. Townend.
Blackburn (Conservative)	1862	Church Street	450	..	£1 7s. 6d.	W. Ernest Balme.
(District)	1876	Library Street	60	..	3	*H. Backhouse, jun.
(Union)	1850	Church Street	120	12	8	Herbert A. Smitton.
Bognor (The Club)	1877	Sudley Road	90	2	4	*A. St. J. Ingle.
Bolton (Conservative)	1870	Mandsley Street	250	..	3 & 2	T. B. Hawkins.
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	19 The Crescent	57	2	3	*A. G. Horden, M.D.
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	275	5	5	R. B. Badeley.
Bradford (Conservative)	1877	Market Street	460	7	5	*Alfred Holmes.
(The Club)	1865	Manor Row	190	..	10	H. H. Blackburn.
(Liberal)	1870	Bank Street	420	..	3	G. Bearder.
Brecon (County)	1881	Lion Street	86	3 & 2	£3, £1½	W. M. Best, M.A.
Bridgnorth (South Shropshire)	1837	.....	65	2	1	R. F. Haslewood.
Bridport (West Dorset)	1872	East Street	40	2	2 & 1	Charles Edwards.
Brighton (County)	1909	Brunswick Terrace	150	1	3	Hon. R. C. Tollemache.
(New)	1874	King's Road	350	5	8 & 6	D. D. James.
(Union)	1863	138 King's Road	400	10	9 & 6	H. J. Alford.
Bristol (Century)	1892	Colston Street	100	2	2	Percy Gibbs.
(Clifton)	1825	22 The Mall	370	5	6	H. Reid.
(Constitution)	1885	St. Stephen Street	570	..	3 & 1½	H. H. Ham.
(Liberal)	1888	Corn Street	600	5 & 2	3 & 1½	A. J. Gardner.
(University)	1890	Berkeley Square	250	..	3 & 1	O. Morton.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	.....	472	3	2	F. W. Watson.
Burton-on-Trent (The Abbey)	1884	.....	150	2	4	G. L. Bannister.
Buxton (Union)	1886	.....	100	3	4	W. H. Tomlinson.
Cambridge (Amateur Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	40	£1 10s.	1	*V. C. Clinton-Baddeley.
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St.	100	1½	3	H. Rottenburg.
(Hawks)	1872	All Saints' Passage	160	£1½	£6	P. B. Cuthbertson.
(Pitt)	1810	Jesus Lane	200	3	2	*G. K. Dunning.
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street	14,000	1	3	S. S. Brown.
Canterbury (The Club)	1875	St. George's Street	400	2	2½ & 1½	E. Amos.
(East Kent)	1888	St. George's Street	150	5	£5 & £2½	W. H. Miskin.
Cardiff (County)	1866	Westgate Street	324	21	10, 7, & 5	T. J. Tyrrell.
(Exchange Club, Ltd.)	1886	Exchange Buildings	510	15	3	K. G. Lundie.
Carlisle (Border)	1920	3 The Crescent	100	2	2	W. C. P. Dew.
(County)	1870	Lowther Street	160	5 & 3	5 & 2	*Maj. Hubert W. Sewell.
Carnarvon (Royal Welch Yacht)	1847	Porth-yr-aur	170	3	2 & 1	*W. S. Jones.
Cheltenham (New)	1874	Imperial Square	400	10	5	A. Brown.
(Union)	1891	Cambray Street	150	2	4 & 2	James Henshaw.
Chester (City)	1806	St. Peter's Churchyd.	120	1	3	J. Henshall.
(Grosvenor)	1866	Eastgate	150	5	5 & 4	*G. Symons.
Chesterfield (East Derbyshire)	1874	Saltergate	80	..	3 & 2	H. C. Watson, A.C.A.
Chichester (West Sussex)	1872	East Street	180	2	2	Bartel G. Martin.
Colchester (The Club)	1874	High Street	150	2	2 & 1	G. C. B. Butt.
(St. Runwald's)	1881	Head Street	100	5	3 & 2	.....
Coventry (Panner House)	1909	Little Park Street	115	..	2	S. Read.
(County)	1893	Stoneleigh Terrace	320	5	3	A. Grinyer.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	.....	...	100	£26	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O.
(Royal London Yacht)	1838	The Parade	200	Nil	4	G. H. L. Watson.
Cromer (The Club)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	..	4, 3, & 2	W. J. Kerr
Derby (County)	1878	The Wardwick	177	5	5 & 2	Gerard H. Smith.
Devizes (North Wilts)	1868	St. John's Street	..	2	2 & 1	E. Thorp.
Dorchester (County)	1882	.....	138	2	3 & 2	*Capt. D. Granville, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Dover (The Club)	1868	Waterloo Crescent	100	2	4	*Reginald W. Ord.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	Marine Parade	170	Nil	3	*. A. Terson.
Durham (County)	1890	Old Elvet	200	7	5	*N. W. Apperley, M.V.O.
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1872	Burlington Place	300	2 & 1	4 & 2	W. T. James.
(Sussex)	1886	Grand Parade	268	..	5 & 2	*C. C. Collingwood.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855	Northernhay Place	370	10 & 7	5 & 4	J. W. W. Mathew.
(Exeter and County)	1876	High Street	130	..	3, 2, & 1	A. N. Pitts.
Northernhay)	1870	Northernhay Place	80	..	3	R. P. Holmes.
Exmouth (The Club)	1889	Esplanade	170	3	3	*S. C. Hooley, L.S.O.
Falmouth (The Club)	1825	Church Street	150	..	3	R. H. Meares.
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1871	Greenbank	220	1	2 & 1	R. G. Borne.
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	Sandgate Road	185	3	5	*R. S. Jewison.
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894	.....	225	1	3	*Herbert D. Phelps (*temp.*).

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	°Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	G.	
Gloucester (City and County)	1891	Westgate Street	250	2	3½ & 2½	H. H. Scott.
Guildford (County)	1882	High Street	200	5	4 & 3	W. R. Harris.
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street	240	5	5	°C. S. Walker.
Hampton Wick (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island	190	2	2	°Alfred R. Evans.
Harrogate (The Club)	1857	Victoria Avenue	180	5	3	°C. A. Rhodes.
Harwich (Royal Harwich Yacht)	1843	Gt. Eastern Hotel	180	1	1	G. Nayles.
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1875	Broad Street	200	5	5 & 4	C. H. Lomax.
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	500	4 & 2	3 & 2	T. S. D. Selby.
(The Drive, B.C.)	1907	The Drive	60	..	2½	°A. H. Saulez.
Hull (Exchange)	1863	Lowgate	750	•5	4	Noel A. Watson.
(Hull and E. Riding)	1874	Anlaby Road	250	5	4 & 2	W. Smaile.
(Royal Yorkshire Yacht)	1847	Jameson Street	100	2	1	°G. M. Stevenson.
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1900	High Street	120	..	3 & 1	H. R. Hildyard.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	180	..	5 & 4	°A. James Pearce.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	Northgate	270	2	3	R. Edwards.
Jersey (Victoria)	1853	St. Helier	200	6	5	•Lt.-Col. E. Osborne Smith.
(Royal Channel Islands Yacht)	1863	St. Helier	60	1	1	C. V. Hawkesferd.
Kendal (County)	1893	Highgate	127	5	5	H. B. Greenwood.
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1866	.....	120	1	3 & 2	°A. L. Hine-Haycock.
Launceston (Tamar)	1865	Exeter Street	150	..	2 & 1	C. L. Hart-Smith.
Leamington (The Club)	1887	The Parade	50	..	5	W. K. Ekins.
Leeds (The Club)	1849	Albion Place	400	25	8 & 6	R. G. Emsley.
(Exchange)	1875	City Square	150	5	6	J. Wilkinson.
Leicester (County)	1870	Market Street	150	6	5	A. T. Draper.
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1878	High Street	200	3	3 & 2	F. Holman.
Lincoln (The Club)	1860	St. Mary's Street	200	1	2	S. T. Watkins.
Liverpool (Athenæum)	1798	Church Street	500	5	3	W. Cunningham.
(Conservative)	1880	Dale Street	850	5	10 & 3½	Capt. E. D. Hay Currie.
(Exchange)	1840	Fenwick Street	280	7	10	°T. M. Shallcross.
(Pa'atine)	1856	Bold Street	120	10	10	•R. D. Holt.
(Racquet)	1877	Upper Parliament Street	450	7	10	C. M. Kinnear.
(Reform)	1879	Dale Street	420	..	8	W. Williams.
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1847	6 Rumford Place	60	*Nil*	1	°C. A. Robinson.
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedf'dR. RockFerry	417	3	1	°W. P. Davidson.
(University)	1890	Mount Pleasant	436	5	4	°C. W. Bailly, M.A.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	.....	352	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Maj. C. M. Crogan.
Maidstone (Kent)	1867	Week Street	200	2	4	B. G. Lowe.
Manchester (Arts)	1879	South St. Peter St.	530	2	6 & 2½	°W. I. Davies.
(Brasenose)	1869	Mosley Street	300	4	6 & 2	W. J. H. Graham.
(Clarendon)	1869	Mosley Street	350	10	8 & 4	T. C. Midwood.
(Constitutional)	1868	St. Ann's Street	1,000	10	10	A. Preece.
(Ladies')	1883	Deansgate	270	10s.	2 & 4	Miss E. Moorhouse.
(The Ladies')	1883	King Street	160	..	2 & 4	Miss E. Moorhouse.
(Reform)	1867	King Street	1,200	8	8	F. Milnes.
(Union)	1825	Mosley Street	450	26	8	W. S. Inman.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	350	10 & 5	°6 & 3	J. R. Wimpenny.
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	The Avenue	100	2	3 & 1½	°C. W. Pratt.
Monmouth (County)	1873	Agincourt Square	75	..	2	°J. T. Vizard.
Netley Abbey (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Hythe Pier, Southampton	440	3	5 & 3	Maj. G. R. Stephens.
New Brighton (West Cheshire Sailing)	1892	Wallasey	120	1	1	°Philip A. Cross.
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	The Bridge	105	3	4	°Hubert A. Fellowes.
Newcastle - upon - Tyne (Northern Counties)	1850	Eldon Square	300	15	8	Andrew Thompson.
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road	375	21 & 15	15 & 7½	Alfred E. Carr.
Newport, Mon. (County)	1875	High Street	160	5	8	Maj. H. Acheson.
Northampton (The Club)	1873	George Row	500	3	4 & 3	John Woods.
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	Upper King Street	400	10	7 & 5	Lt.-Col. Hon. H. W. Marsfield
Nottingham (Borough)	1893	King Street	300	10 & 5	5 & 2½	H. Gandy.
(Notts County)	1863	Bridlesmith Gate	200	10	5	D'Oyley S. Ransom.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	Corn Market Street	150	1	3	J. H. Dickinson.
(Oxford and County)	1905	Holywell Street	250	2	3 & 2	John A. Mackay Scobie.
(O.U.B.S.)	1881	George Street	120	2½	4½	°Alan Howland.
(Union Society)	1823	Frewin Court	1,700	£1	£3 15s.	William Gill.
(Vincent's)	1863	High Street	100	£5 3s.	£4 10s.	C. A. Gladstone.
Penarth (Yacht)	1881	The Beach	246	5	£2 10s.	F. P. Adey.
Peterborough (City and Counties)	1874	Priestgate	160	..	1, 2, & 2½	T. Stapleton.
Plymouth (The Club)	1876	Lockyer Street	300	..	2 & 1	°B. H. Edmonds.
(Royal Western Yacht)	1827	The Hoe	350	7	£7 2s.	R. Bruce Harding.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	120	..	1	°Norman Short.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	110	2	3	°Lt.-Col. W. E. Norris.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	820	7	4, 2, & 1	Col. E. G. Curtis.
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	Southsea	165	..	4	Frederick Winder.
Port Victoria (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	.....	600	3	2	T. G. F. Winser.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	.....	400	3	3 & 2	°Richard Wilks (Lond.) °F. C. Llewellyn (Ramsgate).
Reading (Athenæum)	1842	Friar Street	300	2& 1	3 & 2	E. J. Ventris.
(Berkshire)	1875	Blargrave Street	270	5	3	B. A. Collins; A. G. West.
(Wellington)	1881	Station Road	330	2	4 & 3	°J. H. Jones.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	G.	
Ripon (The Club)	1900	Market Square	66	3	2½	*A. D. Goody.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade	124	..	4	*Percy C. Faunch.
(Medway Yacht	1880	Willis Avenue	120	10s. 6d.	1	*George W. Watson.
(Rochester County)	1881	Castle Hill	80	..	4	S. I. Pritchett, M.D.
Rugby (The Club)	1866	North Street	130	2	3	*D. J. Strutt.
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1844		300	5	6	Capt. B. Liebert.
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	Nicholas Cliff	110	5	5 & 2½	*C. W. Conington.
(South Cliff)	1898	West Street	55	3	4	*G. H. Hemsley.
Sheffield (The Club)	1843	Norfolk Street	400	25	10	Lt.-Col. M. J. Duggan, O.B.E.
(Athenæum)	1847	George Street	600	1	£4 10s.	J. E. Forsdike.
(Reform)	1884	Church Street	600	1	3	*Alan Brewer.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House	200	2	4	E. Pritchard.
(Shropshire)	1872	The Square	230	10	3	*T. F. Kynnersley.
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1827	Bugle Street	140	4	5	L. M. Acland.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	Above Bar Street	400	3	4	F. Shalders.
(Castle Yacht Club)	1887	Calshot	130	£3	£3	W. Campbell.
Southend (Alexander Yacht)	1873	The Cliffs	275	2 & 1	2 & 1	*A. R. McConchie.
Southport (Savage)	1885	Lord Street	100	3	5	*W. D. S. Crowther.
(Union)	1869	Bath Street	100	5	4	W. W. P. Shatwell.
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1865	Clifton Road	230	5	5	*Hugh O'Connell.
Stafford (County)	1863	Salter Street	100	2	2	Thomas Dale.
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St. Mary's Street	60	1	2 & 1	G. H. Burton.
Stroud (The Club)	1880	George Street	150	1	2	W. H. Bishop.
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1907	Castle Square	300	5	4	Thomas Elford.
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	220	2	3	T. Carey Griffiths.
Taunton (County)	1880	Fore Street	246	5	4 & 3	S. H. Serrell.
Tavistock (West Devon)	1809		67	3	£2 10s.	*Capt. M. Hay Chapman.
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1869	East Cliff Promenade	90	2	4	*H. Young.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1871	The Croft	90	..	4	Lt.-Col. F. E. Trower.
Tonbridge (The Club)	1884	High Street	120	3	4	*H. J. Benham.
Torquay (Royal Torbay Yacht)	1862		174	5	4	C. S. Wollen.
Tunbridge Wells (Counties)	1872	London Road	172	5	4 & 2	F. A. Spencer.
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	200	1	2	*T. H. Steddall; *P. Wickenden.
Wakefield (County)	1903	Drury Lane	143	3	5	Maj. W. Norwood, V.D.
Walsall (The Club)	1882	Bridge Street	100	3	7	C. Duignan.
Warwick (County)	1895	Church Street	100	..	4	*Capt. E. W. Nelson; J. Tibbits.
Westward Ho! (Union)	1876		150	2	4	R. S. Owen.
Weymouth (County)	1862	Gloucester Row	66	3	4 & 2	John M. Donnelly.
(Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	Charlotte Row	230	4	4	E. B. Beck.
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	New Lowther Street	70	3	3	A. M. Allinson.
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875		300	6	5 & 2	L. B. Keyser.
(City)	1895	Southgate Street	120	1	3	*A. L. Body.
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1860		120	2 & 1	3, 2, & 1	F. Croft.
Wisbech (The Club)	1920	13 The Crescent	30	3	3	*G. English.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street	164	5	6	T. E. Lawe, O.B.E., T.D.
Worcester (County)	1860	Foregate Street	170	£5	£5	*Arthur E. Lord.
(Ladies)	1863	Foregate Street	90	2	2	Mrs. Whinfield.
(Union)	1878	The Cross	175	10	5	*G. Wyndham Crowe, M.D.
Worthing (County)	1892	Marine Parade	200	4 & 2	4 & 1½	H. N. Collet.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1878		120	2 & 1	5, 3, & 1	*G. T. Carlyon.
York (City)	1876	Castle Gate	120	1	2½	*H. H. Dryland.
(Yorkshire)	1839	Museum Street	363	£25	7	Col. H. Mostyn Owen, C.B.
(Yorkshire Ladies)	1889	Stonegate	60	2	3	John Lane.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. *Chequers*, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was accepted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1917 (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) from Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) ..	1854	204, Union St.	210	£20	7 Gs.	Alex. Sharp.
Ayr (County)	1872	Sandgate Street	220	£15	£4	D. W. Shaw.
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3, Albert Square	273	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	W. L. Patullo.
Edinburgh (Australasian)	1867	12, Archibald Pl.....	120	None	2 Gs.	H. E. Kavanagh.
,, (Caledonian U.S.)	1825	4, Shandwick Pl.....	450	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	Capt. J. R. Hay.
,, (New)	1787	85, Princes St.	950	35 Gs.	10 Gs.	James Falknor.
,, (Northern)	1839	91, George St.	300	10 Gs.	7, 4½ & 3½ Gs.	Alexander Morrison, C.A.
,, (Queen's)	1897	7, Frederick St.	650	7 Gs.	5 & 4 Gs.	Miss L. Meiklejohn.
,, (Royal Eastern Yacht) ..	1836	37, Queen Street	100	2 Gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken.
,, (Royal Forth Yacht)	1868	Granton	200	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	R. G. Angus.
,, (Scot. Conservative).....	1877	112, Princes St.....	2,400	5 Gs.	6, 5 & 3 Gs.	J. M. M. Halliday.
,, (Scot. Liberal)	1880	109, Princes St.....	800	Susp.	7 & 3 Gs.	C. T. Nightingale.
,, (University).....	1864	127, Princes St.....	750	35 Gs.	£8 & £5	A. W. Samsome.
,, (University Union)	1838	Park Place	2,100	5Gs.	3& 2½ Gs.	T. E. Hastings.
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185, Bath St.	430	7 & 15 G.	4 Gs.	Lawrence Scobie.
,, (Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,500	10 & 5 G.	10, 5 & 3 Gs.	George H. Rose.
,, (Junior)	1883	111, Douglas St.	120	None	5 Gs.	*W. Beckett, junr.
,, (Kelvin).....	1897	97, Buchanan St.....	550	4 Gs	4 Gs.	Miss M. Logie.
,, (Liberal)	1886	St. George's Pl.....	1,225	8 & 4 Gs.	8 & 4 Gs.	Matthew W. White.
,, (New)	1869	140, W.George St....	500	30 Gs.	12 & 6 Gs.	William G. France, C.A.
,, (Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	Hunter's Quay	860	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. York; A. Christie.
,, (R. W'st'rn of Scot. Y'cht.)	1875	156, St. Vincent St...	122	1 G.	1 G.	F. A. Downes.
,, (Scot. Constitutional)....	1891	146, Renfield St.....	1,100	12 Gs.	13,11& 6 Gs.	A. J. Fergusson.
,, (Western)	1825	147, Buchanan St.....	620	30 Gs.	13,11& 6 Gs.	Maj. F. A. Wilkinson,
Inverness (Highland)	—	High Street	200	12 Gs.	3 Gs.	T. G. Henderson.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran Esplanade ..	240	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
Paisley	1880	102, High Street	174	10 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	Thomas MacRobert.
Rothesay (R. Northern Yacht)	1824	Rothesay.....	300	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. H. Aspin.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)..	1866	Bangor, Co. Down ..	500	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	E. F. Patterson.
Belfast (Ulster)	1847	Castle Place	320	24 Gs.	7 Gs.	Harold V. Coates.
,, (Ulster Reform).....	1885	Royal Avenue	470	15&8 Gs.	10 & 5 Gs.	Samuel Ross.
,, (Union)	1837	Donegall Place	250	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	*William McMullen.
Cavan (County)	1892	Church Street.....	50	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	*C. A. Jackson.
Cork (County)	1828	South Mall.....	250	£10	£6	R. H. Leslie.
Dublin (Alexandra)	1892	133-5,St.Stephen'sGn.	300	1 G.	3 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy
,, (Automobile)	1901	34, Dawson Street ...	1,164	5 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	H. S. Chaytor, O.B.E.
,, (Catholic Commercial) ..	—	42, Upper SackvilleSt.	600	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	James P. Murphy. J. Corcoran.
,, (Dawson Street).....	—	42, Dawson Street...	200	1 G.	2 Gs.	Standish E. Mason.
,, (Dublin University.)	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn.	480	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Vaughan.
,, (Friendly Brothers.'	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn.	—	—	—	Erskine West.
,, (Hibernian Catch)	1860	112, Grafton Street..	80	10 Gs.	2 Gs.	Charles Kelly.
,, (Hibernian U. Ser.)	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn. .	500	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	C. MacDermott.
,, (Kildare Street).....	1788	Kildare Street	750	£32	£10	D. Henry Bailey.
,, (Leinster)	1845	29, Clare Street.....	220	3& 2 Gs.	6 & 3 Gs.	E. Magennis, M.D.
,, (Sackville Street)	1794	59, Upper SackvilleSt.	190	—	10 Gs.	F. M. Sellens.
,, (St. Stephen's Green)	1840	9, St. Stephen's Gn. .	500	£15	£7	H. Harrison.
Kilkenny (County)	1881	Patrick Street.....	135	£5	£6	Major Lindesay Knox.
Kingstown (Roy. Alfred Yacht)	1864	Kingstown	230	2 Gs.	1 G.	J. B. Stevens.
,, (Royal Irish Yacht).....	1846	Kingstown	350	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	T. J. Duncan.
,, (Royal St. George Yacht).	1845	Kingstown	400	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
Limerick (County)	1813	George Street	127	£10	£6	G. E. Farmer.
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	1880	Bishop Street.	161	8 Gs.	£6	*H. E. McCay. Capt. J. T. E. Miller.
Omagh (Tyrone County).....	1846	Omagh	96	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Col. H. Irvine, C.B.
Queenstown(Royal CorkYacht)	1720	Queenstown	220	7 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. B. Bruce.
Waterford (Co. & City)	1833	Waterford	80	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	*W. Gallwey. W. Richardson.

NOTE.—**WHITAKER'S ALMANACK was first published in 1868 (for the year 1869), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1921 the Popular Edition (in paper cover with Zodiac design) consists of 578 pages, and is sold for 3*s. net*; the Half-Bound Edition (in red and green cloth cover), consists of 970 pages, and is sold for 7*s. 6d. net.***

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52–3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Hariruḍ; then with the former Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) range and the Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,803,000 square miles, with a population of over 315 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY.	Area in square miles (1911).	PERSONS.				Difference per cent. 1911 & 1901.
		1911.			1901.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	266,198	235,197	501,395	476,012	+ 5·1
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	19,570	6,869	26,459	24,649	+ 7·3
Assam	53,015	3,467,621	3,246,014	6,713,635	5,841,878	+ 14·9
*Baluchistan	54,228	239,181	175,231	414,412	382,106	+ 8·5
Bengal	78,699	23,365,225	22,117,852	45,483,077	42,141,477	+ 7·9
Bihar and Orissa	33,181	16,859,929	17,630,155	34,490,084	33,242,783	+ 3·8
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,059	10,245,847	9,426,795	19,672,642	18,55 ,650	+ 6·0
Bombay	*75,993*	*8,275,233*	*7,837,809*	*16,113,042*	*15,304,700*	+ *5·3*
Sind	*40,986*	*1,930,324*	*1,574,111*	*3,513,435*	*3,210,910*	+ *9·4*
Aden	*80*	*31,290*	*14,875*	*46,165*	*43,974*	+ *5·0*
Burma	230,839	6,283,494	5,931,723	12,115,217	10,490,624	+ 15·5
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	6,930,392	6,985,916	13,916,308	11,971,452	+ 16·2
Coorg	1,582	97,279	77,697	174,976	180,607	— 3·1
Delhi	557	‡	‡	*391,828*	‡	‡
Madras	142,330	20,382,955	21,022,449	41,405,404	38,229,654	+ 8·3
*North-West Frontier Province	13,418	1,182,102	1,014,831	2,196,933	2,041,534	+ 7·6
Punjab	99,222	10,992,067	8,982,889	19,974,956	20,330,337	— 1·7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,267	24,041,831	22,540,213	47,182,044	47,692,277	— 1·1
Total Provinces	1,093,074	124,873,691	119,397,851	244,267,542	231,605,940	+ 5·5
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	170,666	175,556	346,222	284,465	+ 21·7
Baluchistan (*Agency Tracts*)	80,410	227,238	193,053	420,291	428,640	— 1·9
Baroda State	8,182	1,055,935	976,863	2,032,798	1,952,692	+ 4·1
Bengal States	5,393	438,368	384,197	822,565	740,299	+ 11·1
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,955,125	1,990,084	3,945,209	3,318,474	+ 19·0
Bombay States	63,805	3,765,401	3,646,274	7,411,675	6,908,559	+ 7·3
Central India Agency	77,367	4,801,459	4,555,521	9,356,980	8,4 7,805	+ 10·1
Central Provinces States	21,174	1,053,630	1,063,372	2,117,002	1,631,140	+ 29·8
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,797,118	6,577,558	13,374,676	11,141,142	+ 20·0
Kashmir State	84,432	1,674,367	1,483,759	3,158,126	2,908,578	+ 8·7
Madras States	10,549	2,411,758	2,400,083	4,811,841	4,129,666	+ 14·9
Mysore State	29,475	2,934,621	2,871,572	5,806,193	5,539,399	+ 4·8
†North-West Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25,500	864,876	757,218	1,622,094	83,962	—
Punjab States	36,551	2,322,908	1,889,886	4,212,794	4,424,398	— 4·8
Rajputana Agency	128,987	5,515,275	5,015,157	10,530 432	9,853,366	+ 6·9
Sikkim	2,818	45,959	42,861	87,920	59,014	+ 49·0
United Provinces States	5,079	431,440	400 596	832,036	802,097	+ 3·7
Total, States and Agencies	709,583	36,465,244	34,423,610	70,888,854	62,755,116	+ 13·0
TOTAL, INDIA	1,802,657	161,338,935	153,817,461	315,156,396	294,361,056	+ 7·1

* Districts and Administered Territories. † Includes an estimated population of 1,604,265. ‡ Included in Punjab.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the

Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fourth general census of India was taken on the 10th March, 1911. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, but only estimates could be made for a few outlying tracts and tribal areas on the frontier. The census returns gave a population of 315,156,396, as compared with 294,361,056 in 1901 (for details *see* p. 579), an increase in the ten years of about 7 per cent. The returns were in some parts much affected by severe malarial fever and plague, which caused a large temporary decrease in certain towns, particularly Cawnpore and Nagpur. The census total of 1911 is divisible into 244,267,542 (or 78 per cent.) for British India, and 70,888,854 (or 22 per cent.) for Native States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1911 29 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet.

Religions.—The population by religions, so far as ascertained, includes 217,586,802 Hindus (69 per cent. of the total), 66,647,299 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 10,721,453 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 3,876,203 Christians (three-fifths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,014,466 Sikhs (a large increase), 1,248,182 Jains (a decline, ascribed to plague), 100,096 Parsis, and 10,295,168 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1911 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 35,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 5,000,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1911

over 26,400,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1911 in the proportion of 1,000 to 954.

Languages.—India has 220 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 312,912,624 persons in 1911 are grouped in four families; and 23 languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 82,003,235 persons), Bengali (48,367,915), Telugu (23,542,861), Marathi (19,806,636), Tamil (18,128,365), Punjabi (15,876,758), Rajasthani (14,067,590), Western Hindi (14,037,882), after which come Gujarati, Kanarese, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (*including Cantonments*).

	In 1901.	In 1911.		In 1901.	In 1911.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,106,738	1,222,313	Poona	153,320	158,856
Bombay City and Island	959,537*	979,445	Amritsar	162,429	152,756
Madras City	509,346	518,660	Karachi	116,663	151,903
Hyderabad	448,466	500,623	Mandalay	183,816	138,299
Rangoon	245,430	293,316	Jaipur	160,167	137,098
Lucknow	264,049	259,798	Patna	134,785	136,153
Delhi	208,575	232,837	Madura	105,984	134,130
Lahore	202,964	228,687	Bareilly	133,167	129,462
Ahmedabad	185,889	216,777	Srinagar	122,618	126,344
Benares	213,079	203,804	Trichinopoly	104,721	123,512
Bangalore	159,046	189,485	Meerut	118,129	116,227
Agra	188,022	185,449	Surat	119,306	114,868
Cawnpore	202,797	178,557	Dacca	89,733	108,551
Allahabad	172,032	171,697	Nagpur	127,734	101,415
			Jubbulpore	90,533	100,651

* In 1906.

India under the Crown.

For a brief sketch of Indian History from 326 B.C., *the date of Alexander's invasion of India, to* 1858, *see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK *for* 1917, *page* 566 *et seq.*

IN 1857, during Earl Canning's administration, a mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (*Lord*) *Lawrence* (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In

The principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament in the past year were:—Statistical Abstract, 1908-9 to 1917-18; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1919; Review of the Trade of India in 1918-19; Indian Financial Statement for 1920-21; Home Accounts, 1918-19; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1920-21; Return of Net Income and Expenditure, 1916-17 to 1918-19; Trade Tables, 1913-14 to 1917-18; Constitutional Reforms: Proclamation of H.M. the King-Emperor; Reports of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Act, 1919 (Draft Rules); Draft Rules under the Government of India Act, 1919: Proposals for a New Constitution for Burma; "Meston" Committee's Report on Financial Relations, and connected paper containing views of Government of India, etc., thereon; India Exchange and Currency Committee's Report; Army in India ("Esher") Committee's Report; "Verney Lovett" Committee's Report on the Indian Medical Services; Report on the disturbances in the Punjab (1919); "Hunter" Committee's Report on the disturbances in the Punjab (1919), and connected paper, containing decision thereon. They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the India Office Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Stanford, Ltd., 12 to 14 Long Acre, London, W.C. 2 (1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* each).

1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug. 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, which enables them to dispose of growing sources of revenue, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1912 to inquire into the public services in India. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters

at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. A Royal Commission was appointed in April, 1913, to examine and report on Indian Finance and Currency The outbreak of war in Europe in August, 1914, was the signal for a great outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government, and large forces of Indian troops were despatched for service in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. A strong Commission was appointed to examine and report on the possibilities of further industrial development in India. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India," formulated by Mrs. Besant and her party. Restrictions, afterwards removed, were placed on Mrs. Besant in consequence of her methods.

The Mesopotamia Commission strongly criticised the administration from India of the early stages of the campaign. The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported. Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. As regards indentured Indian labour in the Colonies, the Dominions' representatives accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment, and commended to the favourable consideration of their Governments three general principles: that the facilities for settlement accorded to Indians should not be less advantageous than those allowed to other Oriental nations; that facilities should be accorded to educated Indians visiting the Colonies for travel and study; and that Indians who have been permitted to settle should receive sympathetic treatment. Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced. During the year the Viceroy made the following important announcements:—The grant of King's Commissions to Indians, a contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the war, and further grants towards the improvement of education. The special conditions arising from the war induced the Government of India to anticipate the findings of the Commission by organising at once, as far as was possible, the resources of the country, with a view to making India more self-contained. It also devoted itself to the supply of essential stores for the armies in the field, and a Munitions Board was created for the purpose of mobilising the resources of India for the war.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress, for some time under consideration by the Home and Indian Governments. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy submitted their report to H.M.'s Government in April, 1918.

The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest; the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots; anti-Moslem riots broke out in Berar, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. Recruiting for the Army broke all records; the operations against the Marris were closed; a War Conference was held at Delhi with the object of stimulating India's efforts in the war. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. Reckless speculations in Broach cotton prevailed, and a certain amount of discontent due to high prices was manifested. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 7 million deaths in British India and Native States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report; its broad general conclusions were that—India is rich in raw materials and in industrial possibilities, but poor in manufacturing accomplishment. The deficiencies in her industrial system are such as to render her liable to foreign penetration in time of peace and to serious dangers in time of war. Her labour is inefficient, she relies almost entirely on foreign sources for foremen and supervisors; and her educated people have yet to develop a right tradition to industrialism. Her stores of money lie inert and idle. The necessity of securing the economic safety of the country, and the inability of the people to secure it without the co-operation and stimulation of government impose on government a policy of energetic intervention in industrial matters. Two representatives of the Indian people, appointed by the Government of India, attended the Imperial War Cabinet in London. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. A strike, of brief duration, of mill-hands, due partly to economic and partly to political causes, occurred in Bombay. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Ghandi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to deport Mr. Horniman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. A Commission was appointed to enquire into the whole matter of the disturbances and the steps taken to suppress them. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an

inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. Hostilities were terminated in August and a treaty of peace concluded (*see* p. 607). The attitude of the frontier tribes was, however, on the whole good. Committees were appointed (1) to enquire into the organization and procedure of the civil secretariat of the Government of India; (2) to enquire into the administration and organization of the Army in India, whose conduct of the late campaign on the North-West Frontier, following the troubles with Afghanistan, was much criticised; and (3) to advise in regard to the future of currency and exchange; (4) to investigate the system of prison administration. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. After reviewing the changes in social and economic conditions which call for reorganisation and improvement in the educational system of Bengal, the Commissioners made recommendations, involving an additional annual expenditure of half a million sterling, and a non-recurrent expenditure of an equal amount, for the establishment of a wholly new system of administration for secondary and higher secondary education; the creation of a new type of institution to be known as an Intermediate College, providing not only preparation for the University, but also for vocational training, by means of a sound secondary education continued as a rule up to the age of 18, affording a good grounding for careers in agriculture, commerce and industry, and for the medical, engineering, and teaching professions, as well as for the ordinary science and arts courses of the University; the organisation of a special corps of western-trained teachers; the immediate establishment of a self-contained teaching University at Dacca; the creation of a genuine teaching University at Calcutta; a complete re-casting of the system of governance of Calcutta University; the encouragement of women's education; and for the improvement of conditions under which students live (provision of hostels, playing fields, etc.). After the publication of the report, the Government of India, in October, introduced a Bill for the establishment of the proposed University at Dacca. A scheme for the amalgamation of the three Presidency banks was formulated; the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee, appointed in 1917, for the extension and improvement of cotton cultivation in India, aroused much interest; there was an awakening of interest in industrial enterprise in India, attended, however, by some reckless speculation; and, as elsewhere, the rise in prices necessitated improvement of pay in the various branches of the public service. The Union Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the Indian question in South Africa. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The movement for compulsory elementary education continued to grow. The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz., the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (see pp. 589-90), and in furtherance of which elections were held during the year, preparatory to the inauguration of the new Councils early in 1921 by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant, was given to the Government. A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. In consequence of the agitation in support of more lenient Peace terms for Turkey, some Muhammadans, estimated to number over 20,000, emigrated to Afghanistan, but many of these *Muhajarins* returned greatly disabused by the reception accorded to them. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Trade showed remarkable expansion, and crop forecasts were good. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self-supporting, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. Several large works' programmes were sanctioned. A committee was appointed to inquire into the administration of the railways. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, *i.e.*, an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported and their conclusions are under consideration.

The recommendations of the Army in India Committee postulate:—(1) control by the Government of India over Indian military

affairs; (2) giving to India a voice in Imperial defence; and (3) allowing to the Imperial General Staff a considered influence on Indian military policy. To ensure uniformity of military policy between Great Britain and India the Committee recommend:—a diminution of detailed control by the India Office; abolition of the Military Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, either directly or through the Military Secretary at the India Office (appointed on his recommendation) to be the sole military adviser of the Secretary of State for India; the attendance of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff at meetings of the India Council; the attendance of the Military Secretary of the India Office at meetings of the Army Council; the Commander-in-Chief in India to be the administrative and executive head of the Army, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council: the appointment of Commander-in-Chief on the recommendation of, and with the right of communicating with, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff; a Military Council of high staff and other officers to assist the Commander-in-Chief in India; the abolition of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department; decentralisation of responsibility by the creation of four commands. A majority of the Committee recommend the placing of production and supply under a Civilian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, instead of under a Surveyor-General, responsible to the Commander-in-Chief, as recommended by the Minority. The Committee also recommend:—Closer relations, co-operation in training, distribution of high appointments, and adjustments of pay, between the British and Indian Armies; a corps of officers fitted to serve with either British or Indian troops; the amalgamation of certain Corps; the removal of grievances, more sympathetic treatment of all ranks; re-organisation of existing, and the development and equipment of new, services.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 8. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the 8 major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed 10 years after the commencement of the Act for the purpose of enquiring, among other matters, as to the desirability of a further extention of the principle of self-government in India.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU, P.C., M.P.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India, and no expenditure from Indian revenues is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of native States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see* pp. 246, 247).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 8 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Assam), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 8 members including the the Commander-in-Chief (of whom one-half must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* will consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (see p. 589 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill will not be deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers, but the Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council, of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is to be submitted to both Chambers, and to be voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council may act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and the Governor-General may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government will not in future command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament. The seat of the Supreme Government is now at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 11 Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce, Industry, Education, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other conterminous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, customs, excise, ports, post-office, telegraphs, &c. The department of *Industries* deals with munitions, industries, stores, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam; under a Lieutenant-Governor, Burma; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem.*]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Frederick John Napier, Baron Chelmsford, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1868 (assumed charge 4th April, 1916) ..... *per mensem* Rs. 20,000

Private Secretary, S. R. Hignell, C.I.E. (*offg.*) ..... Rs. 2,250

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. R. Verney, C.I.E., Rifle Brigade ..... Rs. 1,500

Comptroller of the Household, Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E., 35th Sikhs ..... Rs. 1,390

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. A. L. B. Anderson, 37th Lancers; Capt. D. S. Fraser, 18th Lancers; Capt. E. R. Hoare, 21st Lancers; Capt. the Hon. D. E. F. O'Brien, Rifle Brigade, Capt. H. C. H. Illingworth, M.C., Rifle Corps. *Indian Aide-de-Camp*, Subadar Major Amar Singh Thapa, Sardar Bahadur, M.C., 2/5th Gurkha Rifles; Subadar Major Dalpat Singh, Bahadur, I.O.M., 1/5th Jat. L. Infy.

Surgeon, Bt.-Col. R. Heard ..... Rs. 1,200

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Members, Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India (1919) ... Rs. 8,333

Hons. W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Finance*); Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma (*Rev. and Agri. and Pub. Wks.*); KhanBahadur Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E. (*Education*); Sir G. Barnes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*Commerce*); Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Industries*); Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru (*Law*); Sir W. H. H. Vincent, K.C.S.I. (*Home*) ..... each Rs. 6,667

Sec. to Council,

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Finance Sec., E. M. Cook, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 4,000

Jnt. Sec., J. E. C. Jukes ..... Rs. 3,000

Financial Adviser (Military), E. Burdon Rs. 3,500

Deputy do., Major G. W. Ross, D.S.O. .... Rs. 2,000

Political Sec., Sir J. B. Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

Dep. Sec., Major G. D. Ogilvie ..... Rs. 2,000

Foreign Sec., H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

Dep. Sec., A. N. L. Cater ..... Rs. 2,050

Home Sec., H. McPherson, C.S.I. ..... Rs. 4,000

Dep. Sec., C. W. Gwynne, O.B.E. ..... Rs. 2,000

Legislative Sec. (*offg.*), H. M. Smith, C.I.E. Rs. 3,500

Dep. Sec., (vacant) .....

Army Dept. Sec., Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Bingley, K.C.I.E., C.B. ..... Rs. 3,500

Deputy do., Lt.-Col. A. Sharp, C.M.G. .... Rs. 2,100

**Revenue & Agric. Sec.*, J. Hullah ..... Rs. 4,000

Dep. Sec., C. W. Jacob ..... Rs. 2,000

**Insp.-Gen. of Forests*, Sir G. S. Hart, K.B.E., C.I.E. ..... Rs. 3,250

**Public Works Sec.*, Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O. .... Rs. 3,500

Deputy do., Lt.-Col. H. de L. Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. ..... Rs. 2,000

Insp.-Gen. of Irrigation, Sir T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., M.V.O. ..... Rs. 3,500

Consulting Architect, J. Begg, F.R.I.B.A. Rs. 2,500

Commerce Sec., C. A. Innes, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 4,000

Deputy do., R. C. Ansorge ..... Rs. 3,000

Dir.-Gen. of Commercial Intell., H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E. ..... Rs. 2,000

Director of Statistics, G. F. Shirras ..... Rs. 1,450

Industries and Munitions, Board of—President, Sir E. Low, K.C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500); T. Ryan, C.I.E. (*allnce.* Rs. 500).

Sec., F. R. R. Rudman ..... Rs. 1,775

Controllers—(*Patents, &c.*) V. Lough, Rs. 1,100; (*Printing, &c.*) M. J. Cogswell, C.I.E. Rs. 2,250

Education Dept. Sec., H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

Rail. Bd.: Pres., Col. W. D. Waghorn, C.B., C.M.G. Rs. 5,000

Other Members, E. A. S. Bell, C.I.E.; F. G. R. Dawson ..... each Rs. 4,000

Sec., H. L. Cole; *Jt. Sec.*, S. C. Tomkins Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500

Air Board—Sec., A. H. Parker ..... Rs. 2,550

Reforms Office—Sec., S. P. O'Donnell, C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

Advocate-Gen., T. C. P. Gibbons, K.C. ... Rs. 3,000

Solicitor to Govt., Sir C. H. Kesteven ..... Rs. 3,500

Compt. and Auditor-Gen., M. F. Gauntlett, C.I.E., C.B.E. ..... Rs. 4,500

Controller of Currency, A. C. McWatters Rs. 3,250

Dir. Central Intelligence, Lt.-Col. C. Kaye, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. ..... Rs. 3,600

Director-Gen. of Posts & Telegraphs, G. R. Clarke, O.B.E. ..... Rs. 3,600

**Dir.-Gen., Indian Medical Service*, Maj.-Gen. W. R. Edwardes, C.B., C.M.G. ..... Rs. 3,500

Sanitary Commr., Lieut.-Col. F. H. G. Hutchinson, I.M.S. ..... Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 2,800

Mint Masters, Calcutta, Lt.-Col. A. L. C. McCormick, C.I.E., R.E., (Rs. 3,000); *Bombay*, Maj. G. H. Willis, M.V.O., C.I.E., R.E. ..... Rs. 2,000

Royal Indian Marine, Director of, Rear-Admiral H. L. Mawbey, C.B. ..... Rs. 2,500

**Surveyor-Gen. of India*, Col. C. H. D. Ryder, C.I.E., D.S.O. ..... Rs. 3,000

**Dir. Geol. Survey*, Sir H. H. Hayden, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.; Dr. E. H. Pascoe (*actg.*) ..... Rs. 2,000

**Dir. Bot. Survey*, Lt.-Col. A. T. Gage, I.M.S. Rs. 1,800

**Dir. Zool. Survey*, N. Annandale, B.A. Rs. 1,400

Dir.-Gen. of Arch., Sir J. H. Marshall, C.I.E. Rs. 2,000

Explosives Chief Insp., Dr. N. L. Sheldon Rs. 1,450

Electrical Adviser, J. W. Meares ..... Rs. 1,800

**Agricul. Adviser, &c.*, S. Milligan ..... Rs. 2,750

**Dir.-Gen. of Observatories*, G. T. Walker, C.S.I., F.R.S., D.Sc. ..... Rs. 2,000

Chief Insp. of Mines, G. F. Adams, C.B.E. Rs. 2,000

Actuary, H. G. W. Meikle ..... Rs. 2,000

Agents to Gov.-Gen.: Central India, Lt.-Col. F. B. Beville, C.I.E.; *Rajputana*, Hon. Lt.-Col. R. E. Holland, C.I.E.; *Baluchistan*, Lt.-Col. A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E. ..... each Rs. 4,000

Residents: Hyderabad, Hon. Sir S. M. Fraser, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Mysore*, Hon. W. P. Barton, C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Kashmir*, Lt.-Col. C. J. Windham, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750); *Baroda*, Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750); *Nepal (Envoy)*, Lt.-Col. R. L. Kennion, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750); *Gwalior*, W. E. Jardine, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,400); *Jaipur*, Lt.-Col. R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,400); *Mewar (Udaipur)*, W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,400); *Waziristan*, J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, C.I.E., C.B. .... Rs. 2,750

Political Residents: Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*actg.*) (Rs. 2,250) (*see also* p. 607); *Aden*, Maj.-Gen. James Marshall Stewart, C.B. (Rs. 3,000).

* These officers are members of the Board of Scientific Advice.

direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are about 270 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. Lower Burma has a *Chief Court*. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE TO BE INAUGURATED IN 1921.

The Council of State.

President, The Hon. A. P. Muddiman, C.S.I., C.I.E.

	In.									
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Total.
Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:										
Non-Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	1	17
Muhammadans	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	10
European Commerce	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
General Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Total, *elected*	5	6	6	5	4	3	1	2	1	33
Total, *nominated* *										20
Grand Total										53

* Of whom not more than 20 may be officials, and one will be nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

The Legislative Assembly.

President, The Hon. A. B. Whyte.

	In.									
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Burma.	Delhi.	Total
Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:											
Non-Muhammadans	10	7	6	8	3	8	3	2	...	..	47
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	6	3	1	1	...	...	30
Europeans	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	9
Landholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	7
Indian Commerce	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
General population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total, *elected*	16	16	17	16	12	12	5	4	4	1	103
Total, *nominated**											43
Grand Total											146

* Of whom 26 will be officials, and one will be nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act. 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a larger measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, etc. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, etc., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the eight major or "Governors'" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Assam—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for which, will rest with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers will be chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They will be directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but may be over-ruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance will be dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects will rest with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils will have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council will only be required, in future, to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them to the Governor-General for consideration, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the Census of 1911.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF THE EIGHT MAJOR PROVINCES.

	Legislative Councils of							
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.
Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:—								
Non-Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	28	20
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	4	12
Indian Christians	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	1	2	5	1	...	1	...	...
Anglo-Indians	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	2	...
Universities	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Planting Interests	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2	...	1	1
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Mining Interests	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
General Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total *elected*	98	86	113	100	71	76	36	39
Total *nominated*, including Members of the Executive Councils	29	25	26	23	22	27	34	14
Grand Total	127	111	139	123	93	103	70	53
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers will be officials]	*19*	*16*	*18*	*16*	*14*	*18*	*8*	*7*

* 28 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans. † 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas.

In Governors' Provinces and in Burma certain sources of revenue are allocated to the local governments as sources of provincial revenues, and the amount of contributions from local governments towards the support of the Central Government will be fixed for 1921-22 and successive years. The contributions proposed to be required to be made by local governments in 1921-22 are (in lakhs of rupees) Madras, 348; Bombay, 56; Bengal, 63; United Provinces, 240; Punjab, 175; Burma, 64; Central Provinces and Berar, 22; Assam, 15. Borrowing powers are also conferred.

An important change is made in regard to Provincial Budgets, which will, in future, be voted on by the Legislative Councils, who are thus given, for the first time, a voice in the disposal of provincial revenues, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure will not require an annual vote, thus avoiding a deadlock in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some will represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and will give the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners, and it is estimated that the first electorate will comprise over 5,000,000 persons.

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,330 sq. miles; pop. 41,405,404) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 90 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are about 1,200,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. Madura (134,130) and Trichinopoly (123,512), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 518,660.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Baron Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (April, 1919) Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., A. C. Duff .....Rs. 1,750
Milit. Sec., Major K. O. Goldie, O.B.E. Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. H. F. Parbury, M.C.; Capt. N. S. de Brath; Risaldar Yakub Khan.
Surgeon, Maj. D. P. Johnstone, O.B.E., R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,650

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Diwan Bahadur Sir PerungavurRajagopala Achariyar, C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; L. Davidson, C.S.I.; C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I. .....each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., A. R. Knapp, C.B.E. .....Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec., N.E Majoribanks, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Local, Municipal, &c., Sec., F.J. Richards Rs. 2,600
Home Sec., Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,600
Public Works Secs., W. J. J. Howley, C.S.I., (Rs. 3,000); Lt.-Col. E. Barnardiston, D.S.O., R.E. (extra allowance, Rs. 250); W. Hutton Rs. 2,875
Board of Revenue, L. E. Buckley, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750); M. E. Couchman (Rs. 3,500); A. R. Graham; L. T. Harris; N. Macmichael (*actg.*)...Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir J.E.P. Wallis Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir 'Abd-ur-rahim; Sir W.B. Ayling; F. Du Pre Oldfield; T. S. Aiyar; C. G. Spencer; V. M. C. Trotter; T. V. S. Ayyar; W. W. Phillips, C. F. Napier and C. V. K. Sastriyar Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 19,626,477. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (216,777), Poona (158,856), Surat (114,868), and Karachi (151,903), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 595.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 979,445.

Governor, H.E. Sir G. A. Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (Dec. 1918) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., W. P. Cowie, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,675

Military Sec., Lt.-Col. J. G. Greig, C.I.E.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. Brooke-Short; Lt. the Hon. J. A. P. Verney, M.C.; *Indian A.D.C.*, Subadar-Major Balkrishna Rav, Sardar Bahadur.
Surgeon, Capt. W. Ross Stewart, I.M.S. ...Rs. 1,200

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir G. Carmichael, K.C.S.I.; G. S. Curtis, C.S.I.; Sir I. Rahimtoola, C.I.E....each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., P. J. Mead, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,750
Political, &c., Sec., A. Montgomerie.....Rs. 2,200
Gen., Educl. Sec., J. C. Ker..... Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., F. St. John Gebbie, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); R. J. Kent .....Rs. 2,875
Legal Sec., A. C. Wild .....Rs. 2,400
Additional Sec. and Reforms Commr., C. M. Seddon .....Rs. 3,500
Commr. in Sind, H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I. Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, The Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir L. A. Shah; A. B. Marten; M. H. W. Hayward; E. M. Pratt; A. M. Kajiji; C. G. H. Fawcett; Sir C. H. Setalvad (*addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Judl. Commr. L. C. Crump (Rs. 3,500); *addl. Judl. Commrs.* N. W. Kemp; C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O.; E. Raymond, (*temp.*); B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy (Rs. 3,000); A. H. S. Aston (*actg*) .....Rs. 2,600

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 78,699 sq. miles, with population of 45,483,077) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 53 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 45 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugra, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of three members, created in 1910. Important cities are Dacca (108,551), now the second capital, and Howrah (179,006), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,222,313.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E. (March, 1917) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Secy., W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E. ...Rs. 2,050
Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux .....Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. E. A. Haskett Smith; Lieut. C.B. Lyon, 21st Lancers.
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Major Hira Singh Bahadur, I.D.S.M., 19th Lancers.
Surgeon to the Governor, Major J. D. Sandes, I.M.S.....Rs. 1,200

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir H. Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir J. G. Cumming, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M.....each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., H. L. Stephenson, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,750
Judl. Sec., H. P. Duval .....Rs. 2,250
Rev. Sec., M. C. McAlpin .....Rs. 2,100
Gen. Sec., L. S. S. O'Malley, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,200
Fin. Sec., A. Marr .....Rs. 2,100
Legislative Sec., J. F. Graham.....Rs. 2,250
Public Works Secs., (*Bldgs, &c.*) C. P. Walsh (Rs. 2,750); (*Irrign., &c.*) F. A. A. Cowley, C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000
Addtl. Sec., H. E. Spry (*offg.*) .....Rs. 1,800

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir L. Sanderson, K.C. Rs. 6,000
Judges, Hons. Sir J. G. Woodroffe; Sir A. Mukharji, C.S.I.; Sir N. R. Chatarji; W. Teunon; T. W. Richardson; C. P. Beachcroft; H. Walmsley; W. E. Greaves; B. B. Newbould; Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E.; G. C. Rankin; C. C. Ghose; P. L. Buckland (*addtl.*); A. Majid (*addtl*) .....each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,267 sq. miles; pop. 47,182,044), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Western Hindi are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council was established. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,449), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (203,804), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (178,557), Bareilly (129,462), and Meerut (116,227).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 171,697.
" (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 259,798.

Lieutenant-Governor (*Governor designate*), The Hon. Sir S. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Feb., 1918) .....Rs. 10,000
Priv. Sec., Capt. V. F. Gamble .....Rs. 1,000
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. A. D. G. S. Batty
Chief Sec. to Govt., M. Keane (*s.p.t.*).....Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., H. S. Crosthwaite.....Rs. 2,500
Financial Sec., E. A. H. Blunt, O.B.E. (*offg.*) Rs. 2,050
Judicial Sec., Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C.I.E. (*offg.*) .....Rs. 1,000
Public Works Secs., (*Bldgs., &c.*) H. M. Willmott; (*Irrign.*) A. W. E. Standley .....each Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, H. C. Ferard, C.S.I., C.I.E., H. M. R. Hopkins, L. C. Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E. (*offg.*).....each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Grimwood Mears Rs. 5,000

Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, K.S.O. ; Sir Pramada Charan Banarji; W. Tudball; Muhammad Rafiq; T. C. Piggott ; C. H. Walsh, K.C. ; A. E. Ryves (*actg.*); Rai Bahadur Gokul Prasad (*actg.*); Shah Muhammad Sulaiman (*actg.*) ; Kanhaiya Lal Rai Bahadur (*actg.*) .....each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, B. Lindsay ...Rs. 3,500
Add. do., L. Stuart, C.I.E. ; S. R. Daniels (*offg.*) Rs. 3,333

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,222 sq. miles ; pop. 19,583,128) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 2,883,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 152,756 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 228,687.

Lieutenant-Governor (*Governor designate*), The Hon. Sir Edward D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (May, 1919).....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Major G. C. S. Black, O.B.E. Rs. 1,150
Chief Sec. to Govt., J. P. Thompson, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Jt. Chief Sec. L. French, C.I.E., C.B.E. ...Rs. 2,500
Revenue Sec., E. A. A. Joseph.....Rs. 2,450
Financial Sec., B. T. Gibson .....Rs. 2,450
Addtnl. Sec., Shaikh Ashgar Ali, C.B.E. Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) F. W. Woods, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); H. W. M. Ives ; and (*Bldgs. and Roads*) A. S. Montgomery.....Rs. 2,750
Financial Commrs., Sir H. J. Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ; P. J. Fagan, C.S.I. .....each Rs. 3,500
Police Dept., Inspector-General, A. C. Stewart, M.V.O. .....Rs. 2,600
Dir. of Agric., C. A. H. Townsend .....Rs. 2,450
Educ. Dept., Dir. of Public Instrn., W. T. Wright Rs. 2,250

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Shadi Lal .....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. W. Chevis ; H. S. Smith ; W. A. le Rossignol ; A. B. Broadway ; L. H. Leslie Jones ; S. Wilberforce (*actg.*); C. L. Dundas (*offg.*).....each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 230,839 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 12,115,217. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased over 15 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Karen are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 86 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council consisting of 30 members, 26 nominated (including 12 officials) and 2 elected, besides 2 extra members.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Pop. 293,316.
" " UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 138,299.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Reginald Hy. Craddock, K.C.S.I. (Feb., 1918) Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Capt. P. W. Heanly, Rifle Brig. Rs. 800
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. F. T. Drake-Brockman, 7th Lancers .....Rs. 500
Chief Sec., F. Lewisohn .....Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., P. E. Jamieson .....Rs. 1,700
Public Works Secs., H. E. W. Martindell (Rs. 2,750 ; J. D. Stuart .....Rs. 2,300
Financial Commr., R. E. V. Arbuthnot Rs. 3,500
Settlement Commr., J. S. Furnivall .....Rs. 2,200
Development Commr., J. Mackenna, C.I.E. Rs. 3,500

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir D. H. R. Twomey Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. S. M. Robinson ; Maung Kin ; A. E. Rigg ; C. P. R. Young .....each Rs. 3,500

Judicial Commissioner (*Upper Burma*), L. H. Saunders .....Rs. 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,490,084). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from

the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. The bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 136,153.

Governor (designate), Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C. Rs. 8,333

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir W. Maude, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; H. le Mesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay... . ..... each Rs. 5,000
Chief Sec., G. Rainy, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Fin. Sec., J. D. Sifton.....Rs. 2,000
Revenue and Judl. Sec., J. A. Hubback Rs. 2,000
Public Works Secs., (Irrign.) C. B. Mellor (*offg.*), Rs. 2,700; (*Bldgs. and Rds.*) W. S. Bremner (*temp.*), Rs. 3,000.
Reforms Sec., J. Reid.....Rs. 2,200
Edn. and Municipal Sec., M. G. Hallett (*temp.*), Rs. 1,500.
Board of Revenue, Member of, L. F. Morshead (*s.p.t.*) .....Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir T. F. D. Miller...Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir B. K. Mullick; Rai Bahadur Jwala Prashad; W. S. Coutts, C.I.E.; Prafulla Ranjan Das; L. C. Adami; Sir J. Bucknill, each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,057 sq. miles; pop. 10,859,146). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,766 sq. miles; pop. 3,057,162), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 101,415.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Governor (designate), Sir F. Sly, K.C.S.I., Rs. 6,000
Chief Sec., A. E. Nelson .....Rs. 3,000
Second Sec., H. C. Gowan .....Rs. 2,000
Third Sec., J. F. Dyer.....Rs. 1,900
Sec., Legal Dept., H. S. Munje ... .Rs. 736
Public Works Secs.. (Bldgs. & Roads) Col. J. P. Blakeway, C.M.G., R.E. (Rs. 3,250); and (*Irrign.*) Lt.-Col. S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E. .....Rs. 3,125
Judicial Commrs., Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman; J. K. Batten (Rs. 3,500); H. F. Hallifax; J. C. Mittra; F. W. A. Prideaux, O.B.E.; P. S. Kotval (*temp.*), each Rs. 3,000; R. H. Macnair (*offg.*), Rs. 2,950.
Financial Commr., H. A. Crump, C.S.I....Rs. 3,500

BERAR.

Commr., B. P. Standen, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 6,713,635), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong. Population 13,639.
Governor (designate), Sir W. Marris, K.C.I.E., Rs. 5,500
Chief Secretary, A. W. Botham, C.I.E. ...Rs. 2,200
Second Sec., A. R. Edwards .....Rs. 2,200
Public Works Sec., J. N. Taylor, C.I.E. (*offg.*), Rs. 3,000

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,418 sq. miles; pop. 2,196,933, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned (estimated area 25,500 sq. miles, estimated population 1,622,094). The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 97,935.

Chief Commr., The Hon. Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .....Rs. 4,000
Secretary to Chief Commr., Major A. C. Tancock, Rs. 2,400
Judicial Commr., F. P. Rennie .....Rs. 2,750
Rev. Commr., S. E. Pears, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 501,395), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 86,222.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. E. Holland, C.I.E. .....Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 174,976), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Com., The Hn. W. P. Barton, C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. ms.; pop. 414,412) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *viâ* Quetta and is continued to Dalbandin, where there is a caravan route (358 miles), opened in 1896, with wells, rest-houses, telegraphs, &c., to Persian Seistan. The Khan of Kalat the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col. H. Stewart, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,750

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 557 sq. miles; pop. 391,828) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

Chief Commissioner, H. P. Tollinton (*offg.*) Rs. 4,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 26,459) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.S.I., C.I.E. ..... Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,600.)

Aden and Perim.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 46,165 (1911). Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total trade in 1918–19 was £10,045,000. In 1918–19, 1,423 vessels called at Aden, and 248 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair.

Aden: Political Resident, Maj.-Gen. James Marshall Stewart, C.B. ...*per mensem* Rs. 3,000

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omân, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London Aug. 1. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W.1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one year, and receive an allowance of £200 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. An allowance of £40 on account of passage to India (£50 in case of passage to Rangoon) will be paid to newly appointed civilians. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or failure to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 7,200 a year. No person will be eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service who has made before any tribunal established under the Military Service Acts, 1916, an application for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of those Acts on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service.

Concessions as to the age limits, in the case of candidates who have served in the Army or Navy, are made, and full particulars can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Indian Army. — Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 17½ and 19 years of age (21 in the case of candidates already serving in the Army, for which the upper limit of age will be 21). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India and by the War Office, the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is at the present moment Rs. 425 a month (equals £42 10s. at present exchange of 2s. per rupee). Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian (Imperial) Police Force.—It has been announced that a competitive examination will be held in London and other centres in the summer of 1921, in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 will be required from candidates examined in London, and a larger fee from those examined in other centres. At the time of a candidate's birth his father must have been a natural-born British subject, but exceptions to this condition may be made in the case of candidates who have served in His Majesty's Armed Forces during the war. Candidates must be above 19 and under 22 years of age on Aug. 1, 1921; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India will be required to forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, and must be returned not later than April 30, 1921. Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination; will be examined as to their ability to ride, and will be required to provide themselves with uniform, towards which a contribution of £30 will be made by the India Office. Newly appointed officers may be required to provide themselves, in India, with a horse and saddlery, towards the cost of which the Government may contribute up to Rs. 600. Free passage to India will be granted to probationers. The initial pay for officers recruited in the United Kingdom is Rs. 325 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 125 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 900, and thence to Rs. 1,400 per month, subject to efficiency bars. There are superior appointments (not reserved, however, exclusively for officers so recruited), with pay proceeding from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 3,000 per month. Officers are subject to certain Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund Rules, details of which may be obtained from the India Office.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small, and is now chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial Department. Some appointments to the *Indian Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts, are made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, constituted by the Secretary of State for India, from among candidates who must have received a liberal education and who seem to be most suitable by the Board of Education or the Scottish Education Department. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs.400 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs.50 a month to Rs.1,250, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. Officers of non-Indian domicile receive additional ("Overseas") pay of Rs.150 per month during the first few years, but the amount is increased later. Initial salary and date of increments will be ordinarily determined in future by age. Appointments of Chaplains of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains are on probation for two years and receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,300 per month.

The superior Engineer establishment of the *Indian Public Works Department* is engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India. In 1920 the Europeans appointed by the Secretary of State for India were selected from among candidates who had served in His Majesty's forces during the war and who were in possession of certain University engineering degrees or diplomas, or, not being able to produce one of the recognised degrees or diplomas, had received a general education high enough to fit them to receive proper professional training and to become members of the engineering profession, had received some technical education in engineering, and had some practical training and experience in engineering as civilians and in military or quasi-military service. In 1920 only those who had been born on or after Aug. 2, 1893, and on or before Aug. 1, 1898, were considered. The pay and allowances of Europeans so appointed commence at Rs. 525 a month in case of men under 24 years of age, but candidates, if above 24, are credited with service as though they had been appointed in their 24th year. The pay rises by annual increments to Rs. 1,625 per month, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. There is a prospect of pension, and there is also a Provident Fund. European candidates in India and Mesopotamia, if considered suitable, were required to appear before a Local Advisory Committee in India. Appointments are usually made in July in each year. From time to time appointments to the Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Traffic Departments of Indian State Railways are made, full information regarding which can be obtained from the Public Works Secretary, India Office, London.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments, viz., to the Indian Agricultural, Civil Veterinary, Geological, Medical, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing, Royal Indian Marine and Bengal Pilot Services, and of Forest Engineers, can be obtained, on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1919. 1920, AND 1921.

*The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.**

Gross Revenue and Receipts.

	1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
Principal Heads of Revenue:	(000 omitted.)		
Land Revenue	£21,090	£22,091	£23,798
Opium	3,289	2,991	2,942
Salt	4,278	3,754	4,488
Stamps	6,019	7,223	7,508
Excise	11,558	12,752	13,674
Provincial Rates	28	36	37
Customs	12,121	14,919	17,010
Income Tax	7,758	15,771	11,391
Forest	3,121	3,660	3,771
Registration	573	724	745
Tributes (Native States)	594	626	616
Total	£70,429	£84,547	£85,980
Interest	£3,830	£4,380	£4,016
Posts and Telegraphs	£5,243	£5,997	£6,184
Mint	£1,827	£1,670	£679
Receipts by Civil Departments:			
Law and Justice	£933	£903	£863
Police	186	170	140
Ports and Pilotage	132	137	151
Education	304	326	327
Medical and Sanitation	145	160	157
Minor Departments	395	461	442
Total	£2,095	£2,157	£2,080
Miscellaneous:			
Superannuation	£217	£230	£234
Stationery & Printing	120	135	135
Exchange and Miscellaneous	6,391	1,498	5,908
Total	£6,728	£1,863	£6,277
Railways:			
State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	£24,856	£21,377	£21,609
Subsidised Cos. (Interest, &c.)	106	230	166
Total	£24,962	£21,607	£21,775
Irrigation:			
Direct Receipts	£3,442	£3,842	£3,814
Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	1,905	2,001	2,131
Total	£5,347	£5,843	£5,945
Other Civil Public Works	£347	£364	£371
Receipts by Military Depts.	£2,350	£7,142	£1,519
Total Revenue	£123,258	135,570	134,826

Expenditure (charged against Revenue).

	1918-19.	Revised Estimate. 1919-20.	Budget Estimate. 1920-21.
Direct Demands on the Revenues:	(000 omitted.)		
Refunds and Drawbacks	£1,258	£1,379	£972
Assignments & Compens.	1,230	1,326	1,374
Collection Charges, viz.:			
Land Revenue	4,104	4,269	5,179
Opium	1,308	899	1,163
Salt	553	564	769
Stamps	220	259	189
Excise	539	603	726
Customs	303	308	387
Forest	1,927	2,133	2,462
Other Heads	345	423	469
Total	£11,787	£12,163	£13,690
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation)	£7,000	£7,674	£6,849
On other Obligations	1,127	1,260	1,343
Total	£8,127	£8,934	£8,192
Posts and Telegraphs	£3,975	£4,725	£6,074
Mint	£306	£356	£258
Civil Departments:			
Gen. Administration	£2,490	£2,697	£2,824
Law and Justice	4,859	5,275	5,292
Police	6,110	6,800	6,953
Ports and Pilotage	221	310	262
Education	3,974	4,523	5,590
Ecclesiastical	137	135	148
Medical and Sanitation	1,740	2,198	3,030
Political	2,654	2,148	1,906
Minor Departments	1,503	1,760	2,250
Total	£23,688	£25,846	£28,295
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:			
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	£185	£209	£206
Civ. Furlough Allowances	141	605	1,103
Superannuation	3,525	3,715	3,999
Stationery and Printing	1,110	1,215	1,116
Miscellaneous	1,332	754	2,191
Total	£6,293	£6,498	£8,615
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1,000	£1,248	£1,000
Railway Revenue Account:			
State Railways (Interest, Annuities, &c.)	£14,079	£14,459	£15,077
Other Railway Exp.	315	131	207
Total	£14,394	£14,590	£15,284
Irrigation	£3,947	£4,231	£4,390
Other Civil Public Works	£5,652	£6,909	£9,104
Army & Marine Services	£46,830	£60,092	£41,520
Total Expenditure	£125,999	145,592	136,422
Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments	+1,079	+52	−4,111
Total Expenditure from Revenue	£127,078	145,644	132,311

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees (£6,666) and a crore is 100 lakhs.

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The statement of Gross Revenue and Expenditure exhibits all revenue receipts and payments therefrom, except that railway working expenses and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are deducted from revenue. A clearer view of the financial position is obtained from the following statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure, in which departmental receipts, which are a set-off against expenditure, have been deducted, as also interest charges and working expenses of railways and irrigation works, refunds and assignments, cost of cultivating and manufacturing opium, &c.

In 1915–16 there was a deficit of Revenue as compared with expenditure of £1,188,661, in 1916–17 a surplus of £7,478,710, a surplus of £8,087,000 in 1917–18; a deficit of £3,820,000 in 1918–19, an estimated deficit of £10,074,000 in 1919–20, and an estimated surplus of £2,515,000 in 1920–21.

NET REVENUE.

	1918–19.	Revised Budget 1919–20. (000 omitted)	Budget. 1920–21.
Land Revenue	£20,297	£21,299	£23,008
Opium (Export)[1]	1,978	2,088	1,775
Taxation:			
Salt	£3,631	£3,400	£4,201
Stamps	5,955	7,148	7,434
Excise	11,422	12,569	13,471
Provincial Rates	28	36	37
Customs	11,580	14,244	16,527
Income Tax	7,674	15,379	11,105
Registration	572	722	744
Total, Taxation	£40,862	£53,498	£53,519
Commercial Undertakings:			
Forests	£3,110	£3,639	£3,759
Posts & Telegraphs	1,368	1,272	111
Railways	10,568	7,017	6,491
Irrigation	1,400	1,612	1,555
Total, Commercial Undertakings	£16,446	£13,540	£11,916
Tributes from Native States	£387	£419	£409
Mint	1,521	1,313	421
Exchange	4,834	—	4,000
	£86,325	£92,157	£95,048

NET EXPENDITURE.

(000 omitted.)

Collection of Revenue	£7,992	£8,558	£10,181
Debt Services	4,298	4,554	4,177
Military Services:			
Army and Marine	£41,687	£49,708	£37,092
Military Works	2,793	3,242	2,908
Total, Military Services	£44,480	£52,950	£40,000
Civil Services:			
Civil Depts.	£21,593	£23,688	£26,215
Misc. Civil Charges	4,399	4,635	6,338
Civil Works	5,304	6,546	8,733
Total, Civil Services	£31,296	£34,869	£41,286
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1,000	1,248	1,000
Provincial Balances	1,079	52	*4,111*
	£90,145	£102,231	£92,533
SURPLUS *or Deficit*	*£3,820*	*£10,074*	£2,515

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue, on State Railways, Irrigation Works and the new capital at Delhi.

	1918–19.	Revised Estimate 1919–20. (000 omitted)	Proposed Estimate 1920–21.
State Railways	£4,857	£9,100	£13,277
Irrigation Works	237	236	575
New Capital at Delhi	286	334	736

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Native States, the burden in 1918–19 was 3*s.* 3*d.* per head; or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, 4*s.* 10*d.* per head. The Budget for 1917–18 introduced a super-tax on large incomes, enhanced the export duties on raw jute, increased the import duties on cotton manufactures, and imposed, as a war measure, a surcharge on railway goods and traffic. The Budget of 1919–20 introduced a duty of 50 per cent. on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920–21. The Budget for 1920–21 amended the super-tax law, with the objects of, firstly, bringing the law relating to super-tax into relation with that governing income-tax, and, secondly, replacing the super-tax on the undivided profits of Companies and firms by a new super-tax at a flat rate on the whole taxable income of companies in excess of Rs. 50,000.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On 31 March, 1920, the debt of India amounted to £411,005,000. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about £51,071,000, besides a charge of £3,358,000 for various railway annuities. Its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at £13,802,000, and to railway companies £2,336,000. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £36,344,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £12,004,000 and £2,358,000 respectively.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1918–19 amounted to £22,994,000, of which £1,904,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1918–19 5,102 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 8,666 chests sold direct to Governments of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Netherlands (Indies), etc. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £3,289,000. The expenses of production, &c., were £1,307,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from 31 March, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to £11,422,000 net in 1918–19. Reforms in excise administration are in progress.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £11,580,000 in 1918–19. (For tariff see page 602.) The export duty on rice yielded £740,900, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods £921,000 in 1918–19. New and enhanced duties were brought into effect on 1 March, 1916, and 1 March, 1917.

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income.	*Rate of Tax. Per Rupee = per £*
Rs. 2,000 and over	5 pies 6¼*d.*
,, 5,000 ,, ...	6 ,, 7½*d.*
,, 10,000 ,, ...	9 ,, 11¼*d.*
,, 25,000 ,, ...	12 ,, 1*s.* 3*d.*

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of individuals and registered firms above Rs. 50,000, of Hindu undivided families above Rs. 75,000, at rates equal to 1*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* in the £, and on incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £5,955,000 (net) in 1918–19. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1¼ with effect from 1 March, 1916.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1918-19 conveyed 1,194 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued over 35 millions of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on 31 March, 1919, was 358,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1918–19 was over 21 millions. Their capital cost to the end of 1918–19 was £9,131,000. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on 1 April, 1914. The combined services yielded for the year 1918–19 a net income of £1,368,000. The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 14·27 per cent. on its capital expenditure of £1,236,000.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on 31 March, 1919, was 36,616, while the mileage under construction was 1,803. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 41 per cent on the metre gauge. On the 31st March, 1919, the total capital at charge was £403,375,000. The net earnings of the railways in 1918–19 amounted to £29,657,000. The number of passengers increased to 472 millions, and the goods traffic to 99 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny. The net working profit from State railways was £10,858,000 in 1918–19. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1918–19 was about £3,158,000.

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to 31st March, 1919, was £50,941,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,154,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works was about 26 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at over 135 per cent. on the capital outlay. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1918–19 to £20,400,000: Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £9,252,000; Interest on Irrigation Debt, £125,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, £1,920,000; Stores, £2,710,000, of which £1,404,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £1,170,000; Army non-effective charges, £2,970,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,428,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £387,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920. In 1907–8 and 1908–9 half the profit on silver coinage was applied to capital expenditure on railways. With this exception the whole of the net profit on silver coinage since 1 April, 1900, has been held as a special reserve, now called the Gold Standard Reserve, which is partly invested in England in sterling securities, for the purpose

of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On 31 March, 1920, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £36,344,000 (estimated value), while £551 was held in cash in England. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit on coinage will be used for railways till the total sterling assets of the Reserve amount to at least £25,000,000. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 76,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 160,000. In addition, the native Army Reserves number nearly 40,000 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 38,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902–9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On 1 June, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912–13 to about £44,480,000 in 1918–19, and to an estimated expenditure of £40,000,000 in 1920–21. During the war of 1914–18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·3 million men. 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were 101,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. It is proposed to form an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. The "Esher" Committee, appointed in 1919, reported in 1920, and made various recommendations (*see* p. 586), which are now under consideration. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of ten sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Rear-Admiral H. L. Mawbey, C.B. Rs.2,500

EDUCATION.—The main features of the Indian educational position are:—A middle class widely instructed in those arts which qualify for the learned professions; a proletariat, of which only a fraction is literate; a whole sex almost totally devoid of any education whatever. Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people, and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are eleven Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad and Mysore. There are movements for Universities at Rangoon and Nagpur, and for compulsory elementary education. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1918–19 numbered 197,000 and the scholars 7,937,000, including 1,313,000 females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1918–19, £8,658,000, £2,364,000 came from fees, and £4,782,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1911 showed that only 106 males and 10 females per thousand can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1918–19 numbered 731, controlling a total population of nearly 17½ millions, and receiving an income of £4,650,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £2,415,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 9,943 members of municipal bodies 9,119 were Indians, and 8,220 were non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly one-half of their total expenditure of about £5,918,000 in 1918–19 was devoted to civil works, one-fourth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 11,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1918 2,160,000 civil suits were instituted; 1,930,000 persons were tried, and 919,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 554 were sentenced to death, 2,149 to transportation, and 163,724 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1918 was 14,345 officers and 188,447 men. There were 774 prisons, with a daily average of 116,000 prisoners, in 1918. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 12,471 prisoners on 31 March, 1919.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective, and proposals have been formulated with a view to securing more complete and accurate vital statistics. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913; it was 62·46 per 1,000 in 1918, the increase being mainly due to influenza, there being over 7 million deaths from this cause. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1918 were about 10,466,000 in India as a whole. Over 25,000 people were killed by snakes in 1918. In 3,127 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 35,600,000 patients were treated in 1918. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,040,000. According to the census of 1911 there were 110,000 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archæological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ...	87,991	99,757	100,283	112,689	138,667
Government Stores	4,122	7,076	9,287	13,019	9,153
Total Merchandise ...	92,113	106,833	109,570	125,708	147,820
Treasure—Private	7,903	9,932	*	*	*
Government ...	61	15,703	*	*	*
Total Treasure.....	7,964	25,635	*	*	*
Total Imports	100,077	132,468	*	*	*
Exports of Private Merchandise :					
Indian Produce, &c.	128,356	158,049	155,623	159,550	206,166
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	3,231	5,385	6,081	9,705	11,852
Government Stores	1,400	1,440	1,559	959	4,125
Total Merchandise ...	132,987	164,874	163,263	170,214	222,143
Treasure—Private	4,951	3,294	*	*	*
Government ...	533	984	*	*	*
Total Treasure.....	5,484	4,278	*	*	*
Total Exports	138,471	169,152	*	*	*
Total Sea-borne Trade	238,548	301,620	*	*	*
Net Imports of Treasure	2,480	21,357	29,480	41,570	*
Net Exports of Merchandise	40,874	58,041	53,693	44,506	74,323
Excess of Exports	38,394	36,684	24,213	2,936	*

* Information not available.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913–14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The above table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling. As the publication of the treasure figures has been temporarily discontinued, it is not possible to give the total imports and exports for 1917–18 to 1919–20.

In 1913–14 both imports and exports of merchandise were of unprecedented magnitude, but the outbreak of war during the course of the year 1914–15 brought the figures for the year down to the level at which they stood five or six years earlier. There was, however, a recovery in 1916–17. The rise in prices was, and continues to be, a very potent factor in the increase in values. During the year 1919–20 as compared with 1918–19 the value of the imports of merchandise and Government stores increased by £22,112,000 and the exports by £51,929,000. These figures exceed all previous records. In imports the principal articles showing increases were:—sugar (£4,920,000), mineral oils, chiefly kerosene (£3,768,000), machinery (£2,676,000), iron and steel (£2,586,000), motor cars, motor cycles, &c. (£2,360,000), railway plant, &c. (£2,362,000), silk goods (£1,477,000), grain, &c. (£1,310,000), copper (£942,000), hardware, provisions, fruit and vegetables, glass, raw silk, wood and timber. There were decreases in cotton yarn (£3,005,000), chemicals (£587,000), woollen manufactures (£384,000), paper (£251,000), salt, tea-chests, spices, cigarettes, &c., apparel and haberdashery.

Japan did not maintain its former position in the Indian market for textiles.

In the export trade raw cotton increased by £18,415,000, seeds by £10,027,000, cotton yarn and manufactures by £9,523,000, hides by £9,376,000, raw jute by £7,986,000. Exports of lac, copra, tea, leather, &c., increased. The chief falling off was in grain, &c. (£16,617,000), jute manufactures (£1,758,000), raw wool, opium, metals and ores, rubber, chemicals and oils.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1919–20:—

IMPORTS.

	(000 omitted.)		(000 omitted.)
Cotton Goods ...	£36,480	Fruits and Vegetables	£1,264
Sugar, &c.	15,329	Dyes.....	1,260
Iron and Steel	10,885	Drugs & Medicines	1,217
Mineral Oils ...	6,177	Silk (raw)	1,181
Machinery, &c.	6,012	Rubber Manuf's	1,111
Silk Goods	3,950	Chemicals	1,074
Railway plant..	3,058	Woollen Goods	1,066
Hardware, &c...	2,919	Apparel	1,059
Cotton Yarn ...	2,906	Wood & Timber.	1,053
Motor cars, cycles, &c. ...	2,619	Paints.....	871
Liquors.....	2,250	Seeds	840
Grain, &c.	2,126	Build'g, &c., Mat'ls	827
Provisions	1,940	Soap.....	815
Paper, &c.....	1,563	Haberdashery, &c.	646
Spices	1,520	Tea chests	465
Instruments, &c.	1,480	*Government Stores:*	
Copper	1,400	Rly. plant, &c....	£2,975
Salt	1,397	Metals	1,111
Matches	1,366	Arms, Ammunition, &c.....	696
Cigarettes, &c.	1,346		
Glass	1,332		

EXPORTS.

	(000 omitted.)		(000 omitted.)
Cotton (raw) ...	£39,069	Metals & Ores...	£1,702
Jute Manuf's ...	33,344	Rubber.....	1,320
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	18,935	Opium	1,307
Seeds.....	17,506	Hemp	1,263
Jute (raw)	16,466	Oilcake.....	1,223
Hides and Skins	15,604	Coffee	1,143
Tea.....	13,710	Spices...	1,048
Grain, Pulse & Flour.....	10,097	Manures	985
Leather.....	8,477	Wood	975
Lac.....	4,843	Paraffin Wax ...	790
Wool (raw)	2,675	Bran, &c.....	786
Copra	2,437	*Re-Exports:*	
Oils	2,148	Cotton Manuf's	3,727
Dyes	1,767	Sugar	2,379
		Wool (raw)	1,024

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food,tobacco, and raw materials.

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1919–20:—

Countries.	Private Merchandise only.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	£138,677	£206,166
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	50·4	30·0
France	0·9	5·0
Italy.....	0·7	2·5
Java and Borneo.....	10·4	0·6
Ceylon	1·2	3·5
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1·8	3·5
Hong Kong	1·3	2·8
Japan	9·2	15·0
Straits Settlements.....	2·9	2·3
Egypt	0·7	1·2
Mauritius	0·6	0·4
United States	12·1	15·7
All other countries.....	7·8	17·5

In imports, the United Kingdom comes easily first with 50 per cent. of the total, but is much less prominent in exports from India, on account of the wide demand for India's raw produce for food and manufactures. England re-exports a large quantity of her imports from India.

Customs Duties.—The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Acts, 1916 and 1917, introduced new and enhanced Customs duties with effect from 1 March, 1916, and 1 March, 1917, respectively. The general import tariff, which has stood at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* since 1894, was raised to 7½ per cent. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows:—Cotton yarn and thread are exempt, but the duty on other cotton goods is 7½ per cent., an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. being levied on those woven in Indian mills. Arms and ammunition pay 20 per cent., sugar 10 per cent., cigars and cigarettes 50 per cent., spirits generally Rs. 11¼ a gallon, salt Rs. 1¼ a maund (82 lb.), silver coin or bullion As. 4 an ounce, silver plate, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures 10 per cent., refined petroleum As. 1½ a gallon (with an additional 6 as. per gallon on motor spirit; an excise duty of 6 as. per gallon is levied on motor spirit produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton. Iron and steel goods, grain, tea-chests, printing materials, machinery other than cotton machinery, railway materials, and a few other articles pay 2½ per cent. Gold, living animals, raw hides, skins, raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, cotton machinery quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As. 3 a maund on rice, Rs. 1½ per 100 lb. on tea, Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 1¼ per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 32 per ton on hessians, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins, with a rebate of two-thirds of the duty on hides and skins exported to countries within the British Empire.

Shipping.—In 1918–19 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 9,491, with a tonnage of 10,480,000. Of this tonnage, 70 per cent. was under the British flag.

Ports.—The chief ports are Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

Foreign Land Trade of India.—The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States. The imports of merchandise and treasure in 1919–20 were £10,310000, and the exports £9,495,000 (11 months).

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1918–19, 228 million acres were cropped, a decrease of 37 million acres as compared with 1917–18, due to the widespread failure of the monsoon of 1918. Of the total area cropped about 8 per cent. was under wheat, 34 per cent. under rice, and 37 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 5 per cent. under oilseeds, and 8 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 47 million acres. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department.

Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies.—Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1918–19 there were 1049 central, 27,061 agricultural and 1,690 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 1,117,708 and a capital of £10,763,000.

Minerals.—The output of coal in India in 1919 was 22,628,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 306 millions in 1919. The production of salt is about 1,764,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1919 was about 507,000 tons, and of saltpetre 18,000 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 507,000 oz. in 1919. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and wolfram have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1919 was 2,024 tons, and of the latter 3,570 tons.

Manufactures.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 264 cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1918–19, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,591,000 spindles and 116,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1918–19 was 615 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 350 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns and to pay more attention to weaving. The 76 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 840,000 spindles and 40,000 looms. There were, in 1919, 7 woollen and 9 paper mills, 16 breweries, and various other factories.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,182	2,032,798	Hindus	1,100,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1886	25,107	3,093,082	,,	905,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	13,374,676	Hindus and Muhammadans	3,000,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,475	5,806,193	Hindus	1,600,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	730,383	Hindus	200,000
*Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,469	1,004,561	,,	420,000
*†Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	84,432	3,158,126	Muhammadans	750,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	71,593	470,336	,,	51,000
†Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1884	3,217	833,441	Hindus	382,000
†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,756	1,293,776	,,	176,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of	1885	7,129	3,428,975	Hindus and Christians	761,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	780,641	Muhammadans	182,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	558,785	Hindus	210,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	700,983	,,	220,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	218,730	,,	46,000
Cochin, The Raja of	1914	1,361	918,110	Hindus and Christians	254,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	7,616	513,429	Hindus	167,000
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1880	15,579	2,636,647	,,	533,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	146,587	,,	40,000
Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	639,089	,,	224,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	2,057,553	,,	440,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,412	1,407,659	Hindus and Sikhs	488,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,514,843	Hindus	187,000
Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	303,181	,,	130,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,141	791,688	Hindus	232,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1913	1,606	165,463	Animists	15,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	154,603	Hindus	33,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	441	74,290	,,	25,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	417	63,015	,,	25,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,783	154,070	,,	56,000
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of	1911	1,155	263,188	,,	80,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1898	1,447	159,192	,,	16,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,668	202,811	,,	44,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	88,311	,,	14,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1909	6,050	223,788	Muhammadans	100,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	858	87,191	Hindus	56,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	330,032	,,	50,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	886	62,704	,,	18,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	87,920	Buddhists and Hindus	15,000
†Sirohi, The Maharao of	1875	1,964	189,127	Hindus	34,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	865	346,936	Hindus	112,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	441,367	Hindus and Muhammadans	287,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1913	1,307	592,952	,, ,,	164,000
Dhrangadra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,156	79,142	Hindus	40,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	568	75,951	,,	50,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	271,728	Hindus and Sikhs	87,000
†Junagarh, The Nawab of	1911	3,284	434,222	Hindus and Muhammadans	190,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.

State, Salute, and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	268,133	Muhammadans and Hindus	167,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	349,400	Hindus and Muhammadans	151,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	82,090	Hindus	55,000
†Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	899	531,217	Hindus and Muhammadans	240,000
Ratlam, The Raja of	1893	643	75,291	Hindus	60,000
Tippera, The Raja of	1909	4,086	229,613	,,	112,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	87,093	,,	15,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	135,873	,,	34,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1914	880	132,530	,,	33,000
Chhatarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,118	166,985	,,	30,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1906	642	130,294	Sikhs and Hindus	74,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	161,916	Hindus and Muhammadans	94,000
†Janjira, The Nawab of	1879	324	88,747	,, ,,	33,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaja Rana of	1899	810	96,271	,, ,,	32,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	181,110	Hindus	39,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	346,222	,,	30,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1870	822	90,230	,,	78,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	248,887	Hindus and Sikhs	103,000
Palanpur, The Diwan of	1877	1,766	226,250	Hindus and Muhammadans	35,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1919	2,596	228,880	Hindus	33,000
Pudukota, The Raja of	1886	1,178	411,886	,,	101,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	1,486	218,860	,,	12,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1915	1,517	161,588	,,	67,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	279	26,885	,,	26,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1913	1,198	138,520	,,	57,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,180	300,819	,,	44,000

N.B.—There are also 11 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

The States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £594,000 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1918-19. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 709,583 square miles, and a population of 70,888,854. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Imperial Service troops. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 603–604 are the names of 73 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 500,623—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 126,344) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 10,530,432) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. The Southern Mahratta States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *suc.* 1911. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min., H.H. Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,639,092) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1919-20 its exports to British India were £3,243,000,* while its imports amounted to £1,788,000.* The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The British Envoy does not interfere in internal affairs. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, *Kathmandu* (pop. 50,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, Lieut.-Col. R. L. Kennion, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,750

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 350,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1919-20 was £45,690.* There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H.H. Amir Amanulla Khan; *suc.* 1919.
Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 250,000 sq. miles, and pop. 4,600,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu.

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The trade of

* Figures for 11 months ended February, 1920.

Afghanistan with India in 1919–20 was over £3,345,000.* The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £780,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of 21 March, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, by a *coup d'état* thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as, Amir. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a treaty of peace was signed in August.

The treaty provides that the privilege enjoyed by former Amirs of importing arms and ammunition through India is withdrawn; the arrears of the late Amir's subsidy are confiscated, and no subsidy is to be granted to the present Amir; the British Government express willingness, conditionally, to receive another Afghan mission, after six months, for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest and the re-establishment of the old friendship on a satisfactory basis; the Afghan Government agree to the Indo-Afghan frontier accepted by the late Amir and agree to the early demarcation by a British Commission of the West Khyber where the Afghan aggression happened, and to accept such boundary as the British Commission may lay down. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent, both internal and external. All previous treaties have been cancelled by the war. Representatives of the Indian Government and of the Amir met at Mussoorie in 1920 to discuss questions affecting the relations between the two governments.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 180,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (80,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (20,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000). *British Agent* (vacant), Rs. 1,000.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia and are taking steps to expedite the creation of an Arab Government, with British advisers, and with the ultimate object of the development of Mesopotamia as a Self-governing State. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and councils of Notables have been set up. The estimated cost to the British Exchequer of the occupation by British Troops is £21,500,000 for the current year, but the civil administration is self-supporting and shows a surplus of revenue over expenditure. The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on railways during the British occupation. *High Commr., Mesopotamia*, Maj.-Gen. The Hon. Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Isa bin Ali and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1918–19 the value of the exports was £1,318,000, and of the imports £1,350,000 The people (about 100,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Omān* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *viâ* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Actg. Pol. Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....*per mensem* Rs. 2,250
Pol. Agent, Muscat, R. E. L. Wingate ...Rs. 1,200
Do., Koweit, Major J. C. Moore, D.S.O., Rs. 1,200
Do., Bahrein, Major H. R. P. Dickson ...Rs. 1,250

PERSIA (*q.v.*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was

* Figures for 11 months ended February, 1920.

completed in 1905. A Trans-Persian railway, linking Russia with India, is under discussion. By the Agreements of Aug., 1919, between the Governments of Great Britain and Persia, the former reiterates past undertakings to respect absolutely the independence and integrity of Persia; to supply, at the cost of the Persian Government, expert advisers for the several departments of the Persian Administration, and also officers, munitions, and equipment of modern type, for the formation of a uniform force which the Persian Government proposes to create for the establishment and preservation of order; and loans £2,000,000 to the Persian Government, at 7 per cent., secured on the Persian Gulf Customs revenues; and agrees to co-operate with Persia for the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprise for the improvements of communications in Persia; the two Governments agree to the appointment of a Joint Committee of experts for the examination and revision of the existing Customs Tariff. In addition the British Government waives all claims from Persia for the cost of the maintenance of British troops sent to Persia during the war.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *vid* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Major P. T. Etherton). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *vid* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1919–20 was about £700,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on 3 August, 1904. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept.), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,500,000 in 1919–20. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Téng-yuëh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Téng-yuëh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1919–20 the value of the total trade was about £600,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892–3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

Canada.

(The Dominion of Canada.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	73,022	374,663
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	178,657	392,480
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	255,211	455,614
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	331,120	351,889
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	459,574	492,338
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,182,947	2,523,274
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	103,259	93,728
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	1,648,898	2,003,232
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	91,279	492,432
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	27,219	8,512
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,242,224	20,129	18,481
Total	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,206,643

Land Area, 3,603,910 square miles; Water Area, 125,755 square miles. Included in the areas are the areas transferred from N.W.T. in 1912. The rural population, in 1911, was 3,925,679, and the urban population, 3,280,964. Of the immigrants in 1918-9, 2,477 were from England, 54 from Wales, 473 from Scotland, and 174 from Ireland; 52,000 came from the U.S.A., and 4,582 from other countries. In 1918-9 the immigrants numbered 117,600.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,764,311	1,721,450	3,485,761	544,463	27,000
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	48,000
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,833,523	311,084

Races and Religions.

Countries of Birth.	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911.
Canada	4,671,815	5,619,682	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	2,833,041
United Kingdom	390,019	784,526	Methodists	916,886	1,079,892
England	201,285	510,674	Presbyterians	842,442	1,115,324
Wales	2,518	8,727	Church of England	681,494	1,043,017
Scotland	83,631	169,391	Baptists	318,005	382,666
Ireland	101,629	92,874	Lutherans	92,524	229,864
Lesser Isles	956	2,860	Congregationalists	28,293	34,054
Other British	30,693	48,896	Unknown	43,222	32,490
United States	127,899	303,680	Mennonites	31,797	44,611
Germany	27,300	39,577	Jews	16,401	74,564
Russia	31,231	100,971	Greek Catholics	15,630	88,507
Norway and Sweden	10,256	49,194	Pagans	15,107	11,840
France	7,944	17,619	Disciples	14,900	11,329
Italy	6,854	34,739	Brethren	8,014	9,278
Austria-Hungary	28,407	121,430	Buddhists	10,407	10,012
China	17,043	27,083	Salvation Army	10,308	18,834
Elsewhere	21,854	59,246	Doukhobors	8,775	10,493

The Indian Population was 127,932 in 1901, 105,492 in 1911, and 105,998 in 1917. The Eskimos numbered 3,296 in 1917.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the Arctic seas, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (transferred to Quebec in 1912) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet) and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 8, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. £10,000
Military Secretary and Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. G. Henderson.
Equerry and Comptroller of the Household, Lord Richard Nevill, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. H. J. Cator, M.C., Royal Scots Greys; Capt. Earl of Haddington, M.C., Royal Scots Greys; Capt. M. H. MacMillan, Grenadier Guards.
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.; Capt. E. H. Martin, R.C.N., C.M.G.; Lt.-Comm. Stephen Morres, R.C.N.; Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.; Col. G. Godson, D.S.O.; Col. J. L. R. Parsons, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. La Flèche, D.S.O.; Col. F. M. Gaudet, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.
Private Secretary, A. F. Sladen, C.V.O., C.M.G.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

Union Government.

Prime Minister and Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P. *$15,000
President of Privy Council, Hon. James A. Calder, M.P. 10,000
Minister of Militia and Defence in Canada, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P. 10,000
Minister of the Interior and of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed, K.C.M.G., K.C., *Senator* ... 10,000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D., M.P. 10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, M.D 10,000
Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, Hon. J. A. Calder, M.P. 10,000
Secretary of State, Hon. Sir Arthur Sifton, K.C., M.P. 10,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, G.C.M.G., M.P. 10,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton, K.C., M.P. 10,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., LL.D., M.P. 10,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin, M.P. 10,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Franklin B. McCurdy, M.P. 10,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne 10,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Gideon Decker Robertson, *Senator* 10,000
Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, Hon. R. W. Wigmore, M.P. 10,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., M.P.; Hon. E. K. Spinney, M.P.
Solicitor-General, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P. 7,000
Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King (*b.* 1874) 10,000

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's *two thousand five hundred dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Privy Council Office.

Clerk of the Privy Council, Rodolphe Boudreau, C.M.G. $6,000
Assistant do., F. K. Bennetts, I.S.O. ... 4,000
Secy., Imperial and Foreign Correspondence, William Mackenzie 3,850

Trade and Commerce.

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L. 7,000
Deputy Minister, F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S. ... 6,000
Commissioner of Patents, George Finlay O'Halloran 6,000
Chief, Patents Branch, W. J. Lynch, I.S.O. 3,500
Registrar, Copyrights and Trade Marks, P. E. Ritchie, B.C.L. 3,700
Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census, R. H. Coats 3,900
Chief Asst. to Dep. and Accountant, T. J. Code 3,700
Chief Trade Statistician, W. A. Warne ... 2,800
Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, E. O. Way 3,300
Chief Electrical Engineer, O. Higman 3,800
Grain Statistician, J. Byrnes 2,700
Secretary, Census Branch, E. H. St. Denis 3,400
Supt. of Compilation, E. S. MacPhail 3,200
Editor, E. H. Godfrey, F.S.S. 2,600

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State, Hon. Sir Arthur Sifton, K.C., M.P 7,000
Private Sec., Wm. Ide, B.A. 3,600
Under Sec., Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C. ... 6,000
Asst. do., P. Pelletier 3,850
Asst. Dep. Registrar Gen., A. G. Learoyd 2,800
Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch, A. Brophy 3,000
Dominion Archivist, A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D. 6,000
Accountant, M. J. Birdwhistle 1,700
Legal Officer, Companies Branch, W. J. O'Meara 2,100

External Affairs.

Under Sec. of State for External Affairs, Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O. $6,000
Asst. Under-Sec., W. H. Walker, I.S.O. ... 4,000
Accountant, F. M. Baker 3,000

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

King's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, J. de L. Taché $6,000
Asst. King's Printer, Fred Cook 4,500
Supt. of Printing, F. R. Boardman 4,000
Supt. of Stationery, J. O. Patenaude 4,000
Accountant, J. A. Frigon 3,400

MINES.

Minister of Mines, The Secretary of State.
Deputy Minister, R. G. McConnell, M.A., F.G.S.A. 6,000
Director of Mines Branch, Eugene Haanel, Ph.D. 4,000
Asst. Director, Geological Survey, John Macoun, F.L.S., F.R.S.C. 3,700
Secretary, Percy H. Selwyn 2,300
Accountant, John Marshall 3,500

JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, Hon. Chas. J. Doherty, D.C.L. 7,000
Private Sec., P. T. Ahern, M.A. 3,200
Solicitor-General of Canada, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P. 5,000
Deputy Minister, E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., M.A., LL.B. 10,000
Supt. of Penitentiaries, W. St. P. Hughes 4,000
Chief Commissioner, Dominion Police, (vacant) 5,000

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Service, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne ... 7,000
Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston 6,000
Asst. do., Cameron Stanton 4,500
Chief Accountant, A. Boyle 3,600
Chief, Records Branch, J. E. McClenaghan 3,000
Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson, C.M.G. 4,000
Asst. do., B. H. Fraser 3,600
Purchasing Agent, George H. Flood 3,700
Commissioner of Lights, J. G. Macphail, B.Sc. 3,600
Chief Wreck Commissioner, Capt. L. A. Demers 3,600
Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston (Deputy Minister) .....
Director, Meteorological Service (Toronto), Sir R. F. Stupart 4,000

NAVAL SERVICE.

Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., C.E. 6,000
Director, Admiral Sir C. E. Kingsmill 5,900
Secy., Paymaster-Lt.-Com. J. R. Hemsted, R.N. .....
Asst. Director, Comm. R. M. T. Stephens, C.M.G., R.C.N. .....
Commissioner of Fisheries and International Commissioner, E. E. Prince, LL.D. 4,000
Supt. of Fisheries, W. A. Found 3,600

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin 7,000
Deputy P.M.G., R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D. 6,000
Asst. Deputy Minister, Hector B. Verret 4,500
Financial Supt., W. J. Johnstone 4,000
Secretary, A. W. Throop 3,400
Accountant, W. J. Glover 4,000
Supt., Money Order Branch, F. E. S. Grout 3,300
Supt., Savings Bank Branch, J. H. Fairweather 3,000
Compt., Stores Branch, Sidney Smith, I.S.O. 4,000
Supt., Dead Letter Office, Robert Fowler 3,700
Supt., Mail Contracts, G. C. Anderson 5,000
Supt., Postage Stamp Branch, E. J. Lemaire 3,500
Comptroller, Railway Mails, B. M. Armstrong 4,000
Supt., Staff Branch, B. M. Northrop $4,000
Supt., Annuities Branch, S. T. Bastedo ... 4,000
Supt., Rural Mail Delivery Branch, W. E. Bennet 2,900

AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. S. F. Tolmie 7,000
Deputy Minister, J. H. Grisdale, D.S.A. ... 6,000
Assist. do. and Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. L. F. Jarvis, I.S.O. 4,000
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick 4,000
Veterinary Director-General, Frederick Torrance, B.A. 5,000
Director of Experimental Farms, E. S. Archibald 4,000
Live Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell ... 3,600
Dominion Entomologist, C. G. Hewitt, D.Sc. 3,600
Dominion Chemist, F. T. Shutt, D.Sc. 3,500
Dominion Horticulturist, William T. Macoun 3,400
Dominion Cerealist, C. E. Saunders, Ph.D. 2,800
Dominion Agrostologist, M. O. Malte, Ph.D. 2,700
Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford 2,700
Seed Commissioner, George H. Clark 5,000
Commnr. for Canada of International Agricultural Institute, T. K. Doherty, B.C.L. 3,400

PUBLIC WORKS.

Min. of Public Works, Hon. F.B. McCurdy, K.C. 7,000
Deputy Minister, James B. Hunter, B.A. 6,000
Asst. do., Arthur St. Laurent, C.E. 4,500
Secretary, R. C. Desrochers 3,700
Chief Engineer, E. D. Lafleur, C.E. 4,000
Asst. do., A. R. Dufresne, C.E. 4,000
Chief Architect, R. C. Wright 5,000
Gen. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs, D. H. Keeley 3,500
Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston 3,950
Chief Clerk, Estimates, S. E. O'Brien 3,600
Collector, P. W. Revenue, E. T. Smith 3,500

FINANCE.

Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton, K.C., M.P. 7,000
Deputy do. and Sec., Treasury Board, T. C. Boville, C.M.G. 6,000
Asst. Deputy do., J. C. Saunders 5,000
Comptroller of Dominion Currency, J. E. Rourke 5,000

INSURANCE.

Superintendent, G. D. Finlayson, A.I.A. ... 6,000
Chief Clerks, A. O'Reilly, $2,800; A. N. MacTavish, W. H. Gilliland .....each 3,200

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Auditor-General, E. D. Sutherland, I.S.O. 6,000
Asst. do., Wm. Kearns 3,600
Chief Clerks, F. Hayter, B.A., $3,700; J. W. Read, $3,400; J. S. Stevenson 3,300

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D. 7,000
Deputy Minister, Graham A. Bell, C.M.G. 6,000
Asst. do. and Secretary, Louis Kossuth Jones, I.S.O. 4,000
Chief Engineer, W. A. Bowden, C.E. 5,500

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. F. B. Carwell, K.C. 12,500
Asst. do., S. J. McLean, Ph.D. 9,000
Deputy do., Hon. W. B. Nantel, K.C., LL.D.; J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G. .....each 8,000
Secretary, A. D. Cartwright 4,000

INTERIOR.

Minister of Interior, Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed, K.C.M.G., K.C. 7,000
Private Sec., J. G. Mitchell 3,500

Deputy Minister, Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G. $6,000
Asst. Dep. do., (vacant).
Secretary, L. C. Pereira 2,800
Superintending Accountant, C. H. Beddoe 4,000
Commissioner, Dominion Lands, J. W. Greenway 4,000
Comm., Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin ... 3,600
Controller of Land Patents Branch, N. O. Coté, I.S.O. 3,950
Do., School Lands Branch, (vacant).
Surveyor-General, E. Deville, I.S.O., LL.D. 4,000
Chief Astronomer, Otto J. Klotz, D.Sc..... 3,600
Director of Forestry Branch, R. H. Campbell..... 4,000
Controller of Timber and Grazing, B. L. York 3,600
Controller of Mining Lands, H. H. Rowatt 3,800
Supt., Railway and Swamp Lands, F. C. C. Lynch 3,500
Supt., Water Powers Branch, J. B. Challies 4,000
Chief Geographer, J. E. Chalifour 2,800

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Supt.-General, The Minister of Interior (*no extra salary*).
Dep. do., Duncan C. Scott, F.R.S.E. 6,000
Asst. Dep. do. and Sec., J. D. McLean 3,950

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, Hon. R. W. Wigmore, M.P. 7,000
Commissioner of Customs and Dep. Minister of Inland Revenue, R. R. Farrow 6,000
Asst. Commissioner of Customs and Asst. Dep. Minister of Inland Revenue, George W. Taylor 4,500
Chief and General Inspector, S. W. McMichael, I.S.O..... 4,000
Chief Dominion Appraiser, J. A. Watson 3,400
Chief Analyst, Anthony McGill 3,800
Law Clerk, C. P. Blair 3,400

LABOUR.

Minister of Labour, Hon. G. D. Robertson 7,000
Deputy do. and Editor Labour Gazette, F. A. Acland 6,000
Accountant, E. A. Thomas 2,200

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Minister, Hon. J. A. Calder..... 7,000
Deputy do., W. W. Cory, C.M.G. (*acting*).
Asst. do., W. D. Scott 4,000
Commissioner of Emigration, London (Eng.), J. Obed Smith 4,500

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Minister of Militia, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P. 7,000
Deputy do., Maj.-Gen. Sir Eugene Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D. 8,000
Asst. Deputy do., Ernest F. Jarvis, I.S.O. 4,000
Director of Contracts, H. W. Brown..... 4,000
Inspector General and Military Counsellor, Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Adjutant General, Maj.-Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G. 7,000
Quarter Master General, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry E. Burstall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. 7,000
Master General of the Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. H. M. Elliot, C.M.G. 7,000
Chief Accountant, R. P. Brown 3,600
Departmental Secretary, Lt.-Col. Charles L. Panet 3,600

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman, Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., LL.D. 7,000
Commissioners, Michel G. La Rochelle, K.C., LL.D. ; Clarence Jameson .....each 6,000
Secretary, William Foran..... 4,000

COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION.

Chairman, Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, K.C.M.G.
Asst. Chairman and Deputy Head, James White $6,000
Medical Adviser to Committee on Public Health, Chas. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., M.D. 7,000
Adviser on Town Planning and Housing, Thomas Adams..... 7,500
Chief Forester, Clyde Leavitt, M.Sc.F. 3,400
Hydro-Electric Engineer, L. G. Denis 2,800
Agriculturist, F. C. Nunnick 2,800

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, Ottawa.

This Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States.

United States Commissioners.

Chairman, Obadiah Gardner $7,500
Commissioners, R. B. Glenn ; C. D. Clarke each 7,500
Sec., Whitehead Kluttz, Washington, D.C. 4,000

Canadian Commissioners.

Chairman, Charles A. Magrath..... 7,500
Commissioner, Henry A. Powell, K.C. 7,500
Secretary, Lawrence J. Burpee, Hope Chambers, Ottawa 4,000

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA (*Offices*, 19 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. 1): Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G.
Permanent Secretary, W. L. Griffith.....
Chief Trade Commissioner in U.K., Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.
Superintendent of Emmigration, J. Obed Smith, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.
Commissaire-Général, Paris, Philippe Roy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 87 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for Quebec, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 3 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Manitoba*, 4 for *Alberta*, and 4 for *Saskatchewan*; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is chosen every five years at longest, and the 1917–1922 Parliament consists of 234 members, elected as follows: 82 for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 16 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick*, 15 for *Manitoba*, 13 for *British Columbia*, 3 for *Prince Edward Island*, 12 for *Alberta*, 16 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire in 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. 1, 1919.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Joseph Bolduc $4,000
Clerk of the Senate, Austin Blount, C.M.G. 6,000
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C. 4,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J. Chambers 3,500
Serjt.-at-Arms, J. D. St. D. Lemoine, I.S.O. 2,800
Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Edgar Nelson Rhodes, K.C. 4,000
Clerk of the House, W. B. Northrup, K.C. 6,000
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. H. W. Bowie... 3,400
Parliamentary Counsel, Francis H. Gisborne, I.S.O., K.C. 5,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Rt. Hon. Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Idington; Rt. Hon. Lyman Poore Duff; Hon. F. A. Anglin; Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur; Hon. Pierre B. Mignault.....each 9,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Sir Walter Cassels 8,000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D. 7,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C. 5,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L. 3,900

DEFENCE.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. Service in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 8–16 days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* consists of a Permanent Force of 7,000 officers and men, and about 100,000 Active Militia. The *War Effective* consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30; the unmarried men 30 to 40; the married men 18 to 45; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60, a total of 2,200,000.

Expeditionary Force.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Up to Nov. 30, 1918, the total outlay for the War was $1,068,607,000.

Militia Council.

President, Maj.-Gen. Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., M.P.
Vice-President, Surg.-Gen. Sir E. Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inspector-Gen. and Military Counsellor, Gen. Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Adjutant-Gen., Maj.-Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G.
Quartermaster-Gen., Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Burstall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.
Finance Member, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Langton.
Secretary, A. B. Goldwyer-Lewis, B.A.
Asst. Sec., E. J. Boag.

Royal Canadian Navy.

There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and H.M.C.S. *Aurora*, *Niobe*, and *Rainbow* (cruisers), and *Patriot* and *Patrician* (t. b. d.) are maintained and used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1917) 28,007 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with over 1,385,722 pupils; and 65 universities and university colleges with about 24,050 students. The 22 universities had about 16,000 students in 1917.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund. Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1916	172,147,838	130,350,727
1917	232,701,294	148,599,343
1918	260,778,953	178,284,313
1919	312,946,747	224,332,110
1920	.....	351,785,491

Receipts.	1917–1918.	1918–1919.
	$	$
From Taxes—		
Customs	144,172,630	147,169,188
Excise	27,168,445	30,342,034
War Tax	25,379,901	56,177,508
Post Office	21,345,394	21,603,542
Railways and Canals...	27,172,208	38 751,870
From various sources ...	15,540,375	18,902,605
Total Receipts...	260,778,953	312,946,747

Expenditure.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.
	$	$
Debt Charges	51,517,790	78,119,502
Provincial Subsidies.....	11,369,248	11,369,148
Civil Government	7,491,628	8,143,633
Pensions	8,763,811	16,146,575
Railways and Canals ...	564,500	33,071,387
Post Office	8,935,840	19,116,261
Cost of Collection	63,342,443	58,365,604
Other Expenditure	16,399,243	
Total Expenditure...	178,284,313	224,332,110

DEBT.

Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	$	$
1914	544,391,369	335,996,850
1915	700,473,814	449,376,083
1916	936,987,802	615,156,171
1917	1,382,003,268	879,186,298
1918	1,863,335,899	1,191,884,063
1919	2,676,635,725	1,574,531,032

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field

crops in 1918 was 51,427,190 acres, as compared with 42,602,288 in 1917—wheat 17,353,902 acres, oats 14,790,336, barley 3,153,711, corn 250,325, potatoes and other roots 735,192, hay and clover 10,544,625. The live stock (1918) included 3,609,257 horses, 3,543,600 milch cows, 6,507,267 other cattle, 3,052,748 sheep, and 4,289,682 pigs. The total production of creamery butter in Canada in 1917 was 87,404,366 lb., valued at $34,227,188, and the total production of factory cheese in 1917 was 194,904,336 lb., valued at $41,170,563.

Crops, Etc.		Produce. 1901.	Produce. 1919.
Wheat.....(bushels)		55,572,368	196,351,000
Barley.....	,,	22,224,366	58,336,000
Oats.....	,,	151,497,407	411,136,000
Rye.....	,,	2,316,793	11,003,000
Corn (Maize)	,,	25,875,919	12,691,000
Buckwheat..	,,	4,547,159	11,311,000
Peas	,,	12,348,943	3,723,000
Flax	,,	172,222	6,767,000
Mixed Grains	,,	—	26,519,000
Beans	,,	861,347	1,478,000
Potatoes.....	,,	55,362,635	131,952,200
Turnips, mangolds, &c.	,,	76,075,642	105,185,000
Hay and Clover ...	(*tons)	7,852,731	16,527,800
Hops	(lb.)	1,004,216	†1,208,000
Tobacco	,,	11,266,732	†17,604,897
Fodder Corn	(tons)	—	4,723,000
Sugar Beet...	,,	—	§180,000
Alfalfa	,,	—	§446,400
Wool Clip ...	(lb.)	—	15,000,000

The total value of farm property in Canada was $4,231,840,636 in 1911; the total value of the principal field crops was $1,453,000,000 in 1919.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters, the total value of the catch in the calendar year 1918 being $60,250,544.

Forestry.—The lumber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1917 had a total value of $93,806,555. The value of cross ties and telegraph and telephone poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies in 1917 was $4,413,965. Wood used in the pulp industry in 1917 was valued at $18,817,483; the forests have a total estimated area of nearly 568,500,000 acres.

Postal Census of Manufactures.—The industrial establishments of all kinds in 1917 had a total capital of $2,772,517,680, the value of the products being $3,015,506,869; 693,071 persons were employed, the salaries and wages amounting to $553,228,962. The above statistics cover all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees.

Minerals.—The metals produced in 1919 were valued as follows:—Gold, 767,167 oz. ($15,858,749); silver, 15,675,134 oz. ($17,343,219); copper, 37,562 tons ($13,998,356); nickel, 44,452,953 lb. ($17,871,181); lead, 43,895,888 lb. ($3,057,788); pig iron; coal, 13,586,300 tons ($54,000,000).

* Short tons of 2,000 lb.
† Census figures for 1911. § in 1918.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Includes imports of merchandise for home consumption and exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
1909-10	369,815,427	298,763,993	668,579,420
1910-11	451,745,108	290,000,210	741,745,318
1911-12	521,448,309	307,716,151	829,164,460
1912-13	670,089,066	377,068,355	1,047,157,421
1913-14	618,457,144	455,437,224	1,073,894,368
1914-15	455,446,312	461,442,509	916,888,821
1915-16	507,817,159	779,300,070	1,287,117,229
1916-17	845,356,306	1,179,211,100	2,024,567,406
1917-18	962,543,746	1,586,169,792	2,548,713,538
1918-19	876,745,829	1,278,925,643	2,155,671,472
1919-20	1,150,654,658	1,259,208,294	2,409,862,952

The *special* trade of Canada is classified as follows (*Home produce* exported and imports *for home consumption*):—

Classification.	Exports,° 1918-19.	Imports,° 1917-18.
	$	$
Agricultural Produce...	271,110,210	91,932,169
Animals and Produce .	198,598,437	53,026,776
Fisheries and Produce.	37,137,072	2,993,626
Forest Produce	70,551,901	9,751,171
Manufactures	555,429,130	531,745,652
Mineral Produce	77,514,508	112,212,829
Miscellaneous	6,102,548	160,951,523
Total	1,216,443,806	962,543,746

External trade of 1918-1919:—

Countries.	Exports of Merchandise to.	Imports of Merchandise from.
	$	$
British Empire.		
United Kingdom.....	522,099,000	73,024,000
Australia.....	14,173,000	...
British South Africa ...	12,247,000	...
India	...	15,223,000
West Indies	11,520,000	8,438,000
British Guiana	...	6,747,000
Newfoundland	11,916,000	...
New Zealand	6,353,000	...
Foreign Countries.		
United States	477,746,000	746,938,000
Argentina	...	1,139,000
Belgium	950,000	6,000
Brazil	...	...
China	...	1,954,000
Cuba	...	...
France	102,361,000	3,641,000
Italy.....	14,030,000	...
Japan	12,395,000	13,618,000
Mexico.....	...	...
Netherlands	199,000	495,000
Peru.....	...	2,580,000
Russia	6,390,000	...
Santo Domingo.....	...	4,729,000
Spain	...	...
Switzerland	...	1,781,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of railways in operation on June 30, 1918, was 38,879 miles, the total capital involved being $1,999,880,494, the earnings being $330,220,150, and the working

° Exclusive of coin and bullion.

expenses $273,955,436, in 1917-8; there were also 1,616 miles of electric railways with a capital of $167,253,093, earnings $24,299,890, and working expenses $17,535,975. In 1918 the passengers carried numbered 50,737,294 (35,894,575 in 1917), and the freight haulage was 127,543,687 tons.

Name.	Miles operated.	Capital.
Government Lines :—		
Intercolonial	1,592	$141,636,812
P.E.Island	279	11,901,180
Transcontinental	2,003	164,488,237
International Ry. of N.B.	111	—
Canada Southern	381	37,630,000
Canadian National	9,320	419,358,227
Canadian Pacific	13,295	620,291,139
Grand Trunk Pacific	1,681	198.724,100
,, ,, Branch Lines	1,033	17,788,440
Grand Trunk Ry.	3,567	429,589,117
Other Lines	5,617	276,499,471
Total, 1918	38,879	*1,999,880,494

Canals.—In 1918 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 25,700, of 17,417,172 tons, carrying 212,151 passengers and 18,833,619 tons of freight. The total movement of Canadian wheat by canals was 171,805,112 bushels in 1917. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,622 post-offices in 1917-18. The total value of money orders issued from 4,930 offices was $142,959,168, and the *net* postal revenue $21,345,394, expenditure $18,046,558. At the end of the fiscal year 1918 there were 3,674 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 173,150 boxes; the corresponding figures for the calendar year 1915 were 3,432 routes and 154,183 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1917 was 12,017 miles (including 382 miles of cables), and the number of offices was 1,001, from which 371,883 messages were sent and received. The chartered telegraph companies have a line mileage of 43,473, carrying 206,575 miles of wire (including 962 miles of cables), and 3,620 offices, from which 11,526,091 messages were sent and received. In 1917 there were 49 radio-telegraph land and coast stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 750 nautical miles, or an average of about 270 nautical miles. There is also a long-distance station at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles, and also one at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 187,470. Twenty-four Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 162 miles.

On June 30, 1917, there were 604,136 telephones and 1,708,203 miles of telephone wire in use; of the latter, 1,186,528 miles were urban and 521,675 rural. The earnings amounted to $20,122,282, and the expenses to $12,095,426.

Shipping.—The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1917, consisted of 4,925 sailing vessels and 4,264 steamers (total net tonnage, 971,438). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1918 were: Canadian 10,998 (4,343,853 tons), British 7,337 (16,959,790 tons), Foreign 16,597 (11,483,484 tons); total tonnage 32,787,127. The principal seaports are Halifax, *N.S.*, Victoria, *B.C.*, Montreal, *Que.*, Vancouver, *B.C.*, St. John, *N.B.*, Sydney, *N.S.*, Louisburg, *N.S.*, Quebec, *Que.*, and Prince Rupert, *B.C.*

* Not including capital expenditure on Intercolonial, P.E.I., and National Transcontinental Railways.

CITIES.

CAPITAL, OTTAWA. Population (1911), 87,062. The following table shows the rapid growth of certain Canadian cities :—

Cities.	Census Population.		
	1871.	1901.	1911.
OTTAWA	24,141	59,928	87,062
Montreal, *Que.*	115,000	267,730	470,480
Toronto, *Ont.*	59,000	208,040	376,538
Winnipeg, *Man.*	241	42,340	163,000†
Vancouver, *B.C.*	...	27,010	100,401
Hamilton, *Ont.*	26,880	52,634	81,969
Quebec, *Que.*	59,699	68,840	78,710
Halifax, *N.S.*	29,582	40,832	46,619
London, *Ont.*	18,000	37,976	46,300
Calgary, *Alta.*	...	4,392	56,514†
St. John, *N.B.*	41,325	40,711	42,511
Victoria, *B.C.*	3,270	20,919	31,660
Regina, *Sask.*	...	2,249	26,127†
Edmonton, *Alta.*	...	2,626	*53,846†
Brantford, *Ont.*	8,107	16,619	23,132
Saskatoon, *Sask.*	...	113	21,048†
Kingston, *Ont.*	12,407	17,961	18,874
Maissonneuve, *Que.*	...	3,958	18,684
Peterborough, *Ont.*	4,611	11,239	18,360
Hull, *Que.*	3,800	13,993	18,222
Windsor, *Ont.*	4,253	12,153	17,829
Sydney, *N.S.*	...	9,909	17,723
Glace Bay, *N.S.*	...	6,945	16,562
Fort William, *Ont.*	...	3,633	16,499
Sherbrooke, *Que.*	4,432	11,765	16,405
Kitchener, *Ont.*	2,743	9,747	15,196
Guelph, *Ont.*	6,878	11,496	15,175
Westmount, *Que.*	200	8,856	14,579
St. Thomas, *Ont.*	2,197	11,485	14,054
Brandon, *Man.*	...	5,620	13,215†
Moosejaw, *Sask.*	...	1,558	16,934†
Three Rivers, *Que.*	7,570	9,981	13,691
New Westminster, *B.C.*	...	6,499	13,199
Stratford, *Ont.*	4,313	9,959	12,946
Owen Sound, *Ont.*	3,369	8,776	12,558
St. Catharine's, *Ont.*	7,864	9,946	12,484
Verdun, *Que.*	...	1,898	11,629
Moncton, *N.B.*	600	9,026	11,345
Port Arthur, *Ont.*	...	3,214	11,220
Charlottetown, *P.E.I.*	8,807	12,080	11,198
Sault Ste Marie, *Ont.*	879	7,169	10,914
Chatham, *Ont.*	5,873	9,068	10,770
Lachine, *Que.*	1,696	5,561	10,699
Galt, *Ont.*	3,827	7,866	10,209

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *System of Weights and Measures* is that of the United Kingdom, except that the cwt. = 100 lb. and the ton 2,000 lb., as in the U.S. The *Unit of Currency* is the dollar of 100 cents. (The Canadian dollar was exchanged at $4·23 = £1 sterling, Nov. 20, 1919). All British coins are legal tender, and there is a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

Banking.—There were 19 incorporate banks of issue in 1918, with liabilities $1,866,228,236 and average assets $2,111,559,555. The balance of undrawn deposits in Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1918, amounted to $53,460,762.

* Including Strathcona. † Census of 1916.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,263 sq. miles, with a population (1919) of 2,621,785, an increase since the last census (1911) of 98,481. Of the total population 1,526,923 live in towns, townships, and villages, and 1,094,862 in cities.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 111 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (one without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Lionel H. Clarke (1920) $10,000
Official Sec., A. Fraser 1,400

Executive.
(Nov. 12, 1919.)

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. E. C. Drury $12,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C. ... 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Peter Smith... 6,000
Education, Hon. R. H. Grant 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. Manning W. Doherty... 6,000
Lands & Forests, Hon. Beniah Bowman... 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. H. C. Nixon ... 6,000
Public Works, Hon. F. C. Biggs 6,000
Labour & Health, Hon. Walter R. Rollo... 6,000
Mines, Hon. H. Mills..... 6,000
Minister without Portfolio, Lt.-Col. Hon. D. Carmichael.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Nelson Parliament..... $2,500

Chairman, Hydro-Electric Commission, Sir Adam Beck.....$12,000
Do., Workmen's Compensation Board, Samuel Price 10,000
Do., Railway and Municipal Board, D. M. McIntyre, K.C..... 6,000
Civil Service Commr., J. M. McCutcheon, B.A. 5,000
Chairman, Board of License Commrs., J. D. Flavelle..... 6,000
Do., Ontario Govt. Railways, (vacant)..... 7,500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Sir William Meredith, *born* 1840 (1912)..... $8,000
Chief Justice of the King's Bench and President of the High Court, (vacant) 8,000
Chief Justice, Exchequer Division, Hon. Sir William Mulock 8,000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith..... 8,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. J. Maclaren; Hon. J. Magee; Hon. F. E. Hodgins; Hon. W. N. Ferguson .....each 7,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. B. M. Britton; Hon. R. C. Chute; Hon. W. R. Riddell; Hon. F. R. Latchford; Hon. R. F. Sutherland; Hon. W. E. Middleton; Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. H. I. S. Lennox; Hon. C. A. Masten; Hon. H. E. Rose; Hon. W. A. Logie ..... each 7,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, Dr. George C. Creelman, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.
Assistant, S. E. Percival.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,030 acres, and in 1919 the area of cleared land was 14,897,839 acres, of which 9,915,884 acres were under crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1919 was $397,238,400. In 1919, 980 cheese factories produced 128,698,948 lb. of cheese valued at $23,653,343, and 290 creameries made 27,070,857 lb. of butter valued at $8,635,026. In 1919 there were 719,569 horses, 2,927,191 cattle, 1,101,740 sheep, 1,695,487 pigs, and 11,705,809 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Log Products.—The total production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1916 to $42,260,053, or 24 per cent. of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1915 was $715,531,839, an increase since 1910 of $136,000,000. There were, in 1915, 6,538 factories with nearly 250,000 employees, an invested capital of $946,619,114, and an annual wage bill of $140,609,691.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of the Province is enormous, although its development is only in its infancy, and in 1919 Ontario contributed 45 per cent. of the output of Canada. In 1919 its mines yielded $58,823,240. The principal metals are: gold, output in 1919 £10,451,709, silver, $12,904,312, nickel, $11,971,931, and copper, $3,709,687. The oil wells produced 220,100 barrels of petroleum in 1919.

Hydro-Electric Power.—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now developing 237,733 horse-power, and a further development of 300,000 horse-power is now under construction.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1919) 499,278, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (108,143); Ottawa, the Federal capital (107,732), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London (59,110); Brantford (32,159); Kingston (23,261); Peterborough (21,230); Windsor (31,629); Fort William (19,886); Kitchener (21,056); Guelph (17,032); St. Thomas (17,759); Stratford (18,106); Owen Sound (12,218); St. Catharine's (19,195); Port Arthur (15,094); Sault Ste. Marie (21,055); Chatham (15,182); and Galt (12,434).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 703,653 square miles, with a population (1915–16) of 2,316,417, an increase since the last Census of 353,814. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by 351,780 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava* (or New Quebec).

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., *born* 1851 (1916).....$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Landry ..... *hon.*

Executive.

Prime Minister and President of the Council & Attorney-General, Hon. Alex. Taschereau $7,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Honré Mercier... 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. W. G. Mitchell 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron..... 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David 6,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon. A. Galipeau 6,000
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Parreault..... 6,000
Roads, Hon. J. A. Tessier 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. John C. Kaine, Hon. N. Pérodeau, Hon. N. Seguin and Hon. J. E. Perron.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon $4,000
President, Legislative Assembly, L. N. Francoeur 4,000

The Judicature.

King's Bench :—
Chief Justice, K.B., Hon. J. Lamothe ... $8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. J. Carroll, LL.D.; J. Lavergne; Louis P. Pelletier; W. Greenshields; L. Martin .....each $8,000

Superior Court :—
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., *born* 1851..... 8,000
Do. (acting), Hon. J. S. Archibald..... 8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. Belleau; M. Drouin, LL.D.; M. F. Hackett; J. E. Robidoux; H. C. St. Pierre; Thomas Fortin; H. John Dunlop; M. Hutchinson; A. Malouin; L. J. Cannon; J. C. McCorkill; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; P. Demers; Ed. Guerin; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. Tessier; E. Lafontaine; Victor Allard; J. M. Tellier; J. Désy; F. O. Dugas; L. R. Roy; C. Archer; W. A. Weir; C. Pouliot; B. Letellier; S. C. E. Dorion; L. A. Panneton; G. Globensky; C. Lane .....each $8,000

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Lt.-Col. J. P. Pelletier, 38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1918–19 was $12,666,352 and the actual expenditure $12,272,675. The Debt is stated at $37,716,286.

Production and Industry.—The total value of manufactured products in 1915 was $387,900,585 (1900, $158,287,994), the principal manufacturing centres being (1915): Montreal ($243,237,575), Quebec ($18,933,277), Hull ($6,737,274), Maisonneuve ($5,033,541), and Lachine ($3,257,812). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 150,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $2,516,683 at the Census of 1911, was, in 1916, $6,840,489. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1917, was 7,297,471 acres. In 1916 there were 885 cheese factories, 660 butter factories, and 445 butter and cheese factories combined. The total value of dairy industry products was $22,875,337.

Education.—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1915–16, 7,288 schools with 490,718 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 14 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and three Universities—two Protestant, McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville; and Laval University, Roman Catholic.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 110,000), with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 750,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (25,422), Sherbrooke (23,212), Westmount (18,500), Trois Rivières (21,000), Verdun (24,100), St. Hyacinthe (12,491), Sorel (9,229), and Levis (9,672).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25′–47° N. lat. and 59° 40′–66° 25′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,907 square miles (one-fifth of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1911, of 492,338 (251,019 males and 241,319 females), an increase since the last census of 32,764 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. MacCallum Grant.

Executive.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray, LL.D., K.C. (*Premier*).
Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council, Arthur S. Barnstead, B.A., LL.B.
Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C.

Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c., Hiram Donkin, C.E.
Attorney-Gen., Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C.
Deputy Attorney-General, F. F. Mathers, LL.B., K.C.
Minister of Highways, Hon. H. H. Wickwire, K.C.
Without Office, Hons. J. M. Mack, R. M. MacGregor, Wm. Chisholm, and R. E. Finn.
Chief Engineer, J. W. Ralad.
Secretary of Industries and Immigration, W. B. MacCoy, LL.B., K.C.
Secretary for Agriculture, M. Cumming, LL.D.
Chief Game Commissioner, J. A. Knight, K.C.
Chief Health Officer, W. H. Hattie, M.D.
Workmen's Compensation Board, V. J. Paton, *Chairman.*
Board of Commissnrs. of Public Utilities, John U. Ross, *Chairman.*
Power Commission, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, *Chairman.*
Provincial Auditor, W. H. Studd.
Deputy King's Printer, F. W. Smith.
Factory Inspector, Philip Ring.
Deputy Registrar-General, A. J. Campbell.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, Hon. M. H. Goudge.
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. E. Harris.
Judge in Equity, Hon. J. J. Ritchie.
Puisne Judges, Hons. Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, J. A. Chisholm, H. Mellish.
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish.

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard, 57A Pall Mall, S.W.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1919 there were 5,260,455 acres of land occupied, of which 2,093,633 acres were under crop, 3,166,822 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, of which about 70,000 acres were in gardens and orchards. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying over one-half of all the improved land, and yielding 1,279,836 tons in 1919. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world. The yield has ranged in recent years from 750,000 to 1,800,000 barrels, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. Thirty-five model orchards have been set out during the past fifteen years. In 1919 there was an increase in the output of the creameries of more than 15 per cent. over that of 1917. Wheat-growing areas were more than doubled during the war, in which period roller process mills were placed so that almost every part of the Province is served. The total returns from the agricultural industry in 1919 were $51,034,000. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, or 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax.

Manufactures.—In 1917 there were 2,147 industrial establishments with a capital of $136,521,655, paying 28,664 wage-earners' salaries amounting to $23,533,090. The value of the total output in 1917 was $176,369,025 (1900, $23,592,513).

Fisheries.—Up to March 31, 1918, the sum of $9,695,818 represented the amount invested in the fisheries. The total value of the fish marketed in 1919 was $14,350,000 and the number of persons employed was 30,000.

Minerals.—The coal deposits are extensive and of quality ranging up to 14,000 B.T.U.; 5,004,757 gross tons were produced in 1919; 353,379 tons limestone, 48,868 tons of gypsum, and 7,107 tons of calcined gypsum. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 65,000), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is the principal winter port of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers is now in process of construction. Other towns are Sydney (21,400); Glace Bay (18,600); Amherst (9,250); Sydney Mines (8,700); Truro (7,600); Yarmouth (6,600); New Glasgow (7,400); Spring Hill (6,400); North Sydney (6,780); and Dartmouth (6,400).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 230,000 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 21,400), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian Government Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47'—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 351,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females), an increase since the last census of 20,769 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, D.C.L., LL.D., K.C. $9,000

Executive.

Premier, Hon. Walter E. Foster 2,400
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. Ernest A. Smith 2,100
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Robert Murray 2,100
Public Works, Hon. Peter J. Veniot 2,100
Attorney-Gen., Hon. James P. Byrne 2,100
Agriculture, Hon. J. Fletcher Tweeddale 2,100
Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits.

Depy. Provincial Treasurer (actg.), Robt. Bayley.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, T.G. Loggie.
Secretary, Board of Works, Peter Hughes.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, E. P. Bradt.
Clerk, Executive Council, Miles B. Dixon.
Comptroller-General, W. A. Loudoun.
Receiver of Revenue, Miss Mary E. Hipwell.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, J. E. Hetherington.

Representative in London, (vacant) *Offices*, 37 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G. $7,000
Judges, A. S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer ..... each 6,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Harrison A. McKeown 7,000
Judges, J. H. Barry; O. S. Crocket; William P. Chandler ..... each 6,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen 1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. O. S. Crocket 500

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1919, 35,641 acres were under wheat, 305,484 under oats, and 74,642 under buckwheat, with 10,662 acres under barley. The produce in 1919 was 623,000 bushels of wheat, 9,261,000 bushels of oats, and 1,871,000 bushels of buckwheat. 75,573 acres of potatoes produced 10,790,200 bushels, and 24,279 acres of turnips 8,898,800 bushels. The total value of the field crops in 1919 was $52,000,000. The live stock (1919) included 365,022 cattle, 212,245 sheep, 104,939 pigs, and 77,808 horses. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; the capital invested in this industry is upwards of $5,000,000, giving employment to 22,000 persons. In 1919 there were 24 cheese factories in operation, producing 1,256,388 lb., value $347,772, and from 17 creameries 915,816 lb. of butter valued at $504,602.

Manufactures.—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1910 was $35,422,302 (1900, $20,972,470), the principal manufacturing centre being St. John ($10,081,667). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1911), 7,208. St. John (pop. 52,000) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal; Moncton (12,260); Chatham (4,666).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1916 Census) of 553,860 (294,609 males and 259,251 females), an increase since the last census of 200,403. The population was estimated at 620,000 in 1920.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir James Aikins (1 Aug., 1916) $9,000

Executive.

President of Council and Commissioner of Provincial Lands, Hon. T. C. Norris ... $6,000
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, M.D. 5,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Edward Brown 5,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Thos. H. Johnson ... 5,000
Minister of Education, Hon. D. S. Thornton, M.D. 5,000
Public Works, Hon. George A. Grierson ... 5,000
Agriculture, (vacant) 5,000
Public Utilities Commissioner, P. A. Macdonald 6,000

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—
Chief Justice, Hon. W. E. Perdue..... $8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. C. P. Fullerton, J. D. Cameron, Alexr. Haggart, R. W. Dennistoun ..... each 7,000
King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers..... 7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. A. Macdonald, T. L. Metcalfe, J. A. P. Prendergast, A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, R. Meyers each 6,000

Agriculture.—The soil is fertile and productive; immigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1919 6,345,000 acres were cultivated, of which 2,880,000 acres were under wheat, and 40,975,000 bushels of wheat were produced. 1,847,267 acres were under oats, 893,000 under barley, 361,971 under flax, rye, and peas, and 42,000 under potatoes. *Dairy Products* (1919): 19,000,000 lb. butter, value $9,215,000; cheese, 680,000 lb., value $180,000; total value, including milk and cream, $16,780,000. In 1919 there were 380,000 horses, 780,000 cattle, 167,000 sheep, 264,000 pigs, and 2,730,000 turkeys, geese and chickens. The production of honey was 1,000,000 lb.

Manufactures.—The value of the total output in 1919 was $95,000,000 (1900, $12,927,439), the principal manufacturing centres being Winnipeg and St. Boniface.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population (1919), 186,000 (with suburbs, 276,000), the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (15,215), St. Boniface (11,021), Portage La Prairie (5,892).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 390,344 square miles, with an estimated population in 1919 of approximately 650,000; the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 47 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Col. Hon. Edward Gawler Prior $10,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett..... 2,400

Executive.

Premier, President of Council & Minister of Railways and Industries, Hon. John Oliver $7,500
Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education, Hon. J. D. MacLean 6,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. John Hart 6,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow 6,000
Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo ... 6,000
Attorney-General & Labour, Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, K.C. 6,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. H. King, M.D. 6,000
Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. William Sloan 6,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. John Keen.

The Judicature.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter $8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, W. H. P. Clement, Aulay Morrison, W. A. Macdonald .....each 7,000
Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald 8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips, D. M. Eberts.....each 7,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, Hon. F. C. Wade, K.C. (1918), British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Production and Industry.—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1917 (estimated) was $68,500,000 (1900, $19,447,778), the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver and Victoria. The yield of the other industries in 1919 was: minerals, $33,300,000; lumber, $70,300,000; fisheries, $27,300,000; fruit and farm products, $65,400,000. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over $570,650,000, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. Shipbuilding (1918) 145,000 tons, valued at $25,000,000. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, and timber.

Revenue, 1919–20 ..... $12,609,960
Expenditure, 1919–20 13,313,303

Education.—There are 49 high schools, 99 city, 193 rural, 191 rural district, and 375 assisted schools, with a total of 80,090 pupils, and a University.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1919 (estimated), 39,500. Other centres are Vancouver (115,500), New Westminster (17,000), Nanaimo (8,000), North Vancouver (8,000), Nelson (5,500), Prince Rupert (6,000), Kamloops (4,000), and Fernie (5,000).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°–47° N. lat. and 62°–64° 30′ W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,133 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1911) 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females), a decrease since the last census of 9,981 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon (1919) $7,000

Executive.

Premier Hon. John H. Bell $2,500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. James J. Johnston ... 1,200
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture, Hon. Walter M. Lea 1,500
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Cyrus W. Crosby 1,500
Without Portfolio, Hons. George E. Hughes. Benjamin Gallant, Robert N. Cox, David McDonald, Frederick J. Nash

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, (vacant).

Departmental Officers.

Provincial Auditor, John Anderson $1,500
Sup. of Education, Robert H. Campbell, M.A. 1,500
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, L.S.O. 1,500
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan 1,500
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, Francis Koughan 1,000

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson..... $6,000
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart .....
Assistant Judge of Superior Court and Master of the Rolls, Hon. Francis L. Haszard 5,200
Asst. Judge and V.-C., Hon. R. R. Fitzgerald 5,200
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, W. A. O. Morson 1,250

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There were (1918) 709,644 acres of improved land, of which 489,306 acres are under crops, 217,927 acres of pasture land, and 2,411 acres of gardens.

Production and Industry.—The value of the field crops in 1918 was estimated at $17,000,000, including oats (5,839,000 bushels), $4,535,200; wheat (606,000 bushels), $1,344,000; potatoes (5,362,310 bushels), $3,217,386; roots (5,008,800 bushels), $1,023,370.

The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity, after passing through an experimental stage for over twenty years, has now become an established and profitable industry. There are about 450 fox ranches, conducted by about 300 incorporated companies and also a number of private partnerships or individuals. The assessed value of the young foxes born in the spring of 1918 totals about $2,500,000.

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactures in 1910 was $3,136,470, against $2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Kensington, and Alberton.

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of about 257,000 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1916) of 496,117, estimated at 650,000 in 1920.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 55 members, elected for five years, representing 52 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D. (1915) $9,000

Executive.

Premier and President of the Council, and Minister of Railways and Telegraphs, Hon. Charles Stewart	$8,500
Attorney-General, Hon. John R. Boyle	6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. L. Coté	6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. R. Mitchell	6,000
Public Works, Hon. A. J. McLean	6,000
Municipal Affairs and Public Health, C. R. Mitchell (*acting*).	
Education, Hon. George P. Smith	6,000
Agriculture, Hon. D. M. Marshall	6,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt	4,800
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Charles S. Pingle	$2,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey	$7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, N. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy ..... each	6,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There is a succession of wheatfields, homesteads, villages, and towns; while settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1919, was 7,654,581 acres. Wheat, 4,282,503 acres, yielding 26,131,000 bushels; oats, 2,767,372 acres, yielding 65,725,000 bushels; barley, 414,212 acres, yielding 10,562,000 bushels; flax, 80,600 acres, yielding 222,000 bushels. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established seven Demonstration Farms at different points, and on three of these are free schools of agriculture. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. Animals slaughtered and sold, $50,000,000; dairy products, $31,625,000; wool clip (2,114,319 lb.), $1,268,591; game and furs, $2,250,000; poultry, $5,000,000. There were, in 1919, 800,380 horses, 445,858 swine, 364,498 sheep, 336,596 dairy cows, 1,247,448 other cattle, and 4,426,375 poultry.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output in 1910 was $18,788,826, against $1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($7,751,011) and Edmonton ($4,493,304).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population, 60,000; Calgary (70,000). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an estimated area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1916 being 647,835, an increase of 636,556 persons since the Census of 1901. The estimated rural population for 1916 is 471,673.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of eight members. The Province is divided into 59 electoral districts.

Lt.-Governor, Hon. Sir R. S. Lake, K.C.M.G.	$9,000
Premier, Min. of Education, of Railways, & Pres. of Council, Hon. W. M. Martin	7,500
Attorney-General, Hon. Alphonse Turgeon	7,500
Minister of Highways, Hon. S. J. Latter	6,000
Public Works, Hon. A. P. McNab	6,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. George Langley	6,000
Agriculture, Hon. C. M. Hamilton	6,000
Provincial Treasurer & Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour & Industries, Hon. C. A. Dunning	6,000
Telephones & Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. E. Knowles	6,000
Clerk Executive Council, J. W. McLeod	3,750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, G. A. Scott.	
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, G. A. Mantle.	
Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, *born* 1857	
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. H. Lamont, and E. L. Elwood ..... each	
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown	
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. McKay, H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., and G. E. Taylor	

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area, 152,340,320 acres are land; and of the total area surveyed, 78,981,681 acres are land, 1,909,800 are water, and 1,466,400 roads. Forest reserves and parks extend to 5,953,700 acres, and the Indian reserves amount to 1,078,454 acres, while 408,812 acres of Indian reserves have been surrendered. The area under homesteads, &c., was 27,373,200 acres in 1920, while 15,177,063 acres had been granted to railway companies, 3,183,200 to Hudson's Bay Company, 3,938,500 acres were school land endowment, and 76,672 had been sold under irrigation system. The area under grain crops in 1919 was 17,038,123 acres.

The principal products are grain and cattle. (In 1919 there were 10,587,363 acres under wheat, the produce being 217,611,277 bushels.) The estimated crop area for 1920 was: wheat, 9,456,515 acres; oats, 5,172,661; barley, 496,137; and flax, 1,004,039 acres.

THE YUKON TERRITORY, which occupies the north-western extremity of the Dominion, was constituted in 1898, and contains a total area of 207,076 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 8,512 (6,518 males and 2,004 females). Mining is the chief industry. The Government is administered by an executive officer, styled the Gold Commissioner, with an elective Legislative Council of three members.

Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent, George P. Mackenzie $6,500

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES comprise the present unorganised part of British North America north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, a total area estimated at 1,242,224 square miles. Population in 1911, 17,196.

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,947	3,949
Total	162,750	220,984	242,619

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1911	6,910	13,057	19,967	3,392	13,023	16,915	1,781
1912	7,625	12,566	20,191	4,117	13,744	17,861	1,849
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1915	7,765	8,169	15,934	3,663	9,247	12,910	1,569
1917	6,905	11,543	18,448	4,571	12,952	17,523	1,784

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37'-51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'-59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 370 miles long and 290 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of pine and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Chas. Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (1917) $12,500
Private Sec., Capt. John Hamilton.

THE MINISTRY (November 23, 1919).

Premier & Colonial Secretary, Hon. Richard A. Squires, K.C. $8,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. William R. Warren, K.C. 4,000
Finance & Customs, Hon. Henry John Brownrigg 4,000
Marine & Fisheries, Hon. Wm. F. Coaker 4,000
Agriculture & Mines, Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.D. 4,000
Posts & Telegraphs, Hon. Walter W. Halfyard 4,000
Education, Hon. Arthur Barnes 4,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. George Shea, Samuel Foote.

Not in the Cabinet

Public Works, William J. Jennings 4,000
Shipping, William H. Cave 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. James D. Ryan.
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. William F. Penney $750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...$7,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. G. M. Johnson, Hon. J. M. Kent .....each 6,000

DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1917 by 49,318 pupils, and Secondary schools by 1,609 students. The Government grants in 1917 amounted to $473,923.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained :—

Religion.	1901.	1911.
Roman Catholics.....	75,989	81,177
Church of England.....	73,008	78,616
Methodists	61,388	68,045
Presbyterians	1,497	1,876
Salvation Army	6,594	10,141
Various	2,505	2,767

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1918, are stated as under ($: £ at par = 4*s.* 2*d.* or $4·8 = £1 sterling ; Nov. 20, 1919, $4·23 = £1) :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	$	$	$
1912–13	3,919,040	3,803,561	29,470,060
1913–14	3,920,178	3,920,178	30,450,765
1914–15	3,950,790	4,008,623	31,454,678
1915–16	4,728,000	4,250,000	35,450,000
1916–17	5,206,648	4,554,891	34,489,765
1917–18	5,528,540	6,197,876	35,445,785

Newfoundland's surplus revenue for the financial year ending June 30, 1919, amounted to £450,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1918, is stated as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1913–14 ...	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1914–15 ...	12,350,786	13,136,880	25,487,666
1915–16 ...	16,833,500	19,496,400	36,379,900
1916–17 ...	21,318,310	22,381,762	43,700,072
1917–18 ...	27,640,000	30,990,000	58,630,000
1918–19 ...	33,200,000	36,800,000	70,000,000

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1918–19 as under :—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	$2,399,853	2,713,089
United States	16,569,236	6,523,657
Canada.....	12,777,684	2,532,397

The principal imports in 1917–18 were flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions ; the principal exports were codfish, value $18,830,000 ; cod and seal oil, value $1,770,000 ; pulp and paper, $2,700,000 ; herrings, $2,070,000 ; sealskins, $400,000 ; tinned lobsters ; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals, $900,000 ; total value of the fishery products in 1918–19 was upwards of $25,000,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America—and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. During 1916–17 there was exported from Grand Falls and Bishop Falls paper and pulp valued at $1,510,440, most of which was consigned to the United Kingdom. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 841 miles of railway open in 1917. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Branch lines are under construction.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 742 post-offices in 1916, dealing with 3,770,000 letters and post-cards, 3,450,000 newspapers and books, and 207,850 parcels. There are 4,590 miles of telegraph line and 965 of telephone wire.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1917, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,384 sailing vessels of 139,220 tons, and 112 steam vessels of 20,056 tons. In 1916-17 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,191,006 tons, of which 1,818,016 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 32,292), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279), Carbonear (3,540), Twillingate (3,348), and Bonavista (3,911).

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring (1918).

Secretary, Capt. Victor Gordon, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north ; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Maggovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

Australia.

(The Commonwealth of Australia.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.†		
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Dec. 31, 1919.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,002,631
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,495,938
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	358,346	408,558	468,194
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	498,129	605,813	725,220
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	172,475	191,211	216,751
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	184,124	282,114	331,660
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	4,811	3,310	4,706
Papua (Port Moresby)	...	...	...	...
Federal District (Canberra)	940	*	1,714	1,919
Total‡	2,974,581	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,247,019

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	
1914	137,983	111,086	249,069	51,720	128,456	180,176	43,311
1915	134,871	70,961	205,832	52,782	162,014	214,796	45,254
1916	131,426	63,405	194,831	54,197	197,297	251,494	40,289
1917	129,965	65,089	195,054	48,029	87,039	135,068	33,666
1918	125,739	78,925	204,664	50,249	59,247	109,496	33,141
1919	122,290	222,956	345,246	65,930	62,776	128,706	40,540

Inter-censal Increases, 1861-1911.

(Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua.)

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Immigration during Period.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1861	668,377	482,814	1,151,191	...		...	
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861–1871	...	188,158
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871–1881	...	223,326
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881–1891	...	374,097
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891–1901	...	2,377
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901–1911	...	42,147

Races and Religions.

Races.	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911.
Australians	3,773,801	4,455,005	Church of England	1,497,576	1,710,443
Chinese	33,165	25,772	Presbyterians	426,105	558,336
Japanese	3,554	3,576	Methodists	504,101	547,806
Hindus and Cingalese	4,681	4,106	Other Protestants	319,731	458,379
Aborigines (estimated)	...	180,000	Roman Catholics	850,620	921,425
Do. half-caste	...	10,113	Jews	15,239	17,287

* Included in New South Wales.

† The Aboriginal inhabitants of Australia are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of half-castes and those employed at stations, &c. Their numbers are estimated not to exceed 100,000, many of whom live in the unexplored interior.

‡ Exclusive of Papua, or British New Guinea, a dependency of the Commonwealth. Its capital is Port Moresby, and its area 88,460 square miles. White inhabitants numbered 1,032 in 1911, 1,219 in 1913, 1,186 in 1914, and 1,037 in 1915. The Native population is estimated at 450,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania, Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island, and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua).

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 39′-39° 11½′ South latitude and 113° 5′-153° 16′ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast: on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of nine Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

Gov.-Gen., His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1920) ...£10,000
Military Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wheatley, C M.G., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp, Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C.; Lieut. G. Norman, R.N.R.; Capt. N. J. Traill, M.C.
Private Secretary, Capt. G. Pitt-Rivers.
Official Secretary, J. H. Starling.

Executive Council (Jan. 10, 1918).
Prime Minister and Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes, P.C.
Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G.
Minister for the Navy, Hon. William Henry Laird Smith.
Minister of Defence, Hon. George Foster Pearce.
Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Hon. E. J. Russell.
Minister for Repatriation, Hon. Edward Davis Millen.
Minister for Works and Rlys., Hon. Littleton Ernest Groom.
Minister of State for Home and Territories, Hon. Alexander Poynton.
Minister of State for Trade and Customs, Hon. Walter Massy Greene.
Post-master General, Hon. G. H. Wise.
Honorary Ministers, Hon. Sir G. de L. Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.; Hon. A. S. Rogers
The sum of £15,300 is provided in the Constitution for annual salaries of Ministers.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department:—
Sec., M. L. Shepherd.
Public Service Comm., W. B. Edwards (*acting*).
Sec. Public Service Comm., H. McTaggart (*acting*).
Auditor-General, John William Israel, I.S.O.
Sec. to Auditor-General, G. H. Gatehouse.

Treasury:—
Assistant Treasurer, Hon. Arthur Stanislaus Rodgers.
Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances, James Richard Collins, C.M.G.
Asst. Sec., C. J. Cerutty.
Accountant, J. T. Heathershaw.
Commissioner of Taxes, R. Ewing.
Governor, Commonwealth Bank, Sir D. S. K. Miller, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General's Department:—
Secretary and Solicitor-General, Sir Robert R. Garran, K.C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, G. S. Knowles.
Crown Solicitor, Gordon H. Castle.
Commr. of Patents, R. G. Ferguson (*acting*).

Home and Territories:—
Sec. to Dept., Atlee A. Hunt, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, F. J. Quinlan.
Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G.
Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham.
Chief Surv. and Estates Officer, T. J. H. Goodwin.
Deputy Administrator, Northern Territory, M. Staniforth Smith.
Administrator of captured German Territory in Pacific, Brig.-Gen. T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commonwealth Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt.

Postmaster-General:—
Sec. to Dept., Justinian Oxenham.
Chief Clerk, J. C. T. Vardon.
Chief Electrical Engineer (vacant).
Chief Accountant, G. G. Haldane.

Defence:—
Secretary, T. Trumble, C.B.E.
Asst. Secretary, W. A. Newman.
Chief Accountant, Col. T. J. Thomas.
Chemical Adviser, Marcus Bell.

Trade and Customs:—
Comptroller-General, P. Whitton, I.S.O. (*acting*).
Director of Quarantine, J. H. L. Cumpston.
Analyst, W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbotham.
Director of Navigation, Capt. J. K. Davies.

Works and Railways:—
Secretary, W. D. Bingle.
Director-Gen. of Works, Col. P. T. Owen.
Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways, N. G. Bell.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1920, is made up of 27 for New South Wales, 21 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of members of the Liberal, Labour, and County Parties.

President of the Senate, Hon. Thomas Givens.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. Sir Elliott Johnson, K.C.M.G.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 5 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Adrian Knox, P.C., C.M.G.
Judges, Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs; Hon. Henry Bournes Higgins; Hon. Frank Gavan Duffy; Hon. George Edward Rich; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke.
Arbitration Court, Pres., Hon. H. B. Higgins.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

The Inter-State Commission was constituted in 1913, its members being A. B. Piddington, K.C., and S. Mills, C.M.G. (*acting*). *Secretary*, A. G. Brown, LL.B.

DEFENCE.

On June 30, 1918, there was a total membership of the Defence Force of 463,254. The Expeditionary Force 93,404, Military force in Australia 109,218, 92,877 riflemen and 90,908 cadets. The expenditure on Defence (excluding War expenditure) in 1917–18 was £1,158,893, this does not include Navy expenditure, the Estimates for which in 1917–18 amounted to £4,143,930. The total expenditure on defence, including war expenditure, was estimated at £102,270,914.

Navy.

Under the *Australian Defence Scheme*, the Commonwealth provides and maintains certain ships of war, which will form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as *H.M.A.S.* (His Majesty's Australian Ship), and served with the Royal Naval forces throughout the war. The Commonwealth fleet consists of the *Australia*, *Melbourne* (flag-ship), *Sydney*, *Brisbane*, 2 sloops, 6 destroyers, and 6 submarines. H.M.A.S. *Sydney* destroyed the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov. 9, 1914. The

personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The seagoing forces on June 30, 1918, consisted of approximately 400 officers and 4,500 petty officers and men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces, a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20–26, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 110,000 of all ranks; the *War Establishment* about 127,000 upwards. The Commonwealth had, up to the end of the Great War, enlisted no fewer than 409,615 men, fully equipped for service in the war: New South Wales, 160,699; Victoria, 110,661; Queensland, 56,795; South Australia, 34,390; West Australia, 31,932; Tasmania, 15,138. The Australian forces, who are unrivalled as mounted infantry, have behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy. To Aug. 5, 1918, their War record was 36 V.C., 370 D.S.O. (14 bars), 1,258 M.C. (48 bars), 920 D.C.M. (10 bars), 5,206 M.M. (167 bars and 2 double bars), 248 foreign decorations.

The total cost of the War to the Commonwealth Government from August, 1914, to the end of March, 1919, was nearly £350,000,000, of which amount upwards of £34,000,000 was charged against revenue, and it is computed that, when the work of repatriation has been completed, and deferred pay and pensions provided for, the War disbursements of the Commonwealth will aggregate some £450,000,000, or £90 per head of the population.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1915–16 to 1918–19 (and estimates for 1919–20) are stated as follows:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance repayable to States.
	£	£	£
1915–16	30,762,216	24,415,221	6,346,995
1916–17	34,067,434	81,286,300	6,270,419
1917–18	36,839,868	84,775,783	6,340,374
1918–19	44,716,918	83,457,600	6,454,333
1919–20	46,346,600	49,570,200	...

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25s. per head of the population.

DEBT.

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £4,192,111 at June 30, 1919. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on June 30, 1920, was £335,000,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government, the total public debts of Australia amount to about £700,000,000, or about £135 per head of the population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1917 and 1918 was:—

	1917.	1918.
Agricultural	£57,967,000	£58,080,000
Pastoral	93,435,000	98,297,000
Dairying, &c.	31,326,000	33,738,000
Forests and Fisheries	5,523,000	7,137,000
Mining	25,581,000	26,156,000
Manufacturing	67,797,000	75,261,000
	£283,629,000	£298,669,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 13,332,393 were under cultivation in 1918–19.

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce. Bushels.
Wheat	7,990,165	75,638,262
Oats	768,152	10,441,080
Barley	254,869	4,763,721
Maize	286,812	6,912,153
Hay	2,692,904	Tons (2,893,602
Sugar Cane	171,024	Tons (1,780,063

Live Stock.

	1917.	1918.
Sheep	84,965,012	87,086,236
Cattle	11,829,138	12,738,852
Horses	2,498,940	2,528,243
Pigs	1,169,365	913,902

In 1918 the Commonwealth produced 657,911,710 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 573,693,252 lb. in 1917; 181,802,675 lb. of butter in 1918; 23,790,240 lb. of cheese in 1918, against 27,430,805 lb. in 1917; and 66,171,428 lb. of bacon and hams in 1918, against 64,911,047 lb. in 1917.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1918 the value of gold produced was £5,408,157; silver and lead, £6,104,977; copper, £4,464,787; tin, £1,432,294; coal, £6,123,747; the value of all minerals produced in 1918 being £26,155,649.

Manufactures.—In 1918 there were in the Commonwealth 15,421 industrial establishments, employing 328,049 hands; wages paid amounted to £38,379,268; the value of plant and machinery, lands and buildings, £96,588,009; of materials used £146,181,866; value added by manufacture £79,571,745; and total value of final output £225,735,611.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the eight and a half years 1911–1918–19 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1911	£66,967,488	£79,482,258	£146,449,746
1912	78,158,600	79,096,090	157,254,690
1913	79,749,653	78,571,769	158,321,422
1914	39,777,497	37,930,087	77,707,584
1914–15	64,431,837	60,592,576	125,024,413
1915–16	77,521,142	74,778,321	152,299,463
1916–17	96,228,679	97,955,482	174,184,161
1917–18	62,334,449	81,429,221	143,763,670
1918–19	102,335,159	113,963,976	216,299,135

The total trade of 1911 amounted to £32 12s. 4d. per head, of 1912 to £33 17s. 2d. per head, of 1913 to £32 19s. 2d. per head, of 1914 15 to £25 6s. 1d., of 1915–16 to £30 17s. 8d. per head, of 1916–17 to £35 14s. 7d. per head, of 1917–18 to £29 2s. 7d. per head, and of 1918–19 to £42 19s. 11d. per head.

The share of the various States in the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1918-19 was as under :—

State.	Imports.	Exports.*
New South Wales	£46,013,102	£51,027,359
Victoria	35,026,311	28,095,159
Queensland*	6,075,549	12,147,616
South Australia	6,502,319	11,570,470
Western Australia	8,083,852	9,441,021
Tasmania*	608,786	1,002,093
Northern Territory	25,140	377,238

The exchange of trade was with the principal countries as under in 1917-18 and 1918-19 (in £ sterling, 000 omitted) :—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1917-8.	1918-9.	1917-8.	1918-9.
United Kingdom	22,075	34,585	37,675	61,604
Germany	—	—	2	2
United States	15,456	27,184	10,650	9,009
Belgium	21	5	—	105
France	1,219	1,652	1,926	1,045
New Zealand	1,617	2,136	4,010	4,157
India	4,799	7,967	8,697	7,741
Ceylon	1,302	1,379	62	648
Japan	5,511	8,204	3,330	3,847
South Africa	976	5,919	2,592	2,347
Canada	1,667	2,844	785	892
Argentine	2	8	76	2
Java	593	1,758	1,029	2,278
Switzerland	856	1,251	—	1
Italy	471	582	1,279	1,725

The principal articles of merchandise exchanged in 1917-18 and 1918-18 were as follows (in £ sterling, 000 omitted) :—

Imports.	1917-8.	1918-9.
Apparel and Textiles	18,877	31,962
Metals and Machinery	9,699	16,996
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	3,358	4,425
Timber	1,403	1,837
Paper and Stationery	3,004	5,544
Bags and Sacks	2,658	3,935
Motor Spirit	1,391	1,791
Kerosene	443	709
Indiarubber and Manufactures	1,141	1,688
Sugar	279	1,052
Tea	1,552	1,955
Spirits (potable)	1,249	1,174
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	465	877
Tobacco	647	1,865

Exports.	1917-8.	1918-9.
Wool	24,587	42,767
Wheat	5,990	11,335
Skins and Hides	2,853	4,402
Butter	4,904	3,193
Copper Matte, Ingots and Ore	3,115	2,263
Zinc Concentrates	351	429
Tallow	909	2,177
Mutton and Lamb	453	1,298
Flour	4,419	5,819
Timber	239	237
Coal	260	387
Lead (Pig and Matte)	3,212	2,891
Beef	3,699	2,473
Tin (Ingots)	1,065	984

* Goods transferred from one State to another for transhipment to an oversea country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from the Commonwealth; thus, much of the produce of Queensland and Tasmania are credited in the export returns to New South Wales and Victoria.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1919, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses :—

State.	Miles open.	
New South Wales	5,170	(345)
Victoria	4,261	(71)
Queensland	6,841	(1,372)
South Australia	3,404	(39)
Western Australia	4,965	(973)
Tasmania	811	(209)
Federal Territory	5	—
Northern Territory	200	—
Total	25,657	(3,009)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1918-19 were £25,306,781, working expenses £19,003,633, and net earnings £6,303,148, being at the rate of 2·. 4*d.* per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£224,921,708) of 2 8 per cent., as against 3·02 per cent. in 1917-18.

The great trans-continental railway from West to East, linking up Kalgoorlie in Western Australia with Port Augusta in Spencer's Gulf, a distance of 1,051 miles, was completed in 1917, and the first mail train made a successful run through on 22 October of that year. A scheme is under consideration to connect north and south by a line from Katherine River (Northern Territory) to Oodnadatta (S. Aust.), a distance of 1,011 miles.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in the six years 1912-1918-19 were as follows (tonnage in brackets) :—

Year.	Entered	Cleared.
1912	2,035 (5,163,357)	2,017 (5,111,957)
1913	2,014 (5,371,531)	1,971 (5,230,417)
1914-15	1,568 (4,174,955)	1,643 (4,424,303)
1915-16	1,654 (4,269,484)	1,670 (4,268,838)
1916-17	1,486 (3,851,292)	1,500 (3,843,150)
1917-18	1,079 (2,456,757)	1,118 (2,574,993)
1918-19	1,350 (3,239,060)	1,264 (2,941,426)

Of the vessels entered (1918-19), 965 were under the British flag (Australia, 315, of 448,610 tons ; U.K., 524, of 1,969,441 tons ; N.Z., 109, of 129,463 tons); and 385 under foreign flags (Dutch, 29, of 69,280 tons ; French, 64, of 74,585 tons ; Japanese 71, of 164,724 tons ; Norwegian, 50, of 93,890 tons ; United States, 127, of 174,999 tons ; other foreign, 44, of 95,429 tons).

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1919, there were 8,334 post and receiving offices, dealing with 745,000,000 letters, &c. ; there were 6,219 telegraph stations, with 141,200 miles of wire, transmitting and receiving 20,000,000 cable and telegrams in 1918-19. *Telephones* are highly organised and generally used.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal District, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911, is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth, £150,000 being provided for that purpose in the Budget of 1920-21. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

There were 16 cities and towns with a population exceeding 20,000 at the Census of 1911, viz. :—

SYDNEY (N.S.W.)	828,700*
MELBOURNE (Vic.)	743,000*

* Estimated Dec., 1919.

Adelaide (S.A.)	256,660*
Brisbane (Q.)	189,576*
Perth (W.A.)	142,000*
Newcastle (N.S.W.)	65,500
Ballarat (Vic.)	44,000
Bendigo (Vic.)	42,000
Hobart (Tas.)	45,390*
Broken Hill (N.S.W.)	31,000
Geelong (Vic.)	28,880
Charters Towers (Q.)	25,000
Launceston (Tas.)	24,536
Ipswich (Q.)	23,000
Rockhampton (Q.)	21,033
Fremantle (W.A.)	20,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in general use are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The *Coinage* is of the same denomination as that of the U.K., and the gold coins are identical in appearance; *silver* 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 3*d.* pieces and *bronze* 1*d.* and ½*d.*, of the same weights and composition as those of the U.K., but of special design. The coinage of the U.K. of all denominations is legal tender.

Banking.—On June 30, 1916, the liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £257,634,008, and the assets to £277,950,736. At the close of the financial year 1918–19 there were 2,945,839 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of the deposits being £128,525,541.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.C.
Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, Lt.-Col. G. J. Hogben, O.B.E.
Chief Clerk, Maj. A. W. Arkill.
Military Adviser, Col. P.N. Buckley, R.A.E. £950
Naval Representative, Capt. A. S. Littlejohns, C.M.G., R.N.
Director, Publicity Dept., Capt. H.C. Smart
Gen. Manager, Commonwealth Shipping Line, H. B. Larkin .....

* Estimated Dec., 1919.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles—*i.e.*, more than five times the area of England and Wales, and nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	410,211	339,614	749,825
1891	608,003	515,951	1,123,954
1901	710,005	644,841	1,354,846
1911	857,698	789,036	1,646,734

The estimated population on June 30, 1920, was 2,026,285, viz., 1,004,680 males and 1,021,605 females.

Increase of the Population.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912	51,993	18,886	16,664
1913	52,134	19,732	16,311
1914	53,615	18,777	17,353
1915	52,885	19,610	18,129
1916	52,075	19,854	16,320
1917	52,467	17,969	13,261
1918	50,700	18,840	13,199
1919	48,528	26,385	15,818

Vital Statistics—Rates per 1,000 of population in 1919:—Births, 24·71; Deaths, 13·44; Marriages, 8·06. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 72·3.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1911, numbering 734,667; Roman Catholics numbering 412,680, Presbyterians 183,099, Methodists 151,392, Congregationalists 22,656, Baptists 20,679, Salvation Army 7,413, and Jews 7,660.

Payments to ministers ceased in 1862, and since that year they have been restricted to those then in receipt of the subvention. In 1917-18 the amount paid was only £108 to 1 recipient.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, which is called locally the Muniong Range in the south—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,238 feet)—in the centre the *Blue Mountains*, and in the North the *Liverpool Range* and *New England Range*, the last-named continuing across the Queensland border.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Wollomba, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 2,310 miles, 1,200 miles forming the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria.

Climate.—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63·1°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 57° to 63°, northern tableland 54° to 60°, southern tableland 56°. Western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 60° in the south; in the summer from 81° to 74°, and in the winter from 53° to 47°. Western Plains from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; in the summer from 83° to 74°, and in the winter from 53° to 45°.

* GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was

* In 1920 a project was revived for the creation of a new State in North-Eastern N.S.W., with an area of 65,000 square miles and a popu ation of 460,000. The boundaries of the proposed state are the Queensland border from Goodooga to the coast on the N. and a line from Goodooga across the Darling River to Newcastle (inclusive) on the south-west. The proposal has not been sanctioned by the Legislature.

established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., *born* 1859 (1917) £5,000
Private Secretary, F. de V. Lamb.
Aide-D.C., Comm. L. J. Allison, R.N.
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., *born* 1855.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. (April 11, 1920.)

Salaries of Ministers of the Crown, £11,040.
President, H.E. the Governor.

Premier, Hon. John Storey, M.L.A.
Colonial Secretary and Minister for Housing, Hon. James Dooley, M.L.A.
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. William Fraser Dunn, M.L.A.
Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests, Hon. Peter French Loughlin, M.L.A.
Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. George Cann, M.L.A.
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John Thomas Lang, M.L.A.
Minister of Public Instruction and Local Government, Hon. Thomas Davies Mutch, M.L.A.
Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. Edward Aloysius McTiernan, M.L.A.
Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways, Hon. John Estell, M.L.A.
Minister for Public Health and Motherhood, Hon. John Joseph Gregory McGirr, M.L.A.
Assistant Minister for Justice, Hon. William John McKell, M.L.A.
Solicitor-General, Hon. Robert Sproule, M.L.C.
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Edward John Kavanagh, M.L.C.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Public Service Board, J. S. Marks (*Chairman*), £2,500; W. D. Loveridge; J. Leslie Williams, C.M.G. £1,500
Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., Department of Public Health and Chief Electoral Officer, E. B. Harkness 1,000
Treasury, J. W. Holliman, I.S.O. 1,120
Lands, A. J. Hare 1,120
Under-Sec. for Public Works, T. B. Cooper 1,000
Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice, G. Whitfeld 1,120
Mines, R. H. Cambage 1,000
Agriculture, George Valder 1,120
Dept. of Labour & Industry, E. J. Payne... 1,000
Education, Peter Board, C.M.G., M.A. 1,300
Local Government, J. Garlick 1,000
Secretary, Premier's Dept., C. H. Hay..... 840
Govt. Statistician, Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, H. A. Smith, F.S.S. 750
Chief Railway Commissioner, J. Fraser, C.M.G. 3,000
Deputy Commissioner (vacant) 2,000
Assistant Commissioners, The Hon. J. H. Cann, H. Fox.....each 1,500
Secretary, W. J Morris 850
Chief Accountant, Richard Bourke 1,200
Chief Mechanical Engr., Ernest E. Lucy 1,300
Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, Robert Kendall £1,250
Chief Traffic Mgr., Charles A. Hodgson 1,200
Goods Supt., F. Meiklejohn 800
Comptroller of Stores, Hugh Mortimore 1,000
Solicitor, John S. Cargill 1,285
Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor ... 1,000
Signal Engineer, Cyril B. Byles..... 750
Traffic Auditor, William H. Denneen ... 850
Tramway Traffic Mgr., Edward Doran 1,200
Chief Electrical Engineer (Railways and Tramways), Orlando W. Brain..... 1,200
Engineer (Tramways), Geo. R. Cowdery 900
Estates Agent, P. S. Hunt..... 1,000
Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway Construction, J. J. C. Bradfield..... 1,000
Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction, W. Hutchinson 1,000
Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams 1,120
Auditor-General, F. A. Coghlan 1,000
Parliamentary Draftsman, G. W. Waddell, LL.D. 1,200
Public Trustee, T. W. Garrett 1,200
Commissioner of Taxation, W. H. Whiddon 1,100
Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation, F. W. Walther 800
Government Printer, W. A. Gullick 1,000
Director-General of Public Health, R. T. Paton, M.D. 1,400
Comptroller of Accounts, A. P. Pearson (*and allowance £25*) 900
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, G. H. S. King (*Chairman*); J. B. Cramsie; J. P. Osborne .....each 1,500
Board of Trade, Deputy President, J. B. Holme, B.A., LL.B. 1,000
Commissioners, W. T. Willington; T. Routley; E. J. Kavanagh; A. G. Cooper.....each 750
Additional Commissioners to represent Rural Industries, T. I. Campbell; C. J. McRae; J. Andrews; T. C. Arthur
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. Fergus Cumming 840
Inspector-Gen. of Police, James Mitchell... 1,500
Inspector-Gen. of Mental Hospitals, Eric Sinclair, M.D. 1,350
Comptr.-Gen. of Prisons, R. G. D'Arcy .. 800
Commissioners for Water Conservation and Irrigation, Hon. W. C. Graham (*Chairman*); H. H. Dare; W. N. Sendall each 1,250
Chief Engineer for National and Local Government Works, Percy Allan..... 1,120
Constructor of Buildings, W. Bruce 1,000
Government Architect, G. McRae 960
Government Astronomer, W. E. Cooke, M.A., F.R.A.S. 800
Valuer—General, E. J. Sievers 1,000
Surveyor-General and Chief Surveyor, J. Broughton 1,100
Chief Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage, E. M. de Burgh 1,250
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage, T. E. Burrows 900
Chief Electrical Engineer, W. Corin..... 900
Chief Engineer, Public Works, A. E. Cutler 1,250
President, Water & Sewerage Board, W. J. Millner, A.M.I.C.E. 1,000
Sydney Harbour Trust, President, C. C. Lance 1,500
Commissioners, Thomas W. Keele, M.I.C.E., £900; Henry D. Walsh, M.I.C.E. (*and £300 as Engineer-in-Chief*) 900

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2 (and allowance, £500) £1,850
Secretary, Thomas George White 650
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, J. Davis, M.I.C.E.
Immigration and Publicity Officer (vacant) 650

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The *Legislative Council* consists of not less than 21 members (72 in September, 1920), appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 24 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £500 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. At the last General Election in March, 1920, of 593,244 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote 363,115, or 61·2, voted, and similarly of 561,193 female electors 285,594, or 50·9, voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. F. Flowers £750
Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B. O'Conor, LL.B. 470
Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper 740
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. D. Levy 1,000
Chairman of Committees, R. J. Stuart-Robertson 740
Leader of Opposition, in addition to remuneration as M.P. 250
Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle 900
Librarian, Francis Walsh 600

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges), an Industrial Arbitration Court, District Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. D. Pring; Hon. P. W. Street; Hon. A. Gordon; Hon. D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey; Hon. Sir Charles G. Wade, K.C.M.G. each 2,600
Ch. Judge in Equity and Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. P. W. Street.
Judge in Divorce & Matrimonial Causes, Hon. A. Gordon.
Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Harvey.

Industrial Arbitration Court.

Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice W. Edmunds £2,500
Additional Judges, His Honour Judge Rolin; His Honour Judge Curlewis; His Honour Judge Beeby ..... each 1,500

District Courts.

His Honour Judge Backhouse, His Honour Judge Scholes, His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Bevan, His Honour Judge Hamilton, His Honour Judge Armstrong and His Honour Judge White ..... each 1,500
(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)
Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett 1,640

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is non-sectarian, compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years, and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools having been abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1918 in 3,424 State schools was 280,236, and the average daily attendance 225,790. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £2,375,330. The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1918, 698 private colleges and schools, with 73,560 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and shorthand schools.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1919, are stated as under :—

Year.	Revenue, including Advances repaid.	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1915	18,946,227	18,516,179	127,735,405
1916	19,703,518	19,553,927	130,514,018
1917	20,522,017	20,790,895	138,138,347
1918	21,543,742	21,519,918	152,584,693
1919	23,448,166	23,233,398	147,174,536

To the total revenue during 1918-19, Railways and Tramways contributed £12,183,026; and other Business Undertakings, £1,853,241. A sum of £2,380,139—equal to 25s. per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government, in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter. Revenue from Taxation amounted to £4,083,999. Included in the total Expenditure were the following :—Interest upon Public Debt, £975,352 (exclusive of £4,704,620 charged to Business Undertakings); Public Instruction, £2,125,659; Hospitals and Charities, £1,003,246; Business Undertakings, £9,309,479.

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1920) 17 banks within N.S.W., with total assets, £119,272,435, including advances, £89,063,144; coin, bullion, and Australian Government Notes, £23,484,721; and liabilities, £106,008,799, including deposits, £103,373,260. The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1920, amounted to £49,928,517, representing 1,053,893 depositors.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 2,292 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during 1919-20, the net

tonnage being 5,437,089; the clearances were 2,277 vessels of 5,291,110 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In 1919–20 the shipping entries, including coastal, were 7,545 vessels of 5,803,384 net tonnage. The dock accommodation includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and six patent slips.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 157 miles, are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1920, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,015, the capital cost amounted to £79,318,917, and the net earnings for the year 1919–20 to £3,512,863, or 3*s.* 1*d.* per train mile. There were also 226 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £8,768,548, and the net earnings £395,676, or 3¼*d.* per tram mile.

The population to each mile of railway line open was 402, and the area 62 square miles.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Federal Government. In 1918–19 there were 2,599 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 240,591,473 letters, postcards, and registered articles, 63,367,875 newspapers, 25,864,897 books, packets and parcels, and 7,936,453 telegrams, including 470,701 cablegrams, were received and despatched. The telephone line connections numbered 65,734.

Trade.

The oversea imports, exclusive of gold, into New South Wales during 1919–20 were valued at £43,258,456, and the oversea exports, exclusive of gold, at £53,543,915.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 3,893,602 acres, excluding areas double-cropped, are under cultivation, producing during the year ended June 30, 1919, 18,325,000 bushels of wheat, 2,091,921 bushels of maize, 1,273,752 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 30,356 tons of potatoes and 20,952 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 105,234 tons was crushed; and 555,770 gallons of wine, and 1,619,346 bushels of citrus fruit, and 259,427 cases of bananas; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1919–20 was 2,409,669 acres, which yielded 18,325,000 bushels. The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1919, was 62,077,258 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 113,476,973 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813. On June 30, 1919, there were 722,723 horses, 970,448 dairy cows, 2,310,228 all other cattle, 37,381,874 sheep, 299,648 pigs, and 1,881 camels. In 1918–19, 305,613,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 488,060 cwt. of tallow, 66,008,958 lb. butter, 5,982,120 lb. cheese, and 16,801,666 lb. bacon and hams. During 1918–19 there were 139,501 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 113,913 being males, and 25,588 females.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, marble, and kerosene shale, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals raised during 1919 was £9,445,059, coal accounting for £5,422,846, silver, silver lead and ore £1,323,663 and gold £279,666. The mining industry gave employment to 32,459 miners during the year.

Manufactories and Works.—In 1918–19 there were 5,460 manufactories and works; the employees numbered 127,591, of whom 96,884 were males and 30,707 females, the amount of £16,957,919 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers received on an average £154 9*s.* 7*d.*, and females £64 16*s.* 11*d.* The capital value of lands, buildings and fixtures amounted to £14,753,567, and of machinery and plant £23,651,152. The machinery in use represented 272,403 h.p., including steam, 181,611 h.p., electric, 74,567 h.p., and gas, 14,227 h.p. The value of goods manufactured and of work done was £104,803,018; materials used, £69,737,452, and fuel consumed, £2,298,041; the production, *i.e.*, value added to raw materials, was £32,767,525.

The principal products of the factories during 1918–19 were:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Saw-milling, native logs	131,617,514 sup. ft.	£1,277,032
Bacon and hams	13,935,701 lb.	728,475
Butter	61,943,210 lb.	4,734,197
Biscuits	43,055,326 lb.	1,033,911
Jams and preserves	41,306,049 lb.	957,733
Flour	377,107 tons	4,177,452
Raw sugar (cane)	245,560 cwt.	270,116
Beer and stout (quantity on which excise was paid)	24,302,216 gal.	1,772,037
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	8,714,899 lb.	2,423,156
Boots, shoes, and slippers	4,058,201 pairs	2,054,461
Gas	8,552,615,262 cub. ft.	1,296,372
Electric light and power	272,446,406 units	1,535,975
Wool, scoured	42,964,824 lb.	4,767,514
Meat, tinned, &c.	24,188,779 lb.	1,514,078
Soap	312,020 cwt.	746,066
Tallow	854,749 cwt.	1,008,946
Leather	18,093,302 lb.	1,696,428

Industrial Arbitration.

Matters relating to the conditions of industrial employment in New South Wales are determined by a Court of Industrial Arbitration, which is empowered to make awards fixing the lowest rates of wages, the hours and times of work, rates of payment for overtime, &c., and the proportionate number of apprentices and improvers in any industry, and granting preference of employment to members of any trade or industrial union of employees. Industrial agreements between employers and employees may be enforced as an award. Awards were until recently made by subsidiary tribunals known as Wages or Industrial Boards, constituted for each industry, but their functions are now absorbed by Judges of the Industrial Arbitration Court. At June 30, 1920, there were 342 awards and 98 industrial agreements in force. The industrial laws provide for the registration of industrial unions of employers and employees, and for mediation in industrial disputes. Under certain conditions strikes may be recognised as lawful, except strikes by Government employees, or by persons engaged in military or naval contracts, or by employees in an industry of which the conditions are regulated by award or industrial agreement; but when an award has been in operation for twelve months, the employees may decide by secret ballot to withdraw from its conditions.

When a strike occurs or is contemplated, the Minister for Labour may order a secret ballot to ascertain if the majority of the employees favour a strike.

A "Board of Trade of New South Wales" has been constituted in 1918 with extensive powers regarding industrial matters, one of its functions being to declare annually the rate of living wage for adult employees of each sex, to be used as a standard by the Court in determining rates of wages.

Industrial matters which extend beyond the limits of one State are determined by the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Local Government.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,909 square miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 184 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1918 was £94,686,224 for municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £109,133,215 for shires.

Gross Revenue.

	Municipalities.	Shires.
1914	£2,734,952	£1,044,992
1915	2,902,562	1,066,121
1916	3,088,062	1,093,023
1917	3,125,264	1,112,523
1918	3,340,013	1,161,093

Gross Expenditure.

	Municipalities.	Shires.
1914	£2,495,139	£996,471
1915	2,738,836	1,018,870
1916	2,898,005	1,078,897
1917	3,059,228	1,140,727
1918	3,702,029	1,164,859

Towns.

Sydney, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 134¼ miles of streets, and a population of 108,500 (Dec., 1919); or, including suburbs, 2,184 miles of streets, and a population (Dec., 1919) of 828,700. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,728 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,747 acres and Kuring-gai Chase 35,322 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 67,700; Broken Hill, 22,950; Bathurst, 9,100; Goulburn, 11,000; Granville, 12,030; Parramatta, 12,630; Lismore, 8,850; Maitland, E. and W., 12,400; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,850; Albury, 7,000; Tamworth, 8,250; Lithgow, 10,900; Wagga Wagga, 7,650; Orange, 7,500; Auburn, 11,910; Wollongong 5,900; Katoomba, 7,400; and Lidcombe, 8,770.

Approximate time in transmission of mails, 31 days.

Dependency.

Lord Howe Island (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33′ 4″ S., Long. 159° 4′ 26″ E. Pop., Dec. 31, 1919, 116. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia Palm Seed Industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total
1911	655,591	659,960	1,315,551
1912	685,895	689,186	1,375,081
1913	706,948	705,171	1,412,119
1914	712,594	718,073	1,430,667
1915	693,650	725,526	1,419,176
1916	666,036	732,848	1,398,884
1917	671,382	739,622	1,411,004

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1913	35,970	15,474	11,324
1914	36,224	16,503	11,830
1915	35,009	15,823	12,832
1916	34,235	16,489	11,341
1917	33,035	14,555	9,506
1918	31,601	15,177	9,156

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1911 numbered 451,087, "Protestants" 24,116, Presbyterians 234,553, Methodists 176,662, Baptists 31,244, Church of Christ 16,511, Independents 16,484, and Roman Catholics 286,433.

Physiography.

Relief.—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the state, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 60 years was 57·4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for three nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 136, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·48 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of the State of Victoria, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Stradbroke, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D. (born 1862) .....(1920) £5,000
Private Sec., R. N. Smith .....
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. N. C. P. Conant ...
Lt.-Gov., Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G.

THE MINISTRY (March 21, 1918).

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. H. S. W. Lawson .....
Chief Sec., Minister for Public Health, and Minister for Labour, Maj. Hon. M. Baird
Minister of Railways and Mines, Hon. S. Barnes .....
Treasurer, Hon. W. M. McPherson .....
Solicitor-General and Minister for Public Works, Hon. A. Robinson.....
Agriculture, Hon. D. S. Oman .....
Crown Lands and Water Supply, Hon. F. G. Clarke .....
Education & Forests, Hon. Sir Alexander Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.....
Honorary Ministers, Hons. A. R. Robertson, John McWhae, W. Pennington .....

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Public Serv. Commissioner, G. C. Morrison £1,000
Auditor-General, J. A. Norris..... 1,000
Secretary to the Premier, F. T. Short 720
Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott... 456
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, W. A. Callaway 1,000
Under-Treasurer, M. A. Minogue 1,000
Director of Education, F. Tate, I.S.O. 1,000
Law Department, W. R. Anderson 900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles and Master in Equity and Lunacy, H. A. Templeton 1,000
Secretary Lands, W. McIver 850
Secretary Mines, W. Dickson 900
Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, W. Cattanach 1,500
Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron..... 900
Secretary Public Works, E. T. Drake 900
Pub. Health, Chairman, Dr. E. Robertson 800
Secretary Labour, H. M. Murphy 800
Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General, Dr. W. E. Jones 1,500
Victorian Railway Commrs., Harold Clapp (*chairman*), £5,000; W. M. Shannon ... 1,750
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, M. E. Kernot 1,000
Secretary, G. H. Sutton..... 800
Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton..... 650
Penal and Gaols Inspector-General, J. W. K. Freeman 700
Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector, J. Molloy..... 576
Chief Commr. of Police, Sir G. Steward ... 900
Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong 725
Astronomer, J. M. Baldwin 432
Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc. 425
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, W. B. House 750
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins, M.A. 1,100

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Peter McBride, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale £456
Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 310,987, and those for the Assembly 816,172.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Walter Synnot Manifold £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. E. Mackey..... 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. £3,500
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood, L. F. B. Cussen, F. W. Mann, W. J. Schutt .....each 3,000
County Court Judges, J. G. Eagleson, W. H. Moule, J. S. Wasley, H. C. Winneke and C. J. Z. Woindski ...each 1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon 720
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M. Murphy 648
Crown Prosecutors, J. A. Gurner, £700; S. Leon, H. G. C. Macindoe 700
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness..... 1,100

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 254,033 children on the registers in 1917, the average attendance being about 63 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 56,193 pupils being in attendance at the 495 schools in 1917. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1915–1919, are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	72,183,927
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	75,504,562
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	76,822,110
1918	12,361,235	12,141,080	78,192,361
1919	12,786,589	12,468,068	.....

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1917) 17 banks, with total assets £59,737,528, within the State, and liabilities £65,329,672. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1918, amounted to £30,765,927.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made

marked progress. Of the 5,782,954 acres under cultivation in 1917–18, 2,690,216 were wheat crops and 293,214 oats, and 748,808 acres were cut for hay. In 1917–18, 800,068 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1916–17 was (including manufacturing values) £64,702,672.

Live Stock.—There were in 1917, 534,388 milch cows, producing 64,405,711 lb. of butter and 5,285,003 lb. of cheese; and 836,661 other cattle, 14,760,013 sheep, 323,159 pigs, and 514,065 horses.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia. From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1917, the quantity raised—70,308,701 oz. fine—amounted in value to £298,651,651, the amount produced in 1917 being 201,872 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1917, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £10,824,067 (including building stone, &c., £5,091,737).

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (5,627 factories, &c., employing 118,241 hands in 1917–18) are mainly for home consumption. In 1917–18 the chief exports oversea were: Wool, £6,820,006; lead, £57,145; butter, £1,664,299; wheat, flour and biscuit, £4,381,588; leather, £228,906; skins and hides, £478,236; tallow, £133,577; live stock, £124,741; jams and jellies, £643,765; and milk and cream, £595,192. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £828,666 in 1917–18. The principal oversea imports of the State in 1917–18 were:—Iron and steel, £455,243; machines and machinery, £914,096; metals and metal manufactures, £758,820; silks, velvets, &c., £1,329,210; apparel and attire, £784,032; bags and sacks, £1,006,557; tea, £546,121; cottons and linens, £2,443,449; woollens, £769,931; and timber, £445,154.

Towns.

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, museum, Mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on December 31, 1918, a population of 723,500 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 39,970; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 35,590; Geelong, 34,080; Castlemaine, 7,762; Warrnambool, 7,400; Maryborough, 5,000; Hamilton, 4,700; and Mildura, 6,500.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1914	220,550	221,140	441,690
1915	212,080	226,205	438,285
1916	201,998	230,711	432,709
1917	201,433	234,781	436,214
1918	205,823	239,885	445,708
1919	224,631[1]	[1] 243,563	[1] 468,194

NOTE.—About 30,000 were on Active Service during war.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1915	11,798	4,694	3,965
1916	11,857	5,077	3,602
1917	11,326	4,365	3,252
1918	11,357	4,390	3,190
1919	11,060	5,475	3,855

Birth rate 24·27, death rate 12·01, marriage rate 8·46 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 64·01 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1911, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 113,781; Methodists, 100,402; Congregationalists, 13,357; Baptists, 21,863; Lutherans, 26,681; Roman Catholics, 50,964; Presbyterians, 22,567; and Church of Christ, 9,324.

Physiography.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 81 years' record, is 20·96 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

Government.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Sir William Ernest George Archibald Weigall, K.C.M.G., *born* 1874 (1920) £4,000

Private Sec., Legh Winser.

A.D.C., Capt. Hon. Nigel Somerset, D.S.O., M.C.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., *born* 1853 (1916)

MINISTRY (1920).

(£5,000 is allotted as salaries to Ministers).
Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. H. N. Barwell, LL.B.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine, Hon. J. G. Bice.
Treasurer and Minister of Education, Hon. G. Ritchie.
Commr. of Crown Lands, Immigration and Repatriation, Hon. G. R. Laffer.
Commr. of Public Works, Minister of Railways and Industry, Hon. W. Hague.
Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Mines, Hon. T. Pascoe.

HEADS OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS.

Under-Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council, H. Blinman	£700
Sec. to Attorney-General, G. G. Martin	650
Under-Treasurer, H. F. Peacock	800
Controller of Accounts, W. H. Selway	600
Secy. Public Works and Chairman Supply and Tender Board, C. H. Dewhirst	650
Secretary of Lands, E. J. Field	850
Surveyor-General, W. N. Pethick	700
Secretary, Local Govt. Dept., T. Duffield	600
Engineer-in-Chief, J. G. Stewart	900
Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk	700
Commr. of Insolvency, S. J. Mitchell, LL.B.	1,000
President Arbitration Court, Hon. W. Jethro Brown	1,700
Deputy President, N. A. Webb	800
Commr. of Audit, E. W. Giles	800
Do. of Railways, J. McGuire	1,250
Do. of Police, R. L. Leane, C.B., C.M.G.	750
Master of Supreme Court, &c., W. L. Stuart	650
Public Service Commissioner, S. P. Weir	800
Clerk Legis. Council, J. P. Morice	600
Do. House of Assembly, A. Searcy	600
Police Magistrate (Adelaide), E. M. Sabine	650
Dir. of Education, W. T. McCoy, B.A.	1,000
Supt. Technical Education, C. Fenner, D.Sc.	650
Supt. Primary Education, C. Charlton	650
Supt. Secondary Education, W. J. Adey, B.A.	650
Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys., B. F. Rushton	900
General Traffic Manager, A. N. Day	850
Chief Engineer,	
Chief Asst. do., F. W. Stephen	675
Inspector Genl. of Hospitals, B. H. Morris, M.B., B.S.	1,000
Supt. Public Bldgs., A. E. Simpson	800
Crown Solicitor, &c., F. W. Richards, LL.D.	1,100
Parliamentary Draftsman, A. J. Hannan, B.A., LL.B.	800
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer	900
Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins	1,000
Princ. Agricultural College, W. J. Colebatch, B.Sc.	625
Horticultural Instructor, Geo. Quinn	625
Director of Irrigation, S. McIntosh	800
Government Astronomer, G. F. Dodwell, B.A., F.R.A.S.	500
Government Geologist, L. K. Ward	825
Chairman Central Board of Health, &c., W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc., M.B.	900
Conservator of Forests, W. Gill, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.	650
Commissioner of Taxes, R. W. Smith	775
Commissioner of Stamps, E. H. Cornish	650
Manager Produce Export Department, G. A. W. Pope	£950
Registrar-General of Deeds, G. W. Anthony	700
Supt. of Mental Hospital, M. H. Downey	750
Director Chemistry Department, W. A. Hargreaves	850
Chairman S.A. Harbours Board, Arthur Searcy	900
Deputy Chairman do., J. B. Labatt	800
Commissioner do., E. A. Farquhar	800
Public Trustee, W. Wright	800
President Licensing Court, R. G. Nesbit	650
Public Actuary, R. R. Strachey	600
Govt. Printer, R. E. E. Rogers	650

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Edward Lucas, Australia House, W.C. 2	£1,200
Secretary, J. B. Whiting	625
Trade Commissioner, R. M. K. Lewis	600

Adelaide, 11,100 miles ; transit, 29 days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years ; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female ; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 91,359 (22,853 women) in 1919, those for the Assembly numbering 255,529 (132,632 women).

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G.	£600
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. F. W. Coneybeer	600

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges ; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 50 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 9,000 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B.	£2,000
Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon	1,700
Third Judge, Hon. A. Buchanan	1,700
Fourth Judge, Hon. J. S. Poole, LL.B., M.A.	1,700

EDUCATION.

Public Education (*Primary, Secondary and Technical*) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister ; it is secular, compulsory, and free ; there are 954 State schools, with 2,437 teachers and 75,681 scholars ; the expenditure in 1918–19 was £400,000. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 166, with 720 teachers and 13,209 scholars. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 500 undergraduates, and 950 other students ; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 5 country centres, and technical education is also provided. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

Finance.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1916-1920, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1916	4,356,967	4,741,376	37,743,289
1917	4,874,603	5,190,453	39,364,280
1918	5,526,226	5,500,419	40,621,480
1919	5,798,313	5,876,811	42,650,206
1920	6,582,788	6,457,039	43,753,146

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways, and interest on public debt.

Banking.—There are 9 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with 279 branches and agencies, and £32,468,875 authorised capital, having a total liability of £23,186,857 and assets £17,717,783 in June, 1920. The Savings Banks on June 30, 1920, had 377,431 depositors with £15,494,143 to their credit. Nearly 80 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £37,915,789, averages over £80 per head of population.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 5,000,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,200,000 acres, hay 600,000, oats 200,000, barley 150,000, orchards 30,000, and potatoes 4,000 acres, with 1,500,000 acres lying fallow. During the last ten seasons the quantity of wheat produced has averaged 24,000,000 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 31,000 acres of vines, with an average annual production of about 5,000,000 gallons of wine; 50,000 cwt. of currants, and 40,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to oversea countries, principally the United Kingdom. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock.—There were 6,625,184 sheep in 1919, cattle number 342,768, horses 269,255, pigs 79,078, and goats 8,884.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total annual mineral output being valued at £1,400,000. Over £32,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1919 there were 1,313 factories, employing 27,915 hands, the gross value of the output being £20,901,137, and the wages paid £3,359,354. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £7,224,217. A Department of Chemistry has been established for the purpose of fostering new industries by the utilisation of products at hand, and there is also an Advisory Board of Science and Industry.

Value of Production, 1918-19.—Crops, total value, £11,345,854, average per head, £25 9s. 3d. (cereals, hay, &c., £9,550,002; orchards, vineyards and gardens, £1,795,852); manufactures, £6,955,361; pastoral, £6,102,379; minerals and quarries, £1,527,288; dairying and poultry, &c., £1,842,253; fisheries and game, £376,698; forestry, £388,511. *Total value of production,* £28,538,344, average £64 1s. 3d. per head.

Exports of Produce.—A considerable quantity of the produce of South Australia is exported to Great Britain and other oversea countries, the average annual value being about £10,000,000. The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), jams and jellies, honey, manures.

Communication.—There are 3,400 miles of railway in South Australia, 113 miles of electric tramways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 791 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 50,000,000 letters, 10,000,000 newspapers, 5,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 1,800,000 telegrams.

Ships entered and cleared number annually about 2,500. The larger part of the trade is with the U.K. and other British possessions, besides the U.S., France, Italy, and Japan. The export trade is equal to about £40 per inhabitant.

Towns.

Adelaide, the chief city and capital, population (1919) 256,660, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3,000), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (13,000), on the east and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,500), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Strathallyn (1,200) in the south, and Mt. Gambier (4,500) in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

Population.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1911	329,506	276,307	605,813

The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1917, was 688,532.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1913	19,747	6,783	5,662
1914	19,883	6,731	5,895
1915	20,165	7,560	6,141
1916	18,916	7,514	5,208
1917	19,764	6,550	4,862
1918	19,560	7,158	4,821

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1911 there were 212,702 Church of England, 137,086 Roman Catholics, 75,560 Presbyterians, 59,920 Methodists, 24,235 Lutherans, 13,715 Baptists, and 47,394 other Christians, with 5,518 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

Physiography.

Relief.—The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1917 was 67·1°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 100·8° and 37·4°; mean barometer, 29·978. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1917 was 40·900 inches, and there were 125 wet days.

Government.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

Governor.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., *born* 1862 (1920) ... £3,000
Private Sec., T. Thatcher, B.A. ... 300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Lukin ... 300

Executive Council (Sept. 11, 1919). (H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Vice-President of Executive Council, and Treasurer, Hon. E. G. Theodore ... £1,300
Home Secretary, Hon. W. McCormack ... 1,000
Attorney-General and Secretary for Railways, Hon. J. L. Fihelly ... 1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. H. Coyne ... 1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. W. N. Gillies ... 1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. J. Jones, M.L.C. ... 1,000
Secretary of Public Instruction, Hon. John Huxham ... 1,000
Public Works, Hon. James Larcome ...
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept., G. W. Watson ... 425

Under-Secretaries, &c.

Premier and Chief Secretary's Dept., P. J. McDermott, C.M.G., L.S.O. ... £800
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. J. Gall, F.F.I.A. ... 800
Public Works, A. B. Brady, M.Inst.C.E. ... 900
Dept. of Justice, G. A. Carter ... 800
Treasury, G. L. Beal ... 800
Public Lands, W. G. Graham ... 800
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven ... 800
Public Instruction, J. D. Story ... 800
Mines, H. Marshall ... 800
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. L. Woolcock, B.A. ... 650
Auditor-General, M. H. Robertson, F.F.I.A. 1,000
Crown Solicitor, W. F. Webb ... 700
Commissr. of Police, F. C. Urquhart ... 700
Commissioner of Taxes, H. D. Brennan ... 800
Comm. for Railways, J. W. Davidson ... £1,000
Police Magistrates at Brisbane, H. L. Archdall, £580; Wm. Harris, £530; A. Dean ... 530
Registrar, Supreme Court, C. S. Norris ... 575
Registrar, District Court, and Sheriff, W. H. Carvosso ... 495
Public Curator, F. W. Mole ... 800
Government Statistician and Registrar-General, N. J. Macleod ... 525
Savings Bank Commr., W. L. Fowles ... 1,500
Commissioner of Public Health, J. I. Moore, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Irel.), D.P.H. ... 800
Portmaster, W. V. B. Forrester ... 575
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills, W. J. J. Short ... 1,000
Inspector of Asylums, H. B. Ellerton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ... 1,000
Chief Inspector of Schools, A. S. Kennedy 600
Government Printer, A. J. Cumming ... 850
Chief Commr. of Stamps, E. J. Fitzpatrick 450
Registrar of Titles, F. J. Bradfield ... 650
Immigration Agent, J. O'N. Brenan ... 500
Director of Museum, H. Longman ... 450
Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McGee 525
Superintendent of Technical Education, L. C. Morris, B.E. ... 600
Principal, Agricultural College, Cuthbert Potts, B.A. ... 700
Insurance Commissioner, J. Goodwyn, A.I.A. 1,000
Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffolding, J. Henderson, M.I.M.E. ... 460
Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, F. E. Walsh ... 430
Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E. Cullen, M.Inst.C.E. ... 1,000
Hydraulic Engineer, John Hargreaves, M.S.E. ... 500
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers ... 750
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan ... 580
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle 600
Medical Supt., Benevolent Asylum, J. H. Macarthur, M.B., M.S. ... 650
Director, State Children, G. A. Ferguson.. 490
Chief Protector of Aborigines, J. W. Bleakley 400
Comptroller-General of Prisons, ... 650
Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson, F.I.C. ... 630
Government Storekeeper, G. G. McLennan 525
Secretary, Public Service Board, V. H. B. Madsen, A.C.I.S., A.S.A.A. ... 410

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. John McEwan Hunter, 409–410 Strand, London, W.C. 2 £1,250
Secretary, P. J. Dillon ... 500

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of two Houses: a *Legislative Council* of 49 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. Hamilton ... £1,000
Clerk of Legislative Council, C. R. Gregory 500
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. Lennon ... 1,000
Clerk of Legislative Assembly, C. J. Holmes à Court ... 600

The Judicature.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge; District Courts, presided over by District Court Judges; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, M.A., K.C.M.G. £2,500
Pres., Industrial Court, Hon. T. W. McCawley 2,000
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Patrick Real £2,000
Puisne Judges, C. E. Chubb, K.C. (Southern), L. O. Lukin (Central), W. A. B. Shand, M.A. (Northern) ...each 2,000
District Court Judges, Allan W. Macnaughton £2,000; Charles Jameson; Thomas O'Sullivan, K.C. .....each 1,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1917 there were 1,545 State schools and six High Schools in operation, with 4,075 teachers and an average daily attendance of 88,259 children; and 156 private and 10 grammar schools, with 101 teachers and an average attendance of 1,466. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1916-20, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1916	*7,706,365	7,671,573	56,945,836
1917	*7,880,893	8,134,387	61,303,136
1918	*8,491,482	8,900,934	63,110,786
1919	*9,415,000	9,587,000	65,581,122
1920	*9,300,000	10,400,000	...

Banking.—The banking assets were £25,738,659; liabilities £28,099,540. The deposits on Dec. 31, 1917, were £26,796,326, apart from the £13,669,661 (equal to an average of £58 0*s.* 11*d.* to each depositor) in the hands of the State Government Savings Bank, and Commonwealth Savings Bank deposits, an average of £38 2*s.* 2*d.* per head.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 16,669,837 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 10,215,839 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 211,581,200 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 62,292,732 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 40,929,360 acres are held under occupation licence, 241,647 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 186,592 for special purposes, and 532,411 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 206,255 acres, leaving 86,264,228 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 21 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1917, 307,714 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1917 included 5,316,558 cattle, 17,204,268 sheep, 733,014 horses, and 172,699 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are many varieties of fancy timber which are much utilised by cabinet-makers, &c.; among them may be mentioned "silky oak," largely used in furniture and office fittings; maple, a timber with a handsome grain and capable of taking a very high polish; "bean" is also much in demand for furniture; black walnut, penda, beech, crows' ash, quandong, bally gum, as well as many varieties of the eucalypt, pine, cedar, and sandalwood, the latter being mainly exported to China.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1917 was £4,012,977. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1917 was valued at £761,639; silver, £40,774; copper, £2,208,232; tin, £160,600; coal, £597,360; wolfram, £58,367; molybdenite, £48,618.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export oversea, the produce of the State, in 1916-7 were: Wool, £5,401,853; gold, £3,103; silver, £11,518; tin, £72,229; pearl and tortoise-shell, £59,904; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £5,839,962; green and preserved fruit, £13,940; sugar, £107; hides and skins, £275,618; marsupial skins, £28,640; tallow, £8,680; live stock, £185,827, and borderwise £1,479,783; butter, cheese, and milk, £1,742,696; timber, £2,874.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population (1918), 181,199. The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (20,915), Maryborough (12,500), Townsville (17,200), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg (10,132). Other places of importance are Ipswich (18,574), Toowoomba (24,200), Charters Towers (17,298), Gympie (12,419), and Cairns, Mt. Morgan (12,023).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39′ S. lat, and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1918	105,434	103,439	208,873
1919	112,448	104,303	216,751

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912	5,853	2,057	1,506
1913	5,886	2,231	1,620
1914	6,017	1,918	1,543
1915	5,845	2,015	1,600
1918	5,280	1,802	1,131
1919	5,310	2,192	1,513

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1911 there were 88,000 members of the Church of England, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 25,000 Methodists, 16,000 Presbyterians, and 11,000 Independents and Baptists.

* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

Physiography.

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1919 the mean annual temperature was 55·4°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 61·5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 47·6°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

Government.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, *q.v.* The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

Governor.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G., *born* 1861 (1920) £2,750
Private Sec., G. W. Wentworth .....

Executive Council.

Premier, Chief Sec., and Education, Hon. Sir Walter Henry Lee £1,250
Treasurer and Minister of Mines, Hon. Sir Neil Elliott Lewis, K.C.M.G. 1,000
Att. Gen. and Railways, Hon. W. B. Propsting, C.M.G. 1,000
Works and Agriculture, &c., Hon. J. B. Hayes 1,000
Lands, Hon. Alexander Hean, C.M.G. 1,000

Under-Secretaries, &c.

Under-Secretary, D'Arcy Addison, I.S.O., M.V.O. 600
Under-Treasurer, P. J. Strutt 600
Auditor-General, E. Pretyman 600
Registrar-General, J. P. Laughton 450
Govt. Statistician, L. F. Giblin 500
Public Service Commission, Sir John Gellibrand 750
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. E. C. Lord 600
Sec. for Public Works, E. H. Kennedy ... 550
Conservator of Forests, L. G. Irby 600
Chief Engineer and General Manager, Hydro-Electic Dept., J. H. Butters 1,200
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie ... 650
Do., Railways, G. W. Smith 1,200
Director of Education, G. V. Brooks 700
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel 600
Chief Health Officer, E. S. Morris, M.B. ... 750
Government Printer, J. Vail 550
Director of Agriculture, L. A. Evans (*actg.*) 354
Engineer of Works, W. R. Reynolds 625
Secretary for Mines, W. H. Wallace 550

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. A. H. Ashbolt, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Secretary, Herbert W. Ely £360

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 12 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Tetley Gant, C.M.G. £350
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G. 350

The Judicature.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, C.M.G. £1,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. K. Ewing; H. Crisp ..... each 1,200
Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers 700
Registrar Supreme Court, W. O. Wise 575
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte, I.S.O. 700

Education.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 483 State schools in 1919, with 38,239 children on the registers. *Secondary* education is also provided by the State (4 high schools with 1,139 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a *University* at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart and Launceston.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of Tasmania for the five years ended June 30, 1914–1919, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1915	£1,224,095	£1,384,149	£13,133,046
1916	1,376,493	1,340,711	13,908,913
1917	1,369,368	1,402,893	14,671,640
1918	1,503,047	1,459,748	15,137,355
1919	1,581,984	1,644,512	15,281,281

Banking.—In 1918 the banks of issue had total assets £7,909,186; the savings bank deposits on Jan. 1, 1919, were £3,089,422.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres, on March 1, 1919, 254,109 acres were under crops and 666,954 under artificially sown grass; wheat, 11,917 acres; while 1,399,087 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes. The live stock on March 31, 1919, included 218,234 cattle, 1,841,924 sheep, 44,328 pigs, and 41,221 horses. The wool clip in 1919 was estimated at 10,279,998lb. Tasmanian blankets command very high prices in the commercial world. Fruit of all kinds and of the finest quality is grown in abundance.

Forestry.—The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. In 1919 about 56,809,119 super ft., estimated at about £391,374, were cut by the saw mills.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, osmondium, coal, wolfram and schulite, gold and zinc; over 54,391 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and

mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1919), 50,000.

Other towns are Launceston (pop. 25,000), Devonport, Zeehan, Ulverstone, Latrobe, Wara-tah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queens-town.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

Physical Features.—Large portions of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or the Stirling Range (3,640 ft.) in the south-west. The greater part of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists of large areas of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea-estuaries. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about three-fourths is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so. Some 60,000 square miles at least are equally fitted for agricultural purposes, more especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit, and considerable areas are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1915	171,304	146,712	318,016
1916	159,998	148,808	308,806
1917	158,701	150,722	309,423
1918	161,464	151,983	313,447
1919	176,902	154,758	331,660

The apparent decrease in the male population after 1914 existed, of course, only in a technical sense, since it was mainly due to enlistment of volunteers for the war. The total number of men who enlisted in the State during the course of the war was 34,353, and of these 20,768 returned. The settlement of the soldiers in suitable occupations has been vigorously pushed on since the end of the war. The tide of immigration from the United Kingdom and elsewhere has again set in, and in view of the unlimited scope Western Australia offers for further settlement, the Government is doing its utmost to encourage it. It is confidently expected that a better knowledge of the great resources of this as yet very meagrely peopled part of the Empire will more and more attract large numbers of suitable settlers from Great Britain and other populous countries, particularly as the Western Australian Government is again offering every inducement to the *bonâ fide* immigrant.

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1915	9,017	2,992	2,581
1916	8,563	3,085	2,365
1917	7,882	2,769	1,621
1918	7,106	2,833	1,612
1919	6,937	3,590	2,194

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1911 there were 109,435 persons belonging to the Church of England, 56,616 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687 Presbyterians.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the central desert of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 23 years was 64°, while the mean for the barometer for 35 years was 30·02 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1910 was 37·02, during 1911 23·38, during 1912 27·85, during 1913 38·28, during 1914 20·21, during 1915 43·61, during 1916 35·16, during 1917 45·64, during 1918 39·58; and during 1919 30·66; the average for the past 44 years being 33·60.

The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where excessive cold is never and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Sir Francis Alexander Newdigate-Newdegate, K.C.M.G., *born* 1862 (1920) £4,000
Private Sec., Major B. Kerr-Pearse .....
Aide-de-Camp, Major J. S. Egerton.....
Hon. Assistant Secretary, Ernest Chase.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June, 1919).

Premier; Colonial Treasurer, Lands and Repatriation, Hon. James Mitchell, C.M.G. £1,500
Minister for Education, Public Health, and North-West, Hon. H. P. Colebatch... 1,300
Public Works and Trading Concerns, Hon. W. J. George 1,300
Mines, Railways, Industries, and Woods and Forests, Hon. John Scaddan 1,300
Attorney-General, Hon. T. P. Draper, K.C., C.B.E. 1,300
Colonial Secretary, Hon. F. T. Broun 1,300
Without Portfolio, Hons. F. E. S. Willmott and C. F. Baxter.

PERMANENT STAFF.

Public Service Commr., G. W. Simpson ... £850
Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson, M.I.C.E. 1,300
Under-Secretary (Colonial Secretary's Dept.), F. D. North, C.M.G. 636
Managing Trustee Agricultural Bank, and General Manager Industries Assistance Board, E. A. McLarty 1,000
Under-Treas., E. T. Owen 756
Under-Sec. for Lands, C. G. Morris 552
" *Works*, C. A. Munt 672
" *Mines*, M. J. Calanchini ... 576
" *Law Dept.*, H. G. Hampton 536
" *Agriculture*, H. C. Trethowan, A.I.A.W.A. 636
Solicitor-General, W. F. Sayer, K.C. 1,020
Registrar, Supreme Court, C. A. Sherard *(acting)* 756
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin..... 800
Commissioner of Public Health, E. Atkinson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. 1,020
Govt. Printer, F. W. Simpson..... 756
Registrar-General and Govt. Statistician, S. Bennett, F.I.A. Lond..... 672
Director of Education, C. R. P. Andrews, M.A. 804
Commissioner of Taxation, E. A. Black, A.I.A.W.A. 756
State Mining Engineer, A. Montgomery, M.A. 804
Agricultural Commissioner (Wheat Belts), G. L. Sutton 756
Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland 804
Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. F. Winzar... 528
Commr. of Police, R. Connell 750
Chief Protector of Aborigines, A. O. Neville 456
Govt. Astronomer, H. B. Curlewis, B.A., F.R.A.S. *(acting)* 504

ROYAL MINT.

Deputy Master, Capt. J. Campbell £1,100

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. Pope, C.B. £2,000
Chief Traffic Manager, W. Lord..... 862
Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. A. Evans 862
Secretary for Railways, W. H. Hope 637
Deputy Chief Engineer for Existing Lines, J. Pidgeon 712
Chief Accountant, L. H. Gwynne 662
Auditor of Receipts, C. H. Higgs 662
Comptroller of Stores, C. S. Gallagher 662

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir J. D. Connolly. *Offices*, Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2. ..... £1,500
Secretary and Emigration Agent, C. B. Rushton 600

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. Kingsmill, B.A. £700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George Taylor 700

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside, J. Rooth, and J. A. Northmore.....each 1,700

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie, a modern school, and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1920, was £427,830 (including the University, £13,500).

It has been consistently the object of successive Governments to place within the reach of each child in the State every advantage of education, from the kindergarten to the university.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1916–1920, are stated as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1916	5,356,978	5,705,201	39,139,676
1917	4,577,007	5,276,764	40,914,826
1918	4,662,536	5,328,279	42,304,001
1919	4,944,850	5,556,865	43,637,076
1920	5,863,501	6,531,725	46,822,003

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 8 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1920, with total assets £16,205,577 and liabilities £12,972,185. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1920, was £5,739,029; in the School Savings Bank, £45,510; and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on the same date was £1,473,301. The combined amounts due to State Savings Bank depositors and State School Savings Bank depositors, on June 30, 1920, averaged £16·784 per head of the population, whilst the amount due to Commonwealth Savings Bank depositors on the same date averaged £4·156 per head of the population.

War Funds.—The public contributions in Western Australia to a variety of War Funds up to June 30, 1919, totalled approximately £1,148,156, or considerably over £3 per head of the mean population during the war period.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 1,629,400 acres were under crops in 1919–1920, wheat for grain accounting for 1,041,827 acres; large areas of good wheat-growing soil exist in the southern districts. The live stock included 880,644 cattle, 6,697,951 sheep, 58,160 pigs, 31,986 goats, and 174,919 horses. There were about 3,000 acres of vineyards.

Land Settlement and Agriculture.—It is only a few years since the immense capabilities of the State as one of the world's potential great wheat-producers were more generally realised. In those few years the area under wheat for grain has increased annually by leaps and bounds, the acreage in 1908 being only 279,609, whilst in 1916 it was 1,734,117. From 1916, owing to the war, a temporary retrogression has set in, the acreage in 1920 being 1,041,827. Fruit-growing, prior to the war, was rapidly creating a considerable export trade to foreign markets. Large numbers of English and other immigrants were then annually settled on the still unoccupied agricultural areas of the State. It is anticipated that, with the energetic policy of development now once more initiated by the Government, land settlement will progress even more rapidly than in former years, and that Western Australia will then absorb a constantly increasing stream of immigrants. A very large portion of the south-western division of the State, containing many millions of acres, is especially suitable for wheat-growing, whilst the hills of the Darling Range and many other portions of the State produce grapes and other excellent fruit in the greatest variety.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on December 31, 1918, a total of 939 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 14,030, as against 18,799 in 1914, the highest number previously reached. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £8,399,262.

Forestry.—The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth, and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), have been largely exported, and, just prior to the war, their annual export value was over one million pounds. These two timbers are eminently suitable for every kind of constructional purpose and for use in all kinds of railway rolling-stock. They are already employed in these respects in Great Britain, India, South Africa, Egypt, and elsewhere. Their hardness and durability is remarkable, and the great size of the trees permits of beams and pieces of unusually large dimensions being obtained. For furniture and decorative purposes they are also extensively employed, the beauty of the grain when polished being equal to that of the best Honduras mahogany. Besides these trees the forests contain a wealth of hardwoods, one or other of them suitable for every purpose to which wood can be applied. The beauty of grain and delicacy of marking in nearly all of them recommend them to the furniture manufacturer. Sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) is peculiar to the forests, and is exported very largely to the East, its essential oil being extracted locally. There are in the forests many barks containing tannin. Some of these are exported, the trade in mallet bark prior to the war having been extensive. The forests are rich in gums and resins. An Act for their protection and management was passed in 1918, and a scheme is now being completed for the regeneration on scientific lines of cut-over areas.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 734,066 oz. in 1919, and 400,153 oz. in the first eight months of 1920. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to August 31, 1920, is 33,530,702 fine oz.; of this amount the greater portion was received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

Total Production.—The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1918 was £17,710,138, distributed as follows: Agricultural, £4,757,763; Pastoral, £4,544,144; Dairy, Poultry, and Bee-Farming, £698,038; Forestry and Fisheries, £922,317; Mining, £4,265,577; Manufacturing, £2,522,299 (value added to the raw material by the production of the industrial establishments).

Industrial Legislation.—Industrial legislation has for many years included industrial arbitration, with the result that wages are not subject to the frequent depreciation prevailing in the older countries.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1917 has afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, hides and skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The estimated value of the exports for the year ended June 30, 1920, was:—Wool, £3,937,106; timber, £465,331; sandalwood, £240,579; pearl shell, £335,283; pearls, £96,542; hides and skins, £623,067; wheat, £2,541,698; flour, £2,526,620.

During 1919–20 the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £12,369,386, including £2,250,268 from the United Kingdom, and £7,409,269 from other States of Australia. The exports totalled £15,258,301, including £6,668,829 to the United Kingdom and £1,146,383 to other States of Australia.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1919) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 142,000.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, is one of unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 25,200), Albany (4,200), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 20,000), Bunbury (about 4,000), Claremont (6,000), Geraldton (3,800), Midland Junction (5,000), and Northam (3,500).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

Territories.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129°—138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911.

The area is estimated at 523,620 sq. miles. The population on Dec. 31, 1918, was 4,781 (exclusive of aboriginals).

Part of the country is desert, but large portions of land are suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for 21 years (whichever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, and pigs and sheep thrive, while cattle and horses do well south of the 15th parallel. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders. Many grants have been taken up, and a considerable area has been settled and improved. Extensive meat freezing works have been erected near Darwin, which will greatly enhance the value of locally bred cattle, which hitherto have been driven to other States for disposal. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid; from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult. There are thousands of square miles of first-class pasturage which will one day carry millions of sheep. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead and tin being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important.

The only railway is from Darwin to Emungalan (200 miles). A further extension to the head of the Roper River (80 miles) will be proceeded with in the near future, the permanent survey having been completed. The policy of the present Government is to link up the Territory with the other States by means of a trans-continental railway.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria. The Darwin Botanical Gardens are about 1½ miles from the town.

Acting Administrator of Northern Territory, M. Staniforth Smith.
Director of Mines, T. G. Oliver.
Director of Lands, H. M. Trower.

PAPUA.

(British New Guinea.)

The total area of the island of Papua is about 215,000 sq. miles, with an estimated native population of 1,000,000. Of the total area in 1914, the S.E. portion (90,000 square miles, pop. 200,000) was a territory of the Commonwealth, the N.E. portion (70,000 sq. miles, pop. 120,000) was the German Colony of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and the W. portion (152,000 sq. miles, pop. 600,000) was part of the Netherlands' E. Indies. An expedition of Imperial Australian troops took possession of the German territory (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land) in the north on September 24, 1914, and the former German possessions in Papua have been allocated to the Commonwealth. The area of the territory of Papua is thus increased to about 160,000 sq. miles; estimated native population 320,000.

The island is the second largest in the world, and lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland, between 0° 0′ and 12° 0′ S. lat. and between 130° 50′ and 154° 30′ E. long. Its greatest length is 1,490 miles, with a maximum breadth of 430 miles. The islands lying near Papua, some 200 in number, form part of the Territory.

The island of Papua was discovered in 1511, and was first claimed by the Dutch. The British portion was annexed by Queensland to the Empire in 1883, but it was not then ratified by the Imperial Government. A Protectorate was, however, proclaimed in 1884, on the guarantee of the Australasian Governments of £15,000 annually, to cover the cost of administration, and "British New Guinea" was annexed by the Crown in 1888.

The two largest rivers of the Territory are the Fly and the Purari. The land is mountainous generally, the highest point reaching 13,150 feet, and a large portion of the country consists of forest. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the cultivated area is small. Tobacco is being cultivated and a factory is established at Moresby. Oil has been discovered, and the petroleum industry is likely to become important. The chief exports are copra, rubber, sisal hemp, gold and copper ore.

The ports of entry are PORT MORESBY, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagai.

There is an Executive Council of 6 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

Lieutenant Governor of Papua, His Excellency John Hubert Plunkett Murray, C.M.G., *born* 1861 (with allowance £450)	£1,250
Govt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Champion	700
Commr. for Lands, Hon. M. S. C. Smith	800
Treasurer, Hon. R. W. T. Kendrick	600
Chief Med. Officer (actg.), W. M. Strong, M.D.	625
Commr. for Native Affairs, Hon. E. W. Bramell	600
Chief Judicial Officer, H.E. the Lt.-Governor.	
Deputy do., Hon. C. E. Herbert	1,000

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length, by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in December, 1917, was 883.

Administrator, Maj.-Gen. J. W. Parnell, C.M.G.
President, Exec. Council, M. F. H. Christian.

New Zealand.

(The Dominion of New Zealand.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1906.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1916.
North Island and Islets	44,130	476,732	563,729	651,072
South Island and Islets	58,120	411,340	444,120	447,809
Stewart Island and Islets	662	304	357	349
Chatham Islands	372	197	258	219
Auckland Islands	224			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	5	4	...
Cook Islands	150	12,340	12,598	12,797
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130			
Samoan Islands (Mandatory)	1,050	...	...	34,500
Maori Population	...	47,731	49,844	49,776
Total	104,910	948,649	1,070,910	1,196,522

Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1919:—N.Z. (*excl.* Maoris) 1,164,405; Maoris, 49,776; Cook Islands, 12,797; Samoa, 29,500—Total, Dominion of New Zealand, 1,256,478.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase. Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Decrease. Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1915	27,882	*25,551	53,433	9,966	*22,476	32,442	10,028
1916	28,509	*21,799	50,308	10,596	*21,163	31,759	8,213
1917	28,239	*15,049	43,889	10,528	*13,869	24,397	6,417
1918	25,860	*11,906	37,766	16,364	*11,660	28,024	6,227
1919	24,483	*20,931	45,414	10,808	*19,877	30,685	9,519

* Excluding troops of Expeditionary Forces.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census. Males.	Females.	Total.	Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	..	..
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	68,549	76,068
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1916.	Religions.	1911.	1916.
Europeans	1,005,838	1,093,024	Church of England	41·14	41·75
Maoris	45,653	46,247	Presbyterians	23·32	23·71
,, Half-caste	4,181	6,750	Methodists	9·43	9·64
Chinese	2,630	2,147	Roman Catholics	13·97	13·79
Other race aliens	...	1,057			

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22′ and 47° 18′ South latitude and 162° East longitude – 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 1¼) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159); South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 43 in. (days with rain 150).

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *born* 1859 (1920) £7,500
Private Sec.,
Official Secretary, A. C. Day, C.B.E.
A.D.C.'s, Capt. A. R. W. Curtis, M.C. (11th Hussars); Hon. Lieut. H. G. Helmore, M.B.E.; Lieut. H. G. de F. Garland, M.C.; Lieut. E. W. J. Millton; and Lieut.-Col. J. H. Boscawen (extra).
Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. Sir A. H. Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (temp. Maj.-Gen.); Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O., V.D.; Col. G. F. C. Campbell, C.M.G., V.D.; Col. R. Logan, C.B.; Col. R. A. Chaffey, C.B.E., V.D.; Col. J. C. Nichols, C.B.E., V.D.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1920.

The Executive Council now consists of:—
His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
Prime Minister and Minister of Railways, Finance, Stamp Duties, and Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax, State-guaranteed Advances, Electoral and Imperial Govt. Supplies Dept., Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C. £2,000
Minister of Native Affairs and of Labour, Customs and Marine and Minister in charge of Pensions, Inspection of Machinery and National Provident Dept. Funds, Hon. Sir W. H. Herries, K.C.M.G. £1,300
Attorney-General, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in charge of Valuation Dept. and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Francis Bell, K.C.M.G., K.C. 1,300
Member of the Executive Council without Portfolio, Hon. Sir W. Fraser 1,300
Minister of Lands, Minister in charge of Land for Settlement, Discharged Soldiers Settlement, Scenery Preservation and Repatriation Depts., Hon. D. H. Guthrie 1,300
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Minister in charge of Tourist and Health Resorts and Legislative Depts., Hon. Wm. Nosworthy 1,000
Minister of Public Works and Telegraphs, and Minister in charge of Public Trusts, Roads, Public Buildings and Govt. Life and Accident Insurance Depts., and Postmaster-General, Hon. J. G. Coates 1,300
Minister of Justice, External Affairs, Industries and Commerce, and Minister in charge of Police and Prisons Dept., Hon. E. P. Lee 1,300
Minister of Education and Public Health, and Minister in Charge of Hospitals and

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £200 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

Charitable Aid and Mental Hospitals Dept., Hon. C. J. Parr, C.M.G.	£1,300
Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister in charge of Printing and Stationery, Audit, Museum, Registrar General, Laboratory, State Fire Insurance. Advertising and Friendly Societies Depts., Hon. G. J. Anderson	1,300
Minister of Defence and Minister in charge of War Pensions, Col. Hon. Sir R. H. Rhodes, K.B.E.	1,300
Representing the Native Race, and Minister of the Cook Islands, Hon. Dr. M. Pomare, C.M.G.	700
Clerk of the Executive Council, F. D. Thomson	625
PUBLIC OFFICERS.	
Public Service Commr., W. R. Morris, C.M.G., I.S.O.	1,300
Assistant do., F. V. Frazer	1,000
Solicitor-General, W. C. MacGregor	1,500
Controller & Auditor-Gen., Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O.	1,000
Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept., J. H. Richardson, C.M.G., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.A.S.	1,100
Public Trustee, R. Triggs	1,000
Inspector-General Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B., C.M.	1,100
Inspector-General of Hospitals and Chief Health Officer, T. H. A. Valintine, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	1,050
UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.	
Internal Affairs, James Hislop, O.B.E., M.V.O.	850
Treasury, Col. G. F. C. Campbell, C.M.G., V.D.	1,100
Customs, W. B. Montgomery, O.B.E.	1,050
Education, W. J. Anderson, M.A., LL.D.	1,050
Justice (also Native, and Cook Islands), G. C. B. Jordan	1,000
Crown Solicitor, P. S. K. Macassey	900
Commissioner of Police, J. O'Donovan, M.V.O.	800
Public Works, R. W. Holmes, M.I.C.E.	1,100
Lands, T. N. Brodrick, O.B.E.	1,000
Surveyor-General, H. M. Skeet	750
Registrar-General, W. W. Cook	550
Govt. Statistician, M. Fraser, O.B.E.	700
Govt. Printer, Marcus F. Marks	850
Taxes, D. G. Clark, O.B.E.	1,050
Valuer-General, F. W. Flanagan	850
Railways, R. W. McVilly, M.V.O.	3,000
Gen. Post Office, R. B. Morris	1,100
Telegraph Engineer, E. A. Shrimpton, M.I.E.E.	1,100
Stamp Duties, P. C. Corliss	1,000
Land and Deeds, W. Wyinks	800
Dir. Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc.	750
Govt. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., A.I.A.	600
Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S.	800
Agriculture, C. J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.Sc.	1,000
Tourist Dept., B. M. Wilson	750
Labour, F. W. T. Rowley	750
Marine, R. Duncan	775
Pensions, G. C. Fache, O.B.E.	800
State Fire Insurance, C. R. C. Robieson	950
External Affairs, J. D. Gray	800
HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.	
High Commissioner in London, Col. Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2	£2,000
Secretary, Capt. T. E. Donne	800

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 43 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919).

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. C. F. Carncross	£700
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Sir F. W. Lang	500

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 8 puisne judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G.	£2,250
Puisne Judges, Hons. F. R. Chapman, J. H. Hosking, Sir W. B. Edwards, T. Cooper, W. A. Sim, A. L. Herdman, T. W. Stringer, Sir J. W. Salmond	each 2,000

In 1919, 24,680 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 32,692. In 1918 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were (Europeans) 310. Civil cases to number of 235 were tried, judgment being entered for a total amount of £104,927.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1910, the strength of the Police Force was 916 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,325 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1919–20, 4*s.* 11¾*d.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies, 1918–19	£3,138,972
Indebtedness, March 31, 1919	24,321,413

PASSPORTS.

Since Oct. 1, 1916, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the N.Z. Staff Corps (Officers), the Permanent Staff (Warrant and N.-C. Officers), and the Royal New Zealand Artillery (Field and Garrison); the Territorial Forces consist of 12 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 9 batteries N.Z. Field Artillery; 9 companies N.Z. Garrison Artillery; 4 companies N.Z. Engineers; 2 battalions N.Z. Railway Corps; 17 battalions Infantry; 8 companies N.Z. Signal Corps; the N.Z. Army Service Corps; 2 battalions N.Z. Post and Telegraph Corps; 8 field ambulances N.Z. Medical Corps; the N.Z. Veterinary Corps; the Rifle Clubs; and the Senior Cadets.

Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 25—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, *Territorial* 18–25, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 30,000 of all ranks. The Dominion contri-

buted an Expeditionary Force for service in the field of more than 100,000 men, completely equipped, and its services in the various theatres of war were invaluable.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. W. C. Chaytor, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. £1,200

Navy.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provided for the establishment of a N.Z. Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for two years. The cruisers *Chatham* and *Philomel* have been handed over to the Dominion by the Imperial Government as the nucleus of a New Zealand-owned navy, to be, however, placed at the disposal of the Home Government in time of war. A number of small vessels, formerly belonging to the Australian Squadron, are located in N.Z. waters. In 1909 the Dominion presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* (18,000 tons) to the Imperial Government. The Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898. N.Z. war expenditure to Mar. 31, 1920, amounted to £80,089,025.

Naval Adviser, Commr. T. A. Williams, C.B.E., R.N.

FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1916–1920 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Gross Debt.
1916	£14,597,530	£12,493,107	£109,637,397
1917	18,355,194	14,058,770	129,836,105
1918	20,206,222	15,120,288	150,840,055
1919	22,352,372	18,673,599	176,076,260
1920	26,081,340	23,781,924	201,170,755

Taxation by General Government.—The total taxation for the year ended March 31, 1920, was £16,251,769, representing £14 2*s.* 9*d.* per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	£5,185,728
Land-tax	1,557,903
Income-tax	6,369,765
Death Duties	978,095
Other taxes	2,160,278

Land Valuation.—

	North Island.	South Island.
Unimproved value of land	£174,899,964	£101,088,445
Value of improvements	111,268,166	58,276,870
Capital value	£286,168,130	£159,365,315

Banking.—At the end of 1919 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets, £48,615,209 ; liabilities, £57,961,393 ; value of notes in circulation, £7,087,545.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of 1918, 679,398 depositors, having £36,529,554 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1918) 2,365 public primary schools, with 5,464 teachers and 188,932 scholars ; there are also (Dec. 1917) 320 private schools, with 25,491 scholars, and, in addition, 132 schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 33 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 2,140 students in 1918) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the two main islands is 65,440,815 acres, and 41,262,193 acres of this were in occupation in 1916, this acreage representing 77,229 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1918–19 was 208,030 acres, giving a yield of 6,567,629 bushels. An area of 172,186 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 6,884,609 bushels ; while 301,724 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were : barley, 18,753 ; rye-grass, 31,250 ; and potatoes, 19,116 An area of 438,045 acres was sown in turnips. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1919 numbered 3,035,478 ; sheep, 25,828,554 ; pigs, 235,347 ; and horses, 363,188. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1918 being 2,034,250 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1918 being 48,192,840 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1915–19 :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1915...	£21,728,834	£31,748,912	£53,477,746
1916...	26,339,283	33,286,937	59,626,220
1917*	20,919,259	30,683,159	51,602,418
1918*	24,233,944	28,473,497	52,707,441
1919*	30,671,439	52,634,670	83,306,109

The principal articles of import and export in 1919 were :—

	Imports.
Apparel	£1,164,519
Books and Music	324,139
Boots and Shoes	442,962
Coal	382,016
Corn Sacks, Wool Packs, &c.	454,749
Wheat	397,407
Hosiery	434,225
Corrugated Iron, &c.	333,102
Machinery	1,021,747
Manures	319,620
Motor Vehicles	1,135,320
Oils	1,239,941
Paper and Stationery	811,836
Spirits	416,313
Sugar	1,114,084
Tea	423,293
Textile Piece Goods	3,820,674
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	1,013,889

* Excluding gold (bullion and specie).

	Exports.
Wool	£19,559,537
Frozen Meat	9,628,292
Butter and Cheese	10,871,118
Skins, Hides and Pelts	3,439,513
Gold	*
Phormium Fibre and Tow	907,584

* Not available for publication.

The external trade of 1919 was shared by the principal countries as under :—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£11,839,430	£44,213,223
Australia	5,081,968	1,720,319
United States	7,576,314	4,200,861
Fiji	980,186	140,835
India and Ceylon	1,200,280	329,360
Canada	1,622,234	980,190
Japan	1,258,016	8,178
France	41,123	98,573

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1920, there were 2,996 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 137 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1919–20 was 12,760,814 (exclusive of 400,621 season ticket holders), while goods carried amounted to 6,000,277 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £5,752,487 and £4,105,067 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1918 the vessels entered inwards numbered 543 (tonnage, 1,279,548), and those entered outwards 544 (tonnage, 1,310,627), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1918) 249,672,975 letters and postcards, 35,476,212 newspapers, 42,301,250 books and packets, and 6,376,469 parcels, and the work is effected by 2,344 post-offices. There are 13,813 miles of telegraph line, with 50,742 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 12,091,017.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the chief cities and towns was as follows (Dec. 31, 1919):—Wellington,* 100,898; Auckland,* 144,646; Dunedin,* 72,048; Christchurch, 101,747; Invercargill,† 18,726; Napier,† 16,383; Gisborne,† 14,366; Palmerston North,† 14,866; Nelson,† 10,340; Timaru, 14,828; Wanganui,† 21,778; New Plymouth,† 11,051; and Grey Valley Boroughs,† 8,495.

DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

Antipodes Group (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat., and 178° 43′ E. long.) are uninhabited.

Auckland Islands lie about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat., and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited.

Bounty Islands (47° 43′ S. lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long.) are uninhabited.

Campbell Island is uninhabited.

Chatham Islands, between 43° 30′ S. lat. and 175° 40′–177° 15′ W. long., have a population of 219 Europeans and 258 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

Cook Islands Administration.—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu), and Takutea. Outside the Cook group are Savage (or Niue), Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Humphrey (or Manahiki), Reirson (or Rakaanga), Danger (or Pukapuka), and Suwarrow Island, which are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 23° S. lat. and 156° to 170° W. long. The population at the Census of 1916 numbered 12,797, all except 265 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1918) were valued at £99,245, and the imports at £116,890. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,853, and a European population of 211. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. The six Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Federal Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, F. W. Platts £800

Resident Comm., Niue, G. N. Morris 500

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Nauru Island, just South of the Equator, was captured by an Australasian Expedition in 1914, and is administered by the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. The island has a population of about 1,000. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island.

The Samoan Islands, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,050 square miles and a population estimated at 29,500. The largest islands are *Savaii* (660 square miles) and *Upolu* (340 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1899 a disastrous tidal wave wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the "Eber" and "Adler" of the German Navy, *H.M.S. Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Valima (near Apia), where also he is buried. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), cocoa and rubber are the chief products of the islands.

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long., are uninhabited.

* Metropolitan area. † Suburban area.

Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1911.	White Population. Census of 1918.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	2,564,965	618,825
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,291	1,194,043	121,931
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,450	1,686,212	499,347
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	528,174	181,678
South-West Protectorate	322,200	...	14,830
Total	795,296	5,973,394	1,436,611

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males, and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904–11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES OF WHITE POPULATION.

Number.				Rate per Thousand.			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1915	40,471	14,211	11,504	1915	29·33	10·30	8·34
1916	41,196	14,385	11,834	1916	29·33	10·24	8·43
1917	40,722	14,665	12,350	1917	28·99	10·26	8·64
1918	41,582	*24,972	11,889	1918	28·59	*17·17	8·18
1919	†39,894	*17,609	13,488	1919	26·97	11·90	9·12

* Increase due to influenza epidemic. † Unaudited figures.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor General (*Pretoria*), Lieut.-Colonel H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C. .....(1920) £10,000
Secretary, G. Hazlerigg 800
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lieut.-Colonel T. Gurney, D.S.O. 450
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Hon. Caryl Annesley; Comm. Hon. Roger Coke, R.N.; Capt. L. D'Urban Clete .....
Medical Officer, Capt. Russell Wilkinson.....
Lady in Waiting to H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught, Lady Evelyn Farquhar .....

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (April 14, 1920).

H.E. the Governor-General presides.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.C. £3,500
Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Railways and Harbours (Acting), Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G. 2,500
Minister of Lands and of Defence, Col. the Hon. H. Mentz 2,500
Minister of Mines and Industries and of Education, Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan 2,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. H. Burton, K.C. 2,500
Minister of Justice, Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C. 2,500
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Hon. Sir Jacobus A. C. Graaf, K.C.M.G. 2,500
Minister of Agriculture, (vacant) 2,500

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department :—
Secretary to the Prime Minister and Clerk of the Executive Council, H. Gordon Watson £800

Controller and Auditor-General, J. de Villiers Roos 2,000
Agriculture, (vacant) 1,500
Interior, H. B. Shawe, I.S.O. 1,500
Mines, H. W. Smyth, C.M.G. 1,500
Finance, E. H. Farrer 1,500
Commissioner for Customs and Excise, G. Owen-Smith 1,500
Lands, G. R. Hughes 1,260
Justice, W. E. Bok, LL.D. 1,300
Native Affairs, E. Barrett 1,350
Education, G. M. Hofmeyr 1,000
Postmaster-Gen., H. Twycross 1,500
Mining Engineer, Sir R. N. Kotze 2,000
Defence, Sir H. R. M. Bourne, K.B.E., C.M.G. 1,100
Public Works, C. Murray, LL.D. 1,500
Public Health, Dr. J. A. Mitchell 1,250
Director of Census, C. W. Cousins 1,250

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner (acting), Sir R. A. Blankenberg, K.B.E., 32 Victoria Street, S.W.
Secretary (acting), F. H. Sargeant.
Trade Commissioner, A. Canham, 90 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 134 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 49 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

President of the Senate, Hon F. W. Reitz £1,200
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Christman Joel Krige 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

Cape...The Hon. Sir N. F. de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Natal ...The Hon. G. T. Plowman, C.M.G. 2,000
Transvaal .....The Hon. A. G. Robertson 2,500
Orange Free State...The Hon. Sir C. H. Wessels 2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

Cape .....C. L. W. Mansergh, I.S.O. 1,100
Natal.....J. M. N. Hershensohnn —
Transvaal.....D. E. van Velden 1,200
Orange Free State.....A. M. N. de Villiers 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION (Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3,000; Hon. C. G. Maasdorp; Hon. J. de Villiers, £3,250; and Hon. Sir Henry Juta 2,750
Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, Dr. J. Esser 800

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir J. G. Kotze ... 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. M. W. Searle; Hon. F. G. Gardiner; Hon. L. E. Benjamin; and Hon. H. S. Van Zyl .....each 2,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, H. R. Dale 884

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham... 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. F. A. Hutton and Hon. V. Sampson .....each 2,250
Registrar, R. G. Russouw 784

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. Sir J. H. Lange 2,250
Assistant Registrar, W. G. Hoal 398

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels... 3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. W. Mason, Hon. L. S. Bristowe, Hon. J. S. Curlewis, and Hon. C. G. Ward, each £3,000; Hon. R. Gregorowski, (one vacancy)... 2,250
Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, F. L. C. B. Juta . £84

Natal Provincial Division

Judge President, Hon. Sir J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C.	£2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C., and Hon. F. S. Tatham ..... each	2,250
Registrar, K. W. McAlister	784

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff	1,300
Judges, Hon. J. C. C. Chadwick (two vacancies) ..... each	1,200
Registrar, W. H. Acutt	600

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. E. R. de Villiers	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. Ward; Hon. A. J. McGregor	2,250
Registrar, I. G. Horak	800

Masters of the Supreme Court.

Master (Transvaal Provincial Division), T. S. Barrett	1,084
Master (Cape Provincial Division), J. G. B. Heyneman	1,084
Master (Natal Provincial Division), R. J. Barry	884
Master (O. F. S. Provincial Division), M. L. Neethling	884

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Secretary for Justice, Dr. W. E. Bok	£1,424
Under-Secretary for Justice, D. D. Keay	1,064
Director of Prisons and Under-Secretary for Justice, W. S. Bateman	1,124
Law Advisers, E. L. Matthews, C.M.G., £1,500; L. G. Nightingale, £1,184; C. W. H. Lansdown	1,084
Attorney-General (Transvaal), C. W. de Villiers	1,800
Professional Assistant, Dr. A. A. Schoch	859
Attorney-General (Cape), E. W. Douglass	1,500
Professional Assistant, A. S. Welsh	884
Attorney-General (Natal), J. Barclay Lloyd	1,284
Attorney-Gen. (O. F. State), S. J. de Jager	1,284
Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Transvaal, Griqualand, and Bechuanaland), O. W. Staten	884
Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Cape Western), R. J. Crozier	809
Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Cape Eastern and O. F. State), E. B. S. Reading	809
Inspecting Magistrate (Natal) & Inspector of Prisons (Natal and Native Territories, Cape), J. S. Eute	884

POLICE.

Commissioner, South African Police, T. G. Truter, C.M.G.	£1,500
Deputy Commissioner, in charge Transvaal Div., and Secretary, H. C. Bredell	1,000

PATENTS OFFICE.

Registrar of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Copyrights (also Registrar of Companies in Transvaal Provinces), C. W. T. B. Juta	£800

Staff employed in Government Service (excluding Railways), Dec., 1918, 23,963.

DEFENCE.

At the commencement of the war, the S.A. Government undertook the defence of the Union, thus freeing the Imperial troops for service elsewhere.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA TROOPS.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising (1) a Permanent Force; (2) a Coast Garrison Force; (3) a Citizen Force; (4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; and (5) Special Reserves.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number. Citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a rifle association. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Permanent Force—South African Mounted Riflemen—was established on the 1st April, 1913.

The Union has been divided into 15 Military Districts. To each Military District has been allotted various Units of different Arms, to which the citizens entered for Peace Training in their 20th and 21st years are posted. The first Training Camps began in September, 1913.

A Cadet organization is also in existence, and Rifle Associations have been formed.

In October, 1914, a rebellion broke out, and the rebels attempted to join forces with the Germans of the neighbouring Colony. The Union forces, under the command of General Botha, met the outbreak successfully. An expedition to German South-West Africa, which followed, resulted in the surrender of the German forces on the 9th July, 1915, and the taking over of the administration of that territory by the Government of the Union.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(1) The University of South Africa, established April, 1918, as successor to the University of the Cape of Good Hope, with the following constituent Colleges—(*a*) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904). (*b*) Huguenot College, Wellington (1907). (*c*) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (*d*) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910). (*e*) University College, Johannesburg (1910). (*f*) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909). (2) The University of Cape Town (1918—in succession to the South African College—1829). (3) The University of Stellenbosch (1918—in succession to the Victoria College). The Department is further charged with the Teachers' First Class Certificate examinations.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1919 was 2,429. The State expenditure on higher education during 1919-20 was £187,500.

Provision is made on the Vote of the Department of a grant-in-aid to the Potchefstroom University College (37 matriculated students in 1919) and to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1916, and has present accommodation for 48 students.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State-schools, and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State-schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1917.—For white scholars, 4,945; for coloured scholars, 2,670; total, 7,615.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1917.—White scholars, 259,076; coloured scholars, 187,866; total, 446,942. Teachers, 17,971.

Expenditure from State Funds in 1917.—Cape, £1,154,360; Natal, £265,168; Transvaal, £1,281,789; Orange Free State, £468,572; total, £3,169,889.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, W. J. Viljoen, M.A., Ph.D.

Supt. of Education, Natal, H. R. Dukes.

Director of Education, Transvaal, J. E. Adamson, M.A.

Director of Education, Orange Free State, C. F. Schmidt, B.A.

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the four years ended March 31, 1919, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1916–1917	18,408,615	17,845,377
1917–1918	19,657,597	18,959,198
1918–1919	21,911,029	21,322,142

DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1919, was £166,367,766, composed as follows:—

Rate.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
	£	£
3%	54,104,946	...
3½%	26,548,711	2,335,790
3¾%	3,000,000	...
4%	35,507,872	1,055,480
4¼%	...	72,200
4½%	12,470,165	4,956,500
5%	20,405,787	5,910,448
	£152,037,481	£14,330,888

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Prior to the passing of the Provincial Relations Act the four Provincial Administrations (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State) received no revenues beyond the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act (April 1, 1913) certain revenues were transferred and assigned to the various provinces, and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Cape Province receives an additional amount equal to one-half the expenditure by local bodies; Natal and Orange Free State Provinces receive additional grants of £100,000 each; and Natal receives a special grant in lieu of trading and liquor licences payable to local authorities.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the three years ended March 31, 1918, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies.	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1915–16	1,134,566	2,049,627	3,184,193	3,365,533
1916–17	1,423,767	2,345,517	3,769,284	3,708,684
1917–18	2,093,754	3,028,424	5,122,178	4,255,018

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 1919.

Capital and Reserve	£9,420,000
Liabilities	128,049,000
Liabilities to Public	120,327,000
Notes in Circulation	8,219,000
Bills under Discount	30,411,000
Advances	51,245,000
Deposits	100,245,000
Liquid Assets	118,529,000
Liquid Liabilities	113,003,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The exports in 1919 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	185,740,104 lb.	£17,886,713
Mohair	16,942,021 lb.	1,654,235
Hides	19,586,819 lb.	1,068,053
Skins	51,719,933 lb.	3,903,596
Ostrich Feathers	104,611 lb.	1,646,014
Mealies	246,265,197 lb.	1,145,408
Fruit, fresh	145,048 box	59,265
Wattle Bark	140,406,846 lb.	602,184

Production of Crops, 1918–19.*

Crop.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat* ...1,000 lb.	323,734	2,154	65,504	87,342
Oats* ..... ,,	151,813	2,059	17,995	31,583
Barley* ... ,,	44,172	120	3,029	2,073
Maize ..... ,,	77,580	220,746	823,398	612,394
Kafir Corn ,,	6,464	9,737	51,955	38,702
Rye ..... ,,	...	...	...	...
Peas & Beans ,,	...	...	...	...
Potatoes ,,	51,695	20,548	76,753	56,717
Sweet do. ,,	...	...	...	...
Onions ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... ,,	4,776	614	8,122	671
Tea, Green Leaf ,,	...	5,744	...	...
Sugar .....tons	...	145,318	...	...

* Excluding Native Locations, Reserves, &c.

Agricultural Statistics, 1918.

Province.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Total Area of Farms.
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.
Cape	3,152,209	591,040	121,569
Natal	1,106'618	25,180	8,709
Transvaal ...	3,012,844	218,141	31,124
O.F.S.	2,814,893	79,823	29,250

Live Stock, 1919.*

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Cattle ...	1,631,084	729,994	1,554,938	1,659,472
Horses ...	279,371	54,372	105,199	256,196
Sheep ...	15,403,460	1,258,490	3,244,840	8,584,710
Goats ...	4,825,850	306,480	447,700	262,240
Pigs	307,879	68,040	182,484	165,604
Mules ...	55,254	4,208	6,911	14,777
Asses ...	321,157	36,071	103,741	37,647
Ostriches.	273,490	1,900	2,820	3,860

* Excluding Native Locations, Reserves, &c

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of oversea supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1915-16 was £40,434,882 sterling; 1916-17, £49,457,414; and 1917-18, £60,806,910. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the war may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making; starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c. As indicating the production during 1916-17 of certain specified industries, the following figures may be of interest:—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1917-18.

Industry.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Woolwasheries—		
Wool scoured	44,994,202 lb.	--
Received for scouring	—	170,771
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	903,078
Wattle bark used.....	5,267 tons	30,288
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made.....	—	84,468
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	4,772,461 lb.	35,661
Lard produced	446,616 lb.	—
lbs. of pigs used	10,720,295 lb.	—
Value of pigs used ...	—	234,757
Butter and Cheese Factories—		£
Butter Produced	12,014,229 lb.	926,498
Butter-fat used	13,627,756 lb.	665,405
Cheese produced	4,277,227 lb.	219,909
Milk used	4,938,322 gals.	172,105
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	200,850 tons	3,215,808
Imported wheat treated	83,753 ,,	1,833,244
Maize treated	413,538 ,,	2,850,538
Other grain treated..	8,261 ,,	75,493
Printing Works—		
Value of articles manufactured	—	2,321,645
Value of materials used	—	799,839
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	8,441,495 lb.	420,937
Cigars and cheroots made	12,480,664	36,318
Cigarettes made	1,160,052,190	940,134
South African leaf used	12,389,696 lb.	306,271
Imported leaf used...	371,909 lb.	97,863
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoens, &c., made		907,860
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons, trollies, Cape carts, farm carts, &c.) made	—	413,673
Soap Factories—		
Output of soap	25,210 tons	1,127,245
Glycerine produced...	590 ,,	35,224
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles ...	12,403 tons	892,623
Paraffin wax used ...	11,292 ,,	516,187
Stearine used..... ...	1,052 ,,	86,199
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout..	6,605,699 gall.	986,421
Clothing Factories—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	213,178
Total value of materials used	—	97,480
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, and Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced.....	--	1,331,851
Total value of materials used	—	792,132
Bakeries—		
Bread	79,527 tons	2,245,115
Biscuits	3,051 ,,	255,043
Cakes	4,682 ,,	430,580
Total value of materials used	—	2,192,234

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth.

At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1919 was :—

	£		£
Gold	35,390,609	Lime	
Diamonds	11,237,778	Silver	224,248
Coal	3,416,244	Salt	
Copper	234,445	Asbestos	66,426
Tin	277,925	Soda	753

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows :—

Gold.

1918	18,252,000 fine oz.	£35,759,003
1919		35,390,609

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1919, Transvaal, was 23,755 whites and 174,952 coloured. Of these, 23,391 whites and 188,320 coloured were working in the Transvaal in January, 1918.

Diamonds.

1912		£10,061,489
1913		11,389,807
1914		5,487,194
1915		399,810
1916	2,346,330 carats	5,728,391
1917	2,902,416 ,,	7,713,810
1918	2,537,360 ,,	7,114,867
1919	2,592,099 ,,	11,237,778

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1919 : Transvaal, 6,043 whites, 12,150 coloured ; Cape, 5,101 whites, 24,987 coloured ; O.F.S., 857 whites, 6,203 coloured : a total of 12,001 whites and 43,340 coloured.

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1919.

Transvaal	6,622,313	tons	£1,694,131
Cape	4,759	,,	3,750
O.F.S.	838,059	,,	231,332
Natal	2,801,004	,,	1,487,031
Totals	10,266,135	,,	£3,416,244

The labour employed in coal mining in 1919 was : Natal, 709 whites, 14,048 coloured ; Transvaal, 885 whites, 15,239 coloured ; Cape, 8 whites, 85 coloured ; O.F.S., 154 whites, 2,217 coloured ; a total of 1,753 whites and 31,589 coloured.

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £224,248, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

4,610 tons of matte and concentrates, valued at £216,789, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 276 tons of matte and ore, valued at £17,656, from the Cape. The figures for 1918 are 5,206 tons (£273,483) and 1,669 tons (£68,662) respectively.

Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1,598 tons of tin concentrates, valued at £272,918, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 32 tons, valued at £5,007, from the Cape. The Union figures for 1919 are 1,630 tons, valued at £277,925

Other Minerals.

The value of the Union's production for 1918 of other base minerals, such as asbestos, lime, graphite, magnesite, lead, flint, &c., was £373,964, and of miscellaneous products, such as bricks, cement, coke, tar, &c., £130,187, compared with £298,011 and £909,467 respectively for 1917.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1915-1919 (exclusive of specie) was as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1915	31,810,717	16,664,991	48,475,708
1916	40,399,945	23,759,191	64,159,136
1917	36,476,238	28,494,299	64,970,537
1918	49,487,168	32,949,237	82,436,405
1919	50,791,205	52,098,752	102,889,957

Imports.	1918.	1919.
	£	£
Apparel	2,948,324	3,118,241
Arms and Ammunition	322,965	267,551
Bags	1,348,322	1,329,696
Cotton Manufactures	12,835,732	6,050,896
Drugs and Chemicals	1,254,223	1,067,316
Electrical Wire and Fittings	374,969	963,379
Food and Drink	4,722,118	4,851,859
Furniture	422,597	462,805
Glycerine	423,882	137,601
Haberdashery	1,406,774	1,209,260
Hardware	1,137,692	2,242,950
Hats and Caps	413,505	382,221
Implements : Agricultural	495,155	765,992
Iron and Steel	1,348,627	2,119,947
Leather Manufactures	1,807,048	1,763,950
Machinery	1,661,772	2,469,994
Oils	1,437,613	1,782,437
Tobacco	111,285	159,401
Wax (Candle)	530,207	346,139
Wood and Timber	1,063,282	1,247,180
Woollen Manufactures	1,452,076	977,101

Exports.	1918.	1919.
	£	£
Asbestos	58,063	86,944
Bark Wattle	412,107	602,182
Buchu Leaves	16,948	37,130
Coal	1,033,064	928,772
Copper	347,250	315,160
Diamonds	7,063,043	11,546,768
Dynamite	156,603	82,894
Feathers, Ostrich	88,628	1,646,014
Fish	176,588	229,163
Fodder	29,405	15,555

Exports—*contd.*	1918.	1919.
	£	£
Fruit	112,047	214,643
Gold	*	*
Hides and Skins	2,288,465	4,971,649
Mohair	1,641,889	1,654,235
Oil: Whale	62,316	52,093
Sugar	70,166	430,603
Tin Ore	245,067	145,077
Tobacco	159,210	137,326
Wines	112,613	106,349
Wool	9,689,630	17,885,713

49·9 per cent. of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1918.

Imports from U.K. (1919) £21,237,996
Exports to U.K. (1918) 15,791,354

Imports from	1918.		1919.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	25,662,276	54·1	21,237,996	45·5
Australia	1,176,444	2·6	1,613,405	3·4
India	3,353,114	7·1	2,553,543	5·5
Canada	941,621	2·0	1,818,267	4·0
Other British Possessions	1,624,358	3·3	1,750,021	3·7
Total British Possessions	7,095,537	14·8	7,735,237	16·6
Total — British Empire	32,757,813	69·1	28,973,233	62·0
Foreign Countries				
Germany	19,480	...	29,896	0·1
United States	6,575,136	13·9	11,278,421	24·1
Belgium	4,342	...	21,438	0·1
Sweden	969,585	2·0	856,780	1·8
Holland	365,016	0·7	200,490	0·4
Brazil	786,804	1·7	634,792	1·4
France	472,815	1·0	613,649	1·3
Other Foreign Countries	5,446,398	11·6	4,104,096	8·8
Total Foreign Countries	14,639,576	30·9	17,739,562	38·0
Total Imports	47,397,389	100·0	46,712,795	100·0

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on the Jan. 1st, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1919, was 9,542 miles (comprising Cape 4,254, Orange Free State 1,342, Transvaal 2,650, and Natal 1,302), of which 8,982 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 560 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1919, amounted to £94,331,365. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1919, were £15,282,279 and the net loss, after payment of interest, £896,267. Working expenditure (excluding renewals) amounted to £10,239,275, or 67·0 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £9,379,659, or 65·5 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year.

Posts and Telegraphs.—At the end of 1919 there were in the Union 2,665 post and telegraph offices open. 113,251,801 inland letters and cards, 66,952,997 newspapers, books, and circulars were received and despatched in 1916, and 7,230,935 telegrams were received and despatched in 1919. The number of money orders issued during the year 1919 was 413,607, while 417,279 were paid; 3,288,645 postal orders were issued, and 2,929,539 paid. The revenue of the post and telegraph department was £2,227,783, and the expenditure £2,317,543; the revenue of the telegraph and telephone service being £950,683, and the expenditure £950,193; 12,842 miles of telegraph line, carrying 43,938 miles of wire, were open, and 7,591 miles of telegraph-telephone wire. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on Dec. 31, 1919, was 301,979, the amount to their credit being £7,049,108.

Shipping.—In 1919, 3,199 vessels (7,660,000 net tons) entered and 3,170 vessels (7,625,000 net tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows:—

Chairman, Hon. Henry Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Sir Thomas Hyslop, The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik.

Secretary, G. W. Pilkington.

Chief Officers.

Gen. Manager, Johannesburg, Sir W. W. Hoy, C.B.
Asst. do., Johannesburg, W. H. Barrett.
Assistant do., Bloemfontein, J. R. More, M.Inst.C.E.
Assistant do., Cape Town, H. Salmon.

* Particulars of the export of gold are not at present available.

Engineer-in-Chief, Johannesburg, A. M. Tippett, M.I.C.E.
Chief Mech. Engineer, Pretoria, D. A. Hendrie.
Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.
Chief Railway Storekeeper, Johannesburg, R. B. Gettliffe.
Catering Manager, Johannesburg, A. H. Simmons.

South-West Protectorate.

Administrator, Sir Edmond H. L. Gorges, K.C.M.G.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies approximately between 17° 18′–29° 10′ S. lat. and 11° 40′–21° E. long., having an estimated area of 322,000 square miles, and a population of about 120,000. Parallel with the coast is a range of mountains (Omatako, 7,510 feet; Nubeb, 4,265 feet; Onyati, 6,697 feet; Awas, 8,147 feet); Schansberg, 7,647 feet, which form the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau, the eastern edge of which merges into the *Kalahari Desert*. The northern and southern boundaries are the Cunene and Orange Rivers, but with these exceptions and the Great Fish River (500 miles) there are no streams of importance in the country.

In 1920, Professor E. H. L. Schwartz, F.G.S., (Professor of Geology at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown), propounded a scheme for the irrigation of Ovamboland and the Kalahari (300,000 sq. miles) by the construction of a weir on the Cunene River to irrigate Ovamboland, and on the Chobe (a tributary of the Zambesi), the water of the Chobe being diverted into Lake Ngami and to a proposed lake Makarikari in the Kalahari. If the scheme were to be adopted it is claimed that the present arid wastes would become green and fertile.

The northern district is known as *Ovamboland*, the central part as *Damaraland* (or *Hereroland*), and the southern portion as *Great Namaqualand*.

In accordance with a census taken on January 1, 1913, the white population was 14,830, and the native population (excluding Ovamboland and the Caprivi Zipfel) was 78,810. The number of natives in the areas excluded has been estimated to be between 150,000 and 200,000. The principal native races in the Protectorate are Hottentots, Bushmen, Bergdamaras, Hereros, Ovambos, and Bastards. The inhabitants are principally Animists.

Administration.—The administration of the Protectorate has been vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa under a mandate issued under the Treaty of Peace with Germany. Arrangements have yet to be made giving full effect to the mandate, which was accepted by the Union Parliament at the Session Extraordinary held in September, 1919.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the principal industries. The exports (valued at £3,515,142 in 1913) include live stock, guano, horns, hides, wool, meat, ostrich feathers, copper, ore, lead, marble, and diamonds; the imports (£2,171,230 in 1913) include foodstuffs, textiles, metal, and hardware. The railways, prior to occupation by the Union Forces, were divided as follows:—(1) The Otavi line, extending from Swakopmund to Tsumeb, with branches from Ongnati to Karibib and Otavi to Grootfontein (421 miles). (2) The State (Northern) railways, extending from Swakopmund *vid* Jakalswater to Karibib and Windhuk (240 miles). (3) The North and South Railway, extending from Windhuk to Keetmanshoop (314 miles). (4) The Southern Railway, extending from Luderitzbuch to Keetmanshoop, with a branch from Seeheim to Kalkfontein (365 miles). These railways, together with the line from Prieska to Kalkfontein (316 miles), connecting the S.W. African railways with the Union system, are now controlled and worked by the South African Railways Administration. The line from Prieska to Kalkfontein was constructed in connexion with the recent military operations.

The railway system in the Protectorate, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises:—

3 feet 6 inches Standard Gauge (968 miles).

	Miles.
Main Line, Nakop (Union border) to Karibib	657
" " Karibib to Swakopmond	114
Branch Line, Seeheim to Luderitzbucht	197

From Swakopmond the line extends to Walvis Bay (20 miles), a Union port now serving the Northern portion of the Protectorate.

2 feet Narrow Gauge (317 miles).

	Miles.
Main Line, Karibib to Tsumeb	250
Branch Line, Otavi to Grootfontein	57
" " Kranzberg to Onguati	10

The Rehoboth Line (Rehoboth Station to Rehoboth, 8 miles), is now being worked by horse-trolley; the Outjo Line (22 miles from Otjiwarongo (incomplete) and the Kalkfeld Iron Line are not in use.

The line Rossing to Karibib, *vid* Jakalswater, has been uplifted.

Privately owned lines (99 miles).

	Miles.
Kolmanskop—Bogenfels	74
Araudis—Khan Mine	7
Karibib, Marble Co.	8
Otavi Mining Co.	10

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhuk (white population, 1917, 2,050), other inland towns being Karibib, Otyimbingue, Tsumeb, Okahandja, Omaruru, Grootfontein, Usakos, Warmbad, Keetmanshoop (white population, 1917, 900), Gibeon and Bethany. The ports are Swakopmund (white population, 1917, 650), Luderitz Bay (white population, 1917, 750) and Sandwich Harbour.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, PRETORIA.
SEAT OF THE LEGISLATURE, CAPE TOWN.

The following cities had a *white population* exceeding 10,000 at the Census of 1911 and of 1918:—

City.	Pop. 1911.	Pop. 1918.
Johannesburg (*T.*)	119,953	137,873
Durban (*N.*)	31,783	48,475
Cape Town (*C.*)	29,863	98,725
Pretoria (*T.*)	29,618	41,781
Port Elizabeth (*C.*)	18,190	23,341
Germiston (*T.*)	15,579	15,752
Maritzburg (*N.*)	14,737	18,529
Bloemfontein (*O.F.S.*)	14,720	15,752
Kimberley (*C.*)	13,598	17,226
Krugersdorp (*T.*)	13,132	13,729
East London (*C.*)	12,279	17,696
Boksburg (*C.*)	11,529	11,950

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16°25′ to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles	Pop., 1911.
The Colony.....	208,661	1,553,630
East Griqualand	6,602	249,088
Tembuland	3,339	236,086
Transkei	2,504	188,895
Walfisch Bay, &c.	430	3,076
Pondoland	3,906	234,637
Bechuanaland	51,524	99,553
Cape Province	276,966	2,564,965

Of the coloured population (1,982,588 in 1911), 19,763 were Malays, and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots. Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas. Of these 954 403 were males and 1,028,185 females. Of the Europeau population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50.031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments. The 1918 Census was of Europeans only, and the returns show, males 311,312, females 307,513, total 618,825.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1914	62,091	35,688	11,623
1915	59,344	37,961	11,069
1916	57,658	40,509	11,344
1917	55,529	41,023	11,814
1918	55,870	88,024	11,514
1919	47,770	45,784	14,227

Religion. — In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians—479,825 Dutch Churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland and Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12 234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians; Muhammadans 24,189, Jews 16,744; "of no religion" 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

Education.—The Province is divided into 121 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues to supplement local contributions, which, in the case of Public Schools controlled by School Boards, amount to about one-fourth of the total expenditure, and are derived principally from school fees payable by the parents.

Aided Schools, Dec. 31, 1918, 4,794: enrolment 267,374 attendance 234,267. There are 121,910 European pupils and 149,985 non-European pupils. There are 9,627 teachers. Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for 1913-14, £853,448; 1914-15, £919,485; 1915-16, £917,856; 1916-17, £976,294; 1917-18, £1,166,059; 1918-19, £1,435,385.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 18,466 in-patients were treated during 1917, and there were 95,682 out-patient attendances at Government-Aided Hospitals and 70,275 out-patient attendances at Government Chronic Sick Hospitals, making the total out-patient attendances for 1917, 165,957. There is no recognised system of poor law relief, but 1,303 persons received indoor relief during the year 1917.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 126 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 78 Village Management Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Executive Committee, C. R. Arnold; Daniel Retief; Hon. W. Ross; C. J. Langenhoven.

Prov. Sec., C. L. W. Mansergh, I.S.O. £1,100

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1911), white and coloured, 67,170 (with suburbs, 149,461).

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,290 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,424 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

Population.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1911.
Europeans	97,109	98,114
Indians and Asiatics ...	100,918	133,439
Natives	910,727	962,490
Total	1,108,754	1,194,043

Census, 1918 (whites only) 121,931 (62,745 males, 59,186 females).

In 1918 the European births registered numbered 2,924, the deaths 1,577, and the marriages 1,041. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 3 Government high schools, 2 preparatory schools, 188 primary schools for white children, 1 art school, 1 agricultural and trades school, There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 46 Asiatic schools, 331 native schools, and 21 coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.
Executive Committee, F. C. Hollander, J. Dyson, J. McAuslin, J. P. Whyte.
Provincial Secretary, John M. Hershensohnn.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 34,645 in 1918.

In Durban (population, 1913, 74,160), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,426 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1911 showed a population of 1,686,212, of whom 971,555 were males and 714,657 females; the population comprised 420,562 Europeans or whites, 1,219,845 natives, and 45,805 other coloured races. In 1918 there were 19,797 births (15,977 European), 22,687 deaths (8,122 European), and 6,867 marriages (4,498 European).

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1911 are:—

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,634
Anglican	89,805	51,355
Presbyterian	24,739	6,670
Methodists	27,938	92,969
Roman Catholics	22,312	6,439
Lutherans	6,618	101,271
Other Christians	13,801	24,253
Jews	25,892	...
Hindus, &c.	89	13,672
No Religion	2,460	943,616

Education.—There were 997 schools for white children in 1918, with a total enrolment of 95,230 and an average attendance of 83,820, and 3 normal colleges. There were also 325 native schools, 1 Asiatic school, and 20 coloured schools, with 26,256 pupils.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 36 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. A. G. Robertson.
Executive Committee, B. D. G. Pienaar, H. J. Lamb, G. Hartog, J. F. Ludorf,
Provincial Secretary, D. E. van Velden.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1912, 48,609 (white 29,660, coloured 18,949). Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Aapies, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1912 was 237,220 (white 120,411, coloured 116,809).

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *vid* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last three censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678	...	...

In 1911, of the whites, 94,488 were males and 80,701 females; and of the coloured races, 183,030 were males and 169,955 females.

Religion.—In 1911 the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church numbered 175,311: Wesleyans, 88,857; Anglicans, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; and "No Religion," 173,336 (173,192 natives).

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1918 there were 875 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 36,908 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Sir Cornelius Hermanus Wessels.
Executive Committee, D. J. de Villiers, General F. J. W. J. Hattingh, A. A. Cilliers, D. J. Malan.
Provincial Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 26,929 (14,760 whites, 12,169 coloured) in 1912. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *vid* Capetown, 19 days.

Egypt and the Sudan.

(British Protectorate.)

Egyptian Districts and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. 1907.	Population. 1917.
Lower Egypt (Masr el Bahri).			
Governorates (Muhâfzas):—			
Cairo	42	646,830	790,939
Alexandria	19	332,246	444,617
Damietta	11	29,354	30,984
Ismailîa and Port Said	3	61,332	91,090
Suez	3	18,347	30,996
Provinces (Mudiriás):—			
Beheîra (Damanhûr)	1,725	789,532	892,246
Daqahlîa (Mansûra)	1,018	883,074	986,643
Gharbîa (Tanta)	2,436	1,484,814	1,659,313
Menufîa (Shebîn el Kôm)	609	971,016	1,072,636
Qaliubîa (Benha)	358	434,575	528,581
Sharqîa (Zagazig)	1,323	886,346	955,497
Upper Egypt (El Said).			
Provinces (Mudiriás):—			
Assiût (Assiût)	772	880,684	981,197
Aswân (Aswân)	169	234,602	253,340
Beni Suêf (Beni Suêf)	413	372,412	452,893
Fayûm (Medînet el Fayûm)	671	441,583	507,617
Girga (Sohâg)	579	797,940	863,234
Giza (Giza)	397	467,726	524,352
Minia (Minia)	759	656,371	763,922
Qena (Qena)	656	779,726	840,317
Frontier Districts.			
Provinces (Mudiriás):—			
Eastern Desert	11,200	35,136	37,040
Sinai		43,719	5,430
Western Desert		40,483	5,371
Libyan and Arabian Deserts	340,000	100,000	...
Total	363,181	11,387,359	12,718,255

Races and Religions.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellah* = ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the seventh century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,897 in the total of the Census of 1917. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,210 Sudanese and Berbarin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley, between Aswân and Wadi Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,796 were Turks, 56,735 Greeks, 40,108 Italians, 24,356 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,976 other Europeans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,745 Muhammadans, 1,026,115 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—Egypt occupies the north-eastern corner of the African continent, between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast, N. of Sollûm (long. 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15′ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea.

Coast.—The Mediterranean coast of Egypt is flat and sandy, except to the westward of Alexandria, where low rocky cliffs in places approach the sea. Along the Red Sea coast a sloping sandy and gravelly plain mostly intervenes between the mountains and the sea, but the mountains rise generally to great heights at only a short distance inland, while in certain places, notably in the Gulfs of Suez and Aquaba, they approach so closely to the sea that their feet are washed by its waters. Coral reefs are conspicuous almost everywhere along the Red Sea coast, and there are numerous outlying shoals. Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qosseir and Ha'aib on the Red Sea.

The Nile Valley.—The principal feature of Egypt is the Nile Valley, where the river runs through cliffs, which, with the exception of a stretch of granite in the neighbourhood of Aswan, are chiefly of sandstone from Wadi Halfa to near Esna, while further north from Luxor to Cairo limestone predominates. The valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over ten miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about thirteen feet. The water of the Nile is carried in artificial canals for the purpose of irrigation, only the surplus being allowed to flow into the sea. The great dam at Aswan serves to impound some of the waters of the river in the early and more rapid part of its falling stage, so that they may be released during the summer to mitigate the deficiency which would otherwise occur at the lowest stages. Smaller barrages have been built at Esna, Assiut, and at the head of Delta to control the supply of water into the great canals. West of the river, about 60 miles south of Cairo, is the fertile province of Fayum, with an area of about 500 square miles. This province, which is separated from the river by a narrow strip of desert, is watered by a great canal over 100 miles long called the Bahr Yusef, which takes its water from the river at Deirut.

The Libyan Desert.—Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the vast limestone plateau of the Libyan Desert. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long.

The Eastern Desert of Egypt.—The country between the Nile and the Red Sea, known as the Eastern or Arabian Desert of Egypt, though likewise on the whole a very waterless region, presents a marked contrast to the Libyan Desert. Instead of being a vast monotonous plateau like the country on the other side of the river, the Eastern Desert presents a great diversity of physiographical features, the most marked one being the great back-bone of high and rugged mountains, mostly of igneous and metamorphic rocks, which extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. The principal peaks of the Egyptian portion of this mountain chain are (from N. to S.) *Gebels* (Mounts) Gharib 5,760 feet, Abu Dokhan 5,450 feet,

Sheyib 7,150 feet, Hamata 6,490 feet, Faraid 4,480 feet, Gerf 4,650 feet, Shendib 6,271 feet, and Elba 4,680 feet. Flanking the mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The mountain-axis being much nearer to the Red Sea than to the Nile, the slopes of the eastern side are as a rule much steeper than those facing westwards, and the sedimentary flanking-plateaux are absent for long distances along the Red Sea coast. Wells and springs are more frequent in the south parts of the Eastern Desert than in the north, owing to the southern tracts approaching more closely to the tropical rain-zone. The roads through the Eastern Desert follow as a rule the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of the wandering Arabs who form the scanty population of the region. The breeding of fast-trotting camels is carried on chiefly by the Bisharin tribes who inherit the south parts of the Eastern Desert, especially in the neighbourhood of Gebels, Gerf and Elba. The Eastern Desert is the source of most of the limited mineral wealth of Egypt; petroleum is worked at Jemsa and Hurgada, on the coast of the Gulf of Suez, and phosphates are mined on a considerable scale in the neighbourhood of Safaga and Qosseir, while at a few spots gold and emeralds have been extracted, though as a rule with very little commercial success. Peridots are mined at St. John's or Zeberged Island (in the Red Sea, lat. 23° 36′ N.).

The Sinai Peninsula.—The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy like that of Egypt. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih; in some parts this scarp rises to over 5,000 feet above the sea-level. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains, intersected by deep ravines. The highest peaks of these mountains, such as *Gebels* (Mounts) Katherina, 8,680 feet, Um Shomer, 8,530 feet, Eth Thebt, 8,030 feet, are higher than any of those in Egypt proper. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points. The mineral wealth of Sinai is not great, but manganese-ore is mined on a considerable scale in the mountains east of Abu Zenima, and oil has been struck in borings on the Sinai side of the Gulf of Suez, though not as yet in payable quantities.

GOVERNMENT.

From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. From 1802 1804 French troops occupied the country, with the ostensible object of suppressing the Mamelukes and restoring the authority of the Sultan, and after their evacuation of the country, *Mohammed Ali*, who was appointed governor in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of Feb. 13, 1841. Mohammed Ali was succeeded before his death by his son *Ibrahim* (1848), whose nephew *Abbás I.* ruled from 1848-1854. During the reign of *Said* (1854-1863), a son of Mohammed Ali, the concession for the Suez Canal was obtained, and his successor *Ismail* (1863-1879), a son of Ibrahim, was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of KHEDIVE, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vali*, or Governor. In the early years of Ismail's reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. The wild extravagance of Ismail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879-1892) to succeed him.

Dual Control.—By a Khedivial decree of November 10, 1879, two Comptrollers-General were appointed for the reorganisation of the administration and re-establishment of financial equilibrium, Major Evelyn Baring being the British and M. de Blignières the French representatives. The Dual Control governed Egypt for two years, and a series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arábi *Pasha*). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive.

British Occupation.—The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (January 18, 1883), and a British financial adviser was appointed in place of the

Comptroller-General. In January, 1884, Sir Evelyn Baring (who had previously served as Comptroller-General) was appointed Consul-General for the United Kingdom, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. This revolt led to the temporary abandonment of the territory now known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son *Abbas II.*, who was deposed in 1914. Sir Evelyn Baring (created Earl of Cromer) resigned the post of British Agent and Consul-General in 1907, and was succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst, upon whose death (1911) the post was filled by the appointment of Viscount Kitchener.

British Protectorate.—In 1914 Egypt was a semi-independent tributary State of the Ottoman Empire, occupied by British troops. At the outbreak of the Great War the Khedive, Abbas II., who was absent from the country, declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed, Hussein Kamil *Pasha* being appointed in his stead. On November 18, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan. Sultan Hussein Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Sultan. In September, 1919, a Commission (under the Presidency of Lord Milner) conducted an investigation into the affairs of Egypt, with a view to reporting on the introduction of fuller measures of self-government and of reforms in the judicial system. During the closing months of 1919 symptoms of the unrest, which had pervaded the world in consequence of the Great War, evinced themselves in Egypt, and serious rioting occurred in Cairo and Alexandria. On November 19, 1919, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, the British High Commissioner, issued a proclamation defining the aims of the British Government.*

Sultan of Egypt.

His Highness FUAD I., G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad), Sultan of Egypt; *born* March 26, 1868; *succeeded his brother* October 9, 1917; *married* May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Sabri *Pasha*.

Brothers of the Sultan.

H.H. Prince Ibrahim Hilmi; *born* 1860.
H.H. Prince Mahmoud Hamdi; *born* 1863.

British High Commissioner.

High Commissioner for Egypt, His Excellency Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (October, 1919) £7,600

THE EXECUTIVE.

There is a Council of Ministers, appointed by the Sultan, with a President, who acts as Prime Minister. The various Ministers prepare drafts of administrative decrees, which are submitted to the Council. When approved and signed by the Sultan these decrees become law.

The British High Commissioner has a seat in the Council of Ministers; the British financial adviser attends the meetings of the Council, but has no vote.

Council of Ministers

(May 20, 1920).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Tewfik Nessim *Pasha*.
Minister of Finance, Mahmoud Fakri *Pasha*.
Minister of Public Works, War and Marine, Muhammed Shafik *Pasha*.
Minister of Communications, Ahmed Ziver *Pasha*.
Minister of Waqfs (Pious Foundations), Hussein Darwiche *Bey*.
Minister of Education, Mohammad Tewfik Rifaat *Pasha*.
Minister of Justice, Ahmed Zulfikar *Pasha*.
Minister of Agriculture, Yusef Soliman *Bey*.

The Ministries.

FINANCE.

Financial Adviser, (vacant).
Under Secretary of State, E. M. Dowson, C.B.E.
Assistant do., F. T. Dallin.
Controller-General of Administration, W. B. Trelawny.
Financial Secretary, L. G. Roussin, C.M.G.
Inspector-General, Henry Higgs, C.B.
Legal Adviser, W. G. Hayter, C.B.E.
Disputed Claims Officer, Sir W. G. Hayter, K.B.E.
Director-General State Domains, H. M. Anthony.
Director-General, Customs, T. C. Macaulay, M.C.
Director-General, Coast Guards and Fisheries, G. F. G. Purvis *Bey*.
Director-General Direct Taxes, R. V. Wild, O.B.E.
Surveyor-General, L. F. B. Weldon, M.C.
Military Administrator, Frontier Districts, Brig.-Gen. G. G. A. Hunter, C.B., C.M.G.

* The policy of Great Britain in Egypt is to preserve the autonomy of that country under British protection, and to develop the system of self-government under an Egyptian ruler. The object of Great Britain is to defend Egypt against all external danger and interference by any foreign Power, and at the same time to establish a constitutional system wherein—under British guidance as far as may be necessary—the Sultan and his Ministers and the elected representatives of the people may, in their several spheres, and in an increasing degree, co-operate in the management of Egyptian affairs.

INTERIOR.

Adviser, Brig.-Gen. Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Under Secretary of State, Abdel Fattah Yehia *Pasha*.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Miralai C. H. Whittingham *Bey*, C.M.G.
Commandants of Police, T. W. Russell *Bey* (*Cairo*); C. Garvice *Bey* (*Alexandria*).
Director-General, Department of Public Health, Dr. T. Fergusson Lees.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Adviser, Sir Murdoch Macdonald, K.C.M.G.
Under Secretary of State, P. M. Tottenham (*Irrigation*).
Secretary-General, Mahmoud Sâmi *Bey*.
Antiquities Service, Pierre Lacau (*Director-General*).
Inspectors-General, Irrigation Service, A. M. Adamson (*Lower Egypt*); P. R. Boxwell (*Upper Egypt*).

EDUCATION.

Adviser, R. S. Patterson.
Under Secretary of State, Ismail Hassanein *Pasha*.
Director, Sultaniya Library, Ahmed Sadek *Bey*.
Director, School of Law, F. P. Walton.
Director, School of Medicine, Col. O. W. Richards, C.M.G.
Director-General, Agricultural and Technical Education, S. H. Wells.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Adviser, Brig.-Gen. Sir G. B. Macauley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Under Secretaries of State, Lt-Col. J. S. Liddell, R.E.; Mahomed Efflatoum *Pasha*.

JUSTICE.

Adviser, Maurice Sheldon Amos.
Under Secretary of State, Abdel Fatah Yehia *Pasha*.

AGRICULTURE.

Under Secretary of State, John Langley, C.B.E.
Inspector-General, A. T. McKillop.

WAR.

Under Secretary of State, Sayed Aly *Pasha*.
Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Maj.-Gen. Sir L. O. F. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G.

WAQFS (PIOUS FOUNDATIONS).

Under Secretary of State, Mohammed Zaghlul *Pasha*.

THE LEGISLATURE.

By the Organic Law of 1883 were created (1) a *Legislative Council* of 30 members, and (2) a *General Assembly* consisting of the Legislative Council, the Ministers of State, and 46 members elected by the people. These bodies were mainly consultative (except in respect of the imposition of new direct, personal, or land, taxes, on which questions the General Assembly's vote was decisive), the legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers. By a Law of July, 1913, these two bodies were merged into one called the Legislative Assembly, consisting of (*a*) the Ministers as *ex-officio* members, (*b*) 66 elected members, and (*c*) 17 members nominated by the Government, 15 of these to represent certain minorities. The elected members are chosen in each district by the electors-delegate, each of whom represents 50 electors on the principle of mandate and recall. Their term of office is for 6 years, but a third of both nominated and elected members retire biennially. The Assembly can initiate legislation and must be consulted on laws initiated by the Government, as also on public loans and important modifications of the railway and irrigation systems. The Government is not bound by the resolutions of the Assembly, although the legislative procedure laid down ensures that the Government shall act in full knowledge of the views of the Assembly. The Assembly has a right of veto only on questions of new direct, personal or land taxation.

THE JUDICATURE.

Justice is administered under four distinct systems, all except the Consular Courts being supervised by the Ministry of Justice, to which a British judicial adviser is attached. The systems are (1) *Mehkemas*, or Courts of the *Qâdis*, who are chosen from the students of Azhar University and administer Muhammadan Law following the Hanafite Rite. (2) *Native Tribunals*, containing Egyptian and foreign judges, and dealing with criminal charges against natives, and with civil cases in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects. (3) *Mixed Tribunals*, founded in 1876 to deal principally with civil actions between foreigners of different nationality and between foreigners and natives. (4) *Consular Courts* (of the 15 powers possessing rights to them by treaty) with criminal jurisdiction over foreigners, and judging civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality.

Mehkemas.

Sheikh-el-Azhar, Mohamed Abu El Fadle.
Grand Mufti, Mohamed Ismail el Bardici.

Native Tribunals.

President of the Court of Appeal, Ahmed Talaat *Pasha*.
Vice-President, John Hope Percival.
Procureur-Général, Mohamed Ibrahim Bey.

Mixed Tribunals.

President of the Court of Appeal, M. de Sanza Larcher.
Vice-President, M. Francis Laloe.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhâfzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamûr*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

DEFENCE.

The *British Forces* in Egypt and Palestine since the outbreak of the Great War have undergone many changes, and until the situation in the East has been cleared up its ultimate strength cannot be determined. The Commander-in-Chief in Egypt is Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (the High Commissioner); the G.O.C., Egyptian Exp. Force, is Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O.

Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the

ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £E20, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army. The Sirdar is appointed by the Sultan with the consent of the British Government.

Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Major-Gen. Sir L. O. F. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Chief Staff Officer and Adjutant-General, Col. L. K. Smith, D.S.O.

Peace Effective.

Troops.	Officers.		Men.
	British.	Egyptian.	
Staff	12	9	95
Cavalry	2	14	319
Mounted Infantry	3	15	429
Mounted Machine Gun Co.	1	3	133
Artillery	7	45	1,203
Camel Corps	7	24	924
Infantry	47	386	12,147
E. & W. Arab Corps	16	66	2,487
Equatorial Battalion	10	18	856
Bahr el Ghazal Territorials	2	6	282
Transport	4	12	126
Medical Corps	18	74	445
Veterinary Depts.	5	11	110
Mil. Works Dept.	7	33	956
Mech. Transport	4	5	154
Supplies Dept.	5	33	268
Recruiting Dept.	3	44	45
Ordnance Services	5	26	517
Schools, Band, &c.	17	43	455
Total	175	857	21,951

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 262 officers, 376 constables, and 5,103 men (443 Europeans), the latter 342 officers and 5,261 men. There are also 54,422 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

EDUCATION.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools; some of these are under native management, and the rest are partly under the direct control of the Ministry of Education and partly under its inspection for grants-in-aid. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1920 there were 134 *Elementary Schools* (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with about 18,300 pupils, and about 3,270 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 201,386 pupils; there were also 42,864 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 7 government *Secondary Schools* with 2,525 pupils and 34 Secondary Schools under inspection for grants-in-aid with 4,588 pupils; other Secondary Schools (about 30) had 1,645 pupils in 1920. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University, under entirely Egyptian management, was founded in 1908 at Cairo. Proposals are under consideration for the establishment of a State University and for the generalising of education among the masses of the people.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the 7 years 1914–15 to 1920–1 (Budget estimates for 1920–1) are stated as follows in £E. (£E1 = £1 0s. 3¼*d.* English or £E0·975 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£E	£E
1914–15	15,389,124	16,857,783
1915–16	17,759,418	16,594,666
1916–17	19,927,274	17,240,606
1917–18	23,166,074	22,496,948
1918–19	22,900,000	23,250,000
1919–20	27,300,000	28,850,000
1920–21	40,271,000	40,271,000

The Accounts of 1918–19 and the Budget of 1919–20:—

REVENUE.

	1918-19.	1919-20.
Land Tax	£E5,129,093	£E5,097,500
Customs	4,189,168	4,200,000
Tobacco	2,156,523	2,350,000
Other Taxes	483,198	474,500
Railways	6,991,105	6,750,000
Post Office	402,831	375,000
Telegraphs	237,726	200,000
Ports, &c.	91,428	170,000
Justice	1,606,939	1,660,000
Miscellaneous	6,373,278	6,023,000
Deficit	—	1,550,000
Total	£E27,661,289	£E28,850,000

EXPENDITURE.

	1918-19.	1919-20.
Civil List	£E378,455	£E413,465
Government	9,691,474	13,329,204
Railways	3,732,735	5,594,669
Post Office	367,508	382,257
Telegraphs	166,676	199,479
Egyptian Army	1,787,166	1,499,624
British Army	146,250	146,250
Pensions	733,095	733,407
Debt Service	4,595,179	4,605,272
Miscellaneous	15,520	41,373
Special Expenditure	1,770,268	2,905,000
Surplus	4,276,963	—
Total	£E27,661,289	£E28,850,000

DEBT.

The reckless financial administration under *Ismail*, 1863–1879, led to the bankruptcy of the country in 1876, and to a Franco-British investi-

gation and settlement of the national finances. For the protection of the bondholders there was instituted a *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury with considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. By an agreement of April 8, 1904, between Great Britain and France, subsequently ratified by all the Powers, the restrictions which hampered the liberty of the Egyptian Government in financial matters were abolished. Though the *Caisse de la Dette* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund (amounting to £E8,755,436 on April 1, 1918), the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1919 and 1920 :—

Debt.	1919.	1920.
	£	£
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent.	6,288,900	6,098,400
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	55,971,960
Total	93,388,640	93,198,140

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Irrigation.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,100,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only that portion of them which can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,400,000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. King Menа (B.C. 4000, approximately) is said to have been the founder of the first scientific system of using the Nile water for irrigation purposes ; he employed what is known as the *basin* system, which is still used for the irrigation of all the land lying to the south of Deirût in Upper Egypt. By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas varying in size from 5,000 to 50,000 acres and surrounded by banks ; water is admitted to these basins during the flood season (August) to an average depth of 3 feet, and is left on the land for about 40 days ; it is then run off and the seed is sown broadcast on the uncovered land. Since the British occupation the basin systems have been improved and provided with numbers of important masonry works ; they have also been insured against an insufficient flood by the construction of barrages at Esna and Assiût, of which the former was built during 1906–08, and the latter in 1898–1902 ; they are situated in lat. 25° 18′ N. and 27° 12′ N. respectively.

About 1820 Mohammed 'Ali Pasha introduced the system of *perennial* irrigation by digging deep canals in which the water could flow all the year round, by which means it was possible to grow two (or more) crops in one year, and to introduce the cultivation of cotton on a large scale. During his reign the barrages across the Delta were begun, under the direction of Mougel Bey, in 1843 and 1847 respectively, but by 1863 they were found to be unworkable. Since the British occupation they have been restored and greatly improved (1886–91), and a vast storage dam has been constructed at Aswân (lat. 24° 2′ N.) at a cost of £E2,740,000, which was opened on December 10, 1902 ; its height has since been raised so as to increase the capacity of the reservoir thus formed to a total of 85,460,000,000 cubic feet. A barrage has also been built at Zifta in Lower Egypt.

By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works, a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, the total given in the census return of 1917, under the headings of proprietors, tenants and labourers, &c., amounts to 4,012,000 persons employed, representing only 30·5 per cent. of the population. The land is held as to 4,773,050 *feddâns* by 1,662,803 native owners, and as to 5,486,155 *feddâns* by 8,242 Europeans. Of the native landlords 1,044,371 owned up to 1 *feddân*, 476,910 up to 5 *feddâns*, and 141,522 from 5 to 50 *feddâns* (1 *feddân* = 1·038 acres).

The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by which the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile : as the flood decreases, the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands, which are for the most part in Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane, clover, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops. In 1919 Egypt exported 6,708,906 kantars of raw cotton valued at £55,441,901 (against 5,019,689 kantars, £38,034,467, in 1918). In 1919 the quantity taken by the United Kingdom was 3,742,725 kantars (£35,284,139) against 3,528,401 kantars (£26,868,655) in 1918. In August, 1914, the price of this cotton was 8·45*d.* per lb. ; in January, 1918, the price was 31·4*d.* per lb., and in March, 1919, the quotation was 95*d.* per lb.

Agricultural Area.

Description.	Acreage, 1911–1912.	1912 1913.
Total Area of Country	222,398,000	222,398,000
Cultivable Area	7,990,666	8,272,023
Cultivated	5,496,872	5,493,931
Uncultivated	2,493,794	2,778,092
Cropped more than once	2,491,667	2,526,977

Areas Under Chief Food Crops.

Crop.	Acreage. 1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Wheat	1,334,252	1,357,801
Barley	378,613	383,924
Maize and Millet :—		
Autumn	1,765,222	1,774,879
Summer	141,168	151,991
Rice :—		
Autumn	26,396	32,114
Summer	208,654	219,648
Beans	538,532	497,314
Total Chief Food Crops	4,392,837	4,417,971

Produce of Corn Crops
(in Ardebs of 5·44 bushels).

Crop.	1911.	1912.
Wheat	6,882,000	5,606,000
Barley	2,125,000	2,057,000
Maize and Millet	12,320,000	13,361,000

Areas Under Other Crops.

Description.	Acreage. 1911-12.	1912-13.
Cotton	1,790,688	1,792,018
Clover	1,446,600	1,465,553
Sugar Cane	52,030	50,407
Onions	27,448	29,183
Orchards and Market Gardens	29,245	29,264

Yield of Cotton.

Year.	Feddans (1·038 acres).	Kantars (99 lb.).
1913-14	1,723,000	7,684,000
1914-15	1,755,000	6,490,000
1915-16	1,186,000	4,806,000
1916-17	1,656,000	5,111,000
1917-18	1,677,000	6,308,000
1918-19	1,361,000	5,250,000
1919-20	...	...

Live Stock.

Description.	1911.	1918.
Cattle	656,166	516,760
Buffaloes	657,406	571,106
Horses	50,675	30,390
Mules	25,077	14,929
Donkeys	...	583,304

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation is chiefly foreign. In 1919 the value of the principal minerals produced was phosphates, £E156,730; salt, £E56,023; metallic ores, £E76,052; gold ingots, £E30,053; and kerosine, £E17,921.

The following minerals, metals, and precious stones are at present being exploited or developed on a commercial scale :—building stones, clays, gypsum, gold, manganese ores, natron, petroleum, phosphate of lime, peridots, salt, alum, magnesia and ochres. Besides those mentioned above, there are known to exist, in quantities more or less important, copper ores, emeralds, granite, iron ores, nickel ores, ornamental stones and sulphur. Enquiries respecting the geology of Egypt should be addressed to the *Geological Museum*. Applications concerning mining and quarrying and the issue of licences and leases should be made to the *Department of Mines, Dawawin Post Office, Egypt*.

Manufactures.—There are some cotton mills in the Delta for the manufacture of rough calico; whilst in Upper Egypt are sugar, rice, and flour mills, and a certain amount of pottery is made. Cigarette factories centre at Cairo and Alexandria from imported tobacco.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise (the produce or manufacture of Egypt) for the 6 years, 1914–1919, are stated as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£E	£E	£E
1914	21,724,606	24,091,796	45,816,402
1915	19,328,993	27,046,872	46,375,865
1916	30,886,888	37,461,763	68,348,651
1917	31,838,998	41,049,612	72,888,610
1918	51,155,306	46,748,752	97,904,058
1919	47,409,717	75,888,321	123,298,038

In addition to the above figures for 1919 there were re-exports valued at £E4,307,401 against £E1,378,732 in 1918. The adverse balance of £E4,406,554 in 1918 was turned into an excess of exports over imports of £E28,478,604 in 1919.

There is a general import duty of 8 per cent. *ad valorem* on all articles except fuel, timber, cattle and meat, which pay 4 per cent. *ad valorem*; and an export duty of about 1 per cent. all round. The principal articles imported and exported in 1919 were :—

Imports.		Exports.	
Textiles	£E18,845,836	Animals, &c.	£E1,473
Cereals, &c.	2,262,992	Raw Cotton	65,441,901
Metals	3,742,635	Cereals	4,530
Fuel	3,919,594	Cigarettes	1,032,076
Chemicals	3,345,751	Rice	550,590
Tobacco	3,070,744	Onions	424,634
Spirits, &c.	4,251,329	Hides & Skins	1,264,325
Paper, &c.	1,270,839	Cakes	412,477

The exchange was with the principal countries as under in 1919 :—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£E21,840,957	£E40,222,821
India and Aden	2,348,624	587,015
Greece	1,893,105	696,591
Italy	2,512,028	3,499,514
United States	2,889,749	16,714,079
Australasia	1,848,623	1,848,623
Japan	1,729,164	1,729,164
China	1,317,270	1,317,270
France	2,443,154	2,390,541
Spain	265,273	265,273
Switzerland	455,307	455,307

Imports of British Produce and Manufacture (1918) £22,385,038 :—

Cotton Yarn	£183,539	Iron and Steel Manufactures ..	£797,809
do. Manufs.	£3,640,959	Woollen Manufs.	1,023,218
Linen Manufs. ..	142,104	Soap	287,302
Machinery.....	211,220	Paper, all sorts ..	326,459

Exports of Egyptian Produce and Manufactures to the United Kingdom (1918) £54,150,929 :—

Cotton, raw	£44,469,567	Vegetables, raw	£1,089,617
Cotton Seed	6,314,130	Gum, Arabic....	202,349
Eggs	715,170	Wool, unmanuf.	173,839
Tobacco, Manuf.	126,960	Bone Manure ..	56,404

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State system with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1920, was 1,590 miles. 26,212,988 passengers and 4,820,702 tons of merchandise were carried during 1917–8, the net receipts being £E1,910,874. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oases of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 818 miles of light railways exploited by public companies. By the completion of a swing bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantara (March, 1918) there is now direct railway communication from Cairo to Palestine.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez; the majority of the Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca now travel by it. The principal port is Alexandria, where 726 vessels (1,330,702 tons) entered and 735 vessels (1,362,431 tons) cleared in 1919. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1919 to 316 vessels entered and 316 cleared, the remainder being dealt with *viâ* Suez.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1919 2,501 post offices and stations, dealing with a total inland correspondence of 60,936,000 (including letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c.), and a total foreign correspondence of 30,177,000. There were on December 31, 1918, 4,612 miles of telegraphs, with 18,930 miles of wire, over which 2,155,443 messages were transmitted during 1918.

A system of rural savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in each district by the *sarráf* (village tax-collector).

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1920, £23,192,000[1]).

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), having cost 743,260,929 francs to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9·14 metres (30 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 16 hours 13 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Directors, Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G. (*Vice-President of the Company*); Sir Fredk. Green, K.B.E.; T. Harrison Hughes; Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Oswald Sanderson; Sir E. Wyldbore-Smith; Sir Owen E. Phillips, G.C.M.G.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., H. T. Anstruther; Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G. (and one vacancy).

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr. and in 1919 145,092,560 fr.

The present rate of transit dues is 8 fr. 25c. per ton, and 5 fr. 75 c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1915 amounted to 120 fr. on the ordinary 500 fr. shares, and 97·915 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance. In 1919, the dividends were 191·877 fr. and 168·597 fr., respectively.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1914, with the percentage of British vessels :—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1914	4,802	19,419,495	66·5
1915	3,708	15,266,155	76·3
1916	3,110	12,325,347	79·6
1917	2,353	8,368,918	73·6
1918	2,522	9,251,601	79·5
1919	3,986	16,013,802	70·9

TOWNS.

Cairo, the capital, stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalili, the Hamzâwi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA, founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "*Seven Wonders of the World." It now contains two palaces of the Sultan's, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. The principal towns (with their population in 1917) are as follows:—

	LOWER EGYPT.		
CAIRO	790,939	Shebîn el Kôm	24,604
Alexandria	444,617	Suez	30,996
Tanta	74,195	Rosetta	21,950
Port Said	75,192	Zifta	18,299
Mehalla el Kubra	38,128	Mataria	20,498
Mansûra	49,238	Samanûd	14,245
Damanhûr	47,867	Belbeis	21,653
Zagazig	41,741	Ismailia	15,507
Damietta	30,984	Salhia	7,582
Menûf	24,253		
	UPPER EGYPT.		
Asziût	51,431	Qena	22,958
Medînet el Fayûm	44,400	Girga	21,542
Minia	34,945	Edfu	13,550
Luxor	15,439	Esna	17,326
Akhmîm	26,023	Sohâg	20,760
Beni Suef	31,986	Aswân	11,293
Mallawi	24,963		

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Red, with 3 white crescents (with convex sides to flagstaff), each with a 5-pointed white star between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Field Marshall Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919).

Minister Plenipotentiary (Cairo), Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. £900

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J.K. Watson, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. .....

1st Sec., E. J. Hope Vere .....

3rd Secs., Hon. John Cecil; G. Vereker

Hon. Attachés, J. Gordon; Sir C. Markham, Bt. .....

Commercial Agent, E. H. Mulock .....

Oriental Secretary (vacant) .....

Archivist, A. R. Craig ..... £300 to 400

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Cairo—Consul, A. D. Alban, O.B.E. .....

„ *Vice-Consul*, E. Gout .....

Birket es Sab—Cons. Agent, A. W. Murdock .....

Mansûra—Cons. Agent, F. T. Murdock

Zagazig—Vice-Consul, G. Diacono .....

Alexandria — Consul-General, D. A. Cameron, C.M.G. .....

„ *Vice-Consul*, C. A. Were .....

Tanta—Cons. Agent, E. Erba .....

Port Said—Consul, F. G. Freeman .....

„ *Vice-Consul*, ...

Suez—Vice-Consul, W. A. Fox Strangways .....

* The *Seven Wonders of the World* are generally enumerated as follows:—
The Pyramids.
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
The Tomb of Mausolus.
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Colossus of Rhodes.
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

Weights and Measures.

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their English equivalents, are as follows:—

Length—
Dira Baladi (used for piece goods) = 22·83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) = 29·53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land) = 11·65 feet

Area—
1 Qirat = 209·3 sq. yards
1 Feddân (=24 qirats) = 1·038 acres

Capacity—
1 Kêla = ·454 bushel
1 Ardeb (=12 kêlas) = 5·444 bushels

Weight—
1 Rotl = ·99 lb.
1 Oke = 2·75 lb.
1 Qantar (=100 rotls) = 99·05 lb.

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb.; an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes*, of barley = 120 *kilogrammes*, of beans = 155 *kilogrammes*, of maize = 140 *kilogrammes*, of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes*, of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes*. A *bale* of steam-pressed cotton = 7·75 *Qantars*, of hydraulically-pressed = 8·5 *Qantars*; 3 bales of steam-pressed cotton = 1 ton 85 lb.; an *ardeb* of cotton-seed = 270 *rotls* = 267 lb., 8·5 *ardebs* of cotton-seed = 1 ton.

Currency.

The Egyptian monetary system prescribed by the Law of October, 1916, is on a gold monometallic basis, the unit being the Egyptian pound of 100 piastres, or 1,000 milliemes, weighing 8·5000 grams, 0·875 fine, or 7·4375 grams of fine gold.

The Legal tender qualities of the coins are: Gold—the Egyptian pound and 50 piastre pieces full legal tender. Silver—pieces of 20, 10, 5 and 2 piastres up to a sum of 200 piastres. Nickel—pieces of 10, 5, 2 and 1 milliemes up to a sum of 10 piastres. Bronze—pieces of ½ millieme up to 10 piastres.

The respective values of the new Egyptian coins are designated thereon in both Arabic and English characters.

The pound sterling is also legal tender in Egypt at the fixed rate of 97·5 piastres. The 20-franc piece and equivalent coins of the Latin Union circulate at the fixed rate of 77·15 piastres. The gold circulation consists almost entirely of British sovereigns, the Egyptian pound and the other legal tender gold coins being comparatively rare; the British sovereign is, therefore, the real basis of the monetary system, and the foreign exchanges, expressed in piastres, are based, not on the Egyptian pound of 100 piastres, but on the British sovereign of 97½ piastres.

The National Bank of Egypt issues notes for (£E.) 100, 50, 10, 5 and 1, and (piastres) 50 and 25; and the Government Currency Notes for (piastres) 10 and 5.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit 6 days, or by P. & O. Mail *vid* Brindisi, 5 days.

The Sudan.

Total Area 1,014,600 English Square Miles. Estimated Population 3,400,000.

Provinces and Capitals.	Approximate Area (English Sq. Miles).	Governors (*Mudirs*).
North:—		
Berber (El Damer)	97,100	C. P. Browne, O.B.E.
Dongola (Merowé)	124,300	Col. Sir H. W. Jackson, K.B.E., C.B.
Halfa (Halfa)	112,300	S. A. Tippetts.
Red Sea (Port Sudan)	27,800	Col. C. E. Wilson, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Centre:—		
Blue Nile (Wad Medani)	12,000	G. E. Iles, O.B.E.
Khartum (Khartum)	5,000	A. J. C. Huddleston, O.B.E.
White Nile (El Dueim)	14,700	E. N. Corbyn.
East:—		
Kassala (Kassala)	46,000	C. E. Lyall, O.B.E.
Sennar (Singa)	38,700	Lt.-Col. A. Cameron.
West:—		
Darfur (Fasher)	145,400	Lt.-Col. R. V. Savile, C.B.E.
Kordofan (El Obeid)	119,000	J. W. Sagar.
South:—		
Bahr-el-Ghazal (Wau)	114,100	(vacant.)
Mongalla (Mongalla)	63,800	V. R. Woodland.
Nuba Mountains (Talodi)	34,000	Major C. S. Northcote.
Upper Nile (Malakal)	36,000	K. C. P. Struve, O.B.E.
Sobat-Pibor (Military District)	24,400	...

The inhabitants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes and the Nubians, but the Negroes are generally pagans. Before 1884 the population was believed to be between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000, but by 1898 they had been reduced to about 1,500,000 by war, repression, and disease.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza, 2° 19′ N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15′ E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30′ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,400 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west the French Congo.

Northern Region.—The greater portion of the region between 16° N. and 22° N. consists of the Nubian Desert on the east and the Libyan Desert on the west, divided by the fertile valley of the Nile, which is nowhere of great width. The Nubian Desert is bounded on the south by the rivers Atbara and Gash, the latter of which looses its annual flood in a fertile delta north of the town of Kassala. It is traversed from south to north by the continuation of the Abyssinian highlands, which constitutes the Nile-Red Sea water parting, and forms a series of parallel rocky ranges rising to a height of 5,000 feet, the lower slopes and valleys of which are clothed in vegetation and comparatively well watered. The maritime plain lying between these mountains and the Red Sea is covered with low bush, and at *Tokar* the Baraka (a mountain torrent) waters sufficient of it to produce excellent cotton.

The Central Region, between 16° N. and 10° N., contains on the east the so-called "Island of Meroë," the ancient seat of civilization in the Sudan, situated between the Atbara and the Blue Nile rivers. It is now almost uninhabited save for the natives who visit it to raise a precarious crop after the annual rains. The districts bordering on the upper reaches of the Blue Nile are covered with forests of large trees.

Southern Region.—From 10° N. to the southern boundaries are extensive tracts of

cultivable lands enclosed by a semi-circle of forests and swamps, through which a multitude of streams flow into the main river.

Darfur is mainly an elevated plateau about 3,000 feet above sea level, with occasional summits in the Jebel Marra and Jebel Medob of 6,000 feet, with summer torrents in the *khors*, which flood much of the southern districts and vanish in the winter. The *Lado enclave*, which had been leased to Leopold II., King of the Belgians, reverted at his death to the Anglo-Egyptian administration, and now forms part of Mongalla. The total area of the *enclave* is estimated at 15,000 sq. miles, with a Negro population of about 250,000. The *Gambela enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post.

Hydrography.—The Nile basin covers a total area of nearly 1,100 000 sq. miles, and while part of the basin lies in Abyssinia and Eritrea, its course from the Central African Lakes to the Mediterranean is within the British Protectorates of Uganda and Central Africa, and the Egyptian and Sudanese dominions. The main stream issues from the Victoria Nyanza at the Ripon Falls and flows through Lake Choga, whence it diverges to the Albert Nyanza and enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province of the Sudan, as the *Bahr el Jebel*. At Lake No the stream effects a confluence with the *Bahr el Ghazal*, from the south-west, and further east with the *Sobat*, from the south-western highlands of Abyssinia. From the junction with the Bahr el Ghazal the stream is known as the Bahr el Abiad, or *White Nile*. At Khartum, 535 miles above the Sobat confluence, the river is reinforced by the Bahr el Azrak, or *Blue Nile*, from the south-east, and near El Damer, 200 miles further north, by a confluence with the *Atbara*, from Abyssinia. Thence the river flows north-west to Abu Hamed, and makes a great south-westerly bend, across the Nubian Desert, before resuming its northward course through the Dongolas to the northern frontier at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the Nile has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. From the Ripon Falls (on the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta (on the Mediterranean) the length of the waterway is stated to be 3,475 miles. Between Khartum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan. The sixth occurs at the Shabluka Gorge, below Khartum; the fifth below Berber, at El Solimanieh; the fourth in the Nubian bend, between Monastir and Merowé; the third between New Dongola and the 20° N. lat.; the second ends just above Wadi Halfa; the first (in Upper Egypt) has been greatly diminished in vehemence by the construction of the dam and locks at Assuan.

GOVERNMENT.

The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The Civil and Criminal Codes are based on those of India and Egypt. The boundaries correspond in general with the territory obtained by conquest from the indigenous tribes by the armies of Mohammed Ali, the first Khedive of Egypt, and of his successors up to Ismail Pasha, between 1820 and 1875. At one time the authority of the Khedive extended along the western shore of the Red Sea as far as the Somali coast, but these outlying portions were gradually given up, and in 1884 the Mahdist rebellion, culminating in the fall of Khartum and the death of General Gordon on Jan. 26, 1885, compelled the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the whole of the Sudan, with the exception of Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea, which were held as frontier posts. An invasion of Egypt by the Mahdist hordes under Wad El Nejumi was defeated at the battle of Toski on Aug. 3, 1889, but from 1885, until the final overthrow of Mahdism in the campaign of 1896–98, the country was entirely under the oppressive rule of the Dervishes, and suffered a set-back from which it will take many years to recover the population decreasing from about 9,000.000 to less than 2 000,000 through famine and the spread of disease due to misgovernment. Mohammed Ahmed, the original Madhi, died a natural death on June 22, 1885, but was succeeded by the Khalifa Abdu lahi, who ruled until his final overthrow by the Anglo-Egyptian army at the battle of Omdurman on Sept. 2, 1898. He escaped from the battle and remained at large until he, and most of his remaining Emirs, were killed at the battle of Gedid on Nov. 24, 1898. After the reconquest of the Sudan a treaty, signed on Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britain, defined the boundary between Egypt and the Sudan, and provides for its administration. The British and Egyptian flags fly together and the territory is administered by a Governor-General appointed by Egypt with the consent of the British Government. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt and duties on imports *via* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The import and export of slaves is prohibited.

Central Administration.

Governor-General, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir L. O. F. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*).
Private Sec., Maj. M. J. Wheatley, O.B.E.
Mil. Sec., Lt.-Col. C. A. Barker, O.B.E.
Civil Sec., Lt.-Col. R. M. Feilden, C.B.E.
Sudan Agent (Cairo), R. E. More, O.B.E.
Director of Intelligence (Khartoum), Capt. C. A. Willis, O.B.E.
Legal Secretary (Minister of Justice), W. Sterry, C.B.E.
Advocate-General, N. G. Davidson.
Chief Justice, R. H. Dun.
Financial Secretary, Col. Sir E. E. Bernard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Asst. do.,
Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, H. P. Hewins, O.B.E.
Director of Customs, C. H. Armbruster, O.B.E.
Director of Education, J. W. Crowfoot, C.B.E.
Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Maj. R. G. Archibald, D.S.O., M.B.
Director of Medical Dept., E. S. Crespin, M.D., C.B.E.
General Manager of Railways and Steamers, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy do., Lt.-Col. W. E. Longfield.
Director of Surveys, Lt.-Col. H. D. Pearson, D.S.O., R.E.
Director of Public Works, R. Burnett.
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.
Asst. do., Maj. J. A. F. Mair, M.C.
Director of Veterinary Dept., Lt.-Col. J. J. B. Tapley, D.S.O.
Director of Agriculture, R. Hewison, O.B.E.
Chief Inspector, Repression of Slavery, F. J. L. Atterbury.
Director of Lands, Hugh Fraser, O.B.E.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (*mudirias*) under governors (*mudirs*), subdivided into *mamurias*, or districts. The governors (*see* p. 669) are all British. In some provinces there are High Court or Provincial Judges; in others the Governor acts as Provincial Judge. District Judges have been appointed in many instances, and where no appointments have been made the Provincial Inspectors and District Officers act in their stead.

DEFENCE.

Several regiments of the Egyptian Army (*see* Egypt) are stationed in the Sudan, which forms an excellent recruiting ground, and the *Sirdar* (Commander-in-Chief) is Governor-General of the Sudan. A detached body of the British army of occupation in Egypt is quartered at Khartum, under the command of the Sirdar. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*jehadia*) are under provincial administration.

EDUCATION.

In addition to *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) there are 6 *primary schools* at Khartum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, El Obeid, Suakim and Atbara, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,000 pupils; a *secondary school* at Khartum (Gordon College), and a *training college* (also at Gordon College); and *technical* or *trade schools* at Khartum and Omdurman. The central authority is the Education Department.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan for the seven years 1913–1919 are stated as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1913	£E1,654,150	£E1,614,007
1914	1,543,550	1,531,350
1915	1,495,230	1,463,940
1916	1,857,860	1,745,530
1917	2,195,360	1,901,940
1918	2,774,690	2,336,315
1919	2,992,793	2,720,513

The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services. The deficits of the early years were met by a contribution from the Egyptian exchequer, the total sum so paid by Egypt from 1901–1911 amounting to £3,435,000. In addition, nearly £5,000,000 has been advanced by Egypt for public works in the Sudan.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—In 1918 the area under cultivation was about 2,700,000 acres, of which (approximately) 8½ per cent. was rain cultivation, 13 per cent. naturally flooded, and 5 per cent. irrigated by artificial means. The area artificially irrigated is being extended (*a*) by pumping installations and (*b*) by gravitation canals. The basin system (*see* Egypt, *Irrigation*) is used in the Dongola *mudiria*. The chief rain crop is *dura* (African millet), which forms the staple food of the Sudanese. Wheat, barley, dates, lentils, beans, onions and melons are also grown, and groundnuts and sesame are also produced for oil, and an excellent quality of cotton in rapidly increasing quantities, the high prices being a great inducement to the cultivators. The forests of the south-west and south contain valuable timber, and gum is derived from the forests of Kordofan and the valley of the Blue Nile, the Sudan being the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic; rubber is obtained from the Southern Provinces. The *Live Stock* includes camels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and asses; and wild (and semi-wild) ostrich in Kordofan. The cattle trade is increasing in importance annually; cattle are easily raised and the quality of the stock is improving under the supervision of the Veterinary Department.

Minerals.—Gold was once worked extensively from mines on the Red Sea littoral; in modern times these ancient workings have been reopened from time to time with varying success. Lignite, iron and copper are known to exist, and the last two are worked by natives in the Bahr el Ghazal Province.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The principal exports are gum, ivory obtained by elephant hunters, cattle, sheep, sesame, dates, cotton and cotton seed, hides and skins. The principal imports are cotton goods, machinery and metals, coal, food-stuffs, tobacco

and spirits. The total trade for the eight years 1912-1919 is stated as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1912	£E1,967,429	£E1,373,119	£E3,340,548
1913	2,109,476	1,185,186	3,294,662
1914	1,891,494	1,020,260	2,911,754
1915	1,704,250	1,577,991	3,282,241
1916	2,661,468	2,288,403	4,949,871
1917	3,102,117	3,490,565	6,592,682
1918	4,024,582	3,923,771	7,948,353
1919	4,805,745	2,740,759	7,546,504

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways, &c.—In 1915 about 1,500 miles of railways were open for traffic. The Sudan Railway reached Khartum in 1899 ; a line from Atbara to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin, and a branch to the Halfa-Khartum line from Abu Hamed to Kareima to tap the Dongola Province, were opened in 1906. A bridge has been constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartum, and runs to El Obeid, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hillet Abbas. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. South of Khartum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys.

Telegraphs.—All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,353 miles in 1920. There are 65 stationary and 11 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 11 wireless telegraphy offices.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, KHARTUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive government buildings. Population about 23,000. Opposite Khartum, on the Blue Nile is Khartum North (16,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (60,000), the former Madhist capital. Other towns are Berber, Abu Hamed, Merowé, Dongola, Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, Kamlin, Sennar, Wad Médani, Roseires, Gallabat, Gedaref, El Obeid, El Dueim, El Fasher (Darfur), Kodok, Mongalla, Lado and Rejaf.

The League of the Empire (FOUNDED 1901).

(Associated with the Overseas Club.)

THE League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (*a*) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3 ; (*b*) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1921 the second Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations will be held in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel, has published a series of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard : (1) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference) ; (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools) ; (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. With the co-operation of the Oversea and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of Teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, the League arranging yearly interchange appointments. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901-2. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depôt over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

The League also held a Conference of 300 Oversea Soldier-Teachers in 1919.

Hon. President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.

Chairman, Executive Committee, The Headmaster of Winchester, M. J. Rendall, M.A.

Hon. Treasurer, Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.

Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall, C.B.E.

Address, 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W. 1.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, The Union of South Africa,* and *Egypt and the Sudan* are shown separately. The following list includes the British Dominions and Protectorates which have not yet received "Responsible Government."

ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 250 (exclusive of 40 members and servants of the Eastern Telegraph Co.), with about 35 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 112 being "turned" during 1914, their weight being from 500 to 800 lb. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants.

Commandant, Major H. G. Grant, R.M.L.I.
Surgeon, Surg.-Lt.-Commr. E. Moxon Browne, R.N.
Paymaster, Paym.-Commr. D. E. Smith, R.N.

Imports from U.K. (1917) £3,654
Exports to U.K. (1917) 673
Transit from London, about 14 days.

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1917 of 59,928, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1918 being valued at £107,622. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tomatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1918, £128,564. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1916.	1917.	1918.
Public revenue ...	£90,472	£86,767	£81,049
Expenditure	97,213	105,254	98,237
Public debt	58,209	58,209	69,427
Total imports ...	475,067	483,584	392,386
Total exports ...	332,679	400,152	279,803
Imports from U.K.	41,743	23,317	13,832
Exports to U.K.	44,378	32,098	23,497

Governor, His Excellency Maj. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. £2,000
Chief Justice, Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C. ... 1,000
Colonial Sec., H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. ... 600
Attorney-Gen., F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C., M.A. (and private practice). 400
Receiver-Gen., P. W. D. Armbrister 400
President, Legislative Council, Sir James P. Sands 100
Speaker, House of Assembly, H. G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E. 200
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson 350
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller 500
Commandt. of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner (*actg.*) 400
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, A. K. Solomon (and £85 travelling allowance) 450
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, (Vacant) 800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, *viâ* New York.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The estimated population, Jan. 1, 1920, was 200,368. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of

Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1912, 16,648), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue	£399,969	£347,497	£420,136
Expenditure	456,303	347,817	351,851
Public debt	538,900	530,000	530,000
Total imports	2,285,278	2,986,000	3,893,458
Total exports	2,190,114	2,480,646	3,305,382
Imports from U.K.	617,503	597,571	739,861
Exports to U.K.	512,897	479,346	348,589

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1919, 3,648,289, of which 1,650,526 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. Richard Mackey O'Brien, K.C.M.G. ... £2,500
Priv. Sec. and A.D.C., (vacant) ... 200
Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. F. Jenkins, C.M.G. ... 750
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel.
Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G. ...
Clerk, do., J. B. Howell.
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. ... 250
Clerk, do., C. P. Bowen ... 400
Attorney-General, Hon. C. P. Clarke, K.C. 1,000
Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C.... *and fees* 250
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips, O.B.E. ... 700
Auditor-General, S. S. Phillips ... 500
Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrisson, C.M.G., O.B.E. ... 600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel ... 600
Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Collymore, I.S.O. 500
Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes ... 500
Provost-Marshal, C. J. Winter ... 350
Port Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B. (*and fees*) 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 days.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population of 21,840 (7,443 white, and 14,397 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1911), 2,627.

	1916.	1917.	1918.
Public revenue	£107,955	£100,447	£91,645
Public expenditure	109,652	105,867	90,684
Public debt, Dec. 31	40,000	40,000	40,000
Total Imports	734,799	674,493	692,742
Total Exports	139,825	207,714	119,977
Imports from U.K.	114,587	124,449	75,347
Exports to U.K.	11,162	2,138	2,363

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Gen. Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (1917) £3,300
A.D.C., Capt. C. D. F. Leighton ...
Colonial Secretary & Registrar-General, Hon. W. E. Jackson, C.M.G. ... *and fees* 500
Attorney-General, ... 500
Receiver-General, Hon. A. F. Smith, I.S.O. 500
Chief Justice, His Honour Sir Colin Rees-Davies, K.C. ... 1,000
Assistant Judges, Hon. C. V. Ingham and Hon. A. W. Bluck ... *fees.*
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker ... £400

Naval Officer in Charge, Capt. B. H. Fanshawe, C.B.E., R.N.
C.R.A., Lt.-Col. R. N. Lockhart, D.S.O.
Paymaster, Maj. J. S. Bartrum, R.A.P.D.
S.M.O., Lt.-Col. D. O. Hyde, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 13 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands' India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 227,000, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is

divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
*Revenue	$2,384,553	$2,570,199	$2,852,378
Expenditure ...	1,155,699	1,331,258	1,530,873
Exports	9,223,487	8,735,092	12,462,763
Imports	5,352,746	6,525,925	7,930,583

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

	1918.	1919.
Exports of Leaf Tobacco...	$361,204	$1,904,922
,, Rubber.....	5,744,880	6,699,461
,, Timber	357,443	1,088,955

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, to Melalap in the interior, a distance of about 100 miles, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston on the coast (20 miles). There are wireless stations at Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat, and Tawau.

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

The British North Borneo Company.

Court of Directors.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Vice-President, Edward Dent, Esq..
Vice-Admiral Sir Bouverie F. Clark, K.C.B.
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
G. E. R. Bromley-Martin.
Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

London Office Staff—

37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.

Secretary, Harington G. Forbes.
Under Secretary, C. F. Collins.
Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth (*Administrative*); E. C. R. Stileman (*Financial*).

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency A. C. Pearson, C.M.G.	$17,136
Government Sec., F. W. Fraser	†8,591
Asst. Govt. Sec., vacant	
Judicial Commr., B. A. Platt	†5,857
Commandant, Lt.-Col. C. H. Harington	7,200
Finance Commissioner, C. H. Dunn	7,471
Residents:—	
Sandakan, E. H. Barraut	†7,200
West Coast, Capt. A. B. C. Francis	†7,200
Kudat, G. C. Irving	†5,600
East Coast, W. W. Smith	†5,600
Interior, H. W. L. Bunbury	†7,200
Auditor, B. McEuroe	7,080
Principal Medical Officer, P. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	8,571
Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley, M.A.	†7,200
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark	†7,200

* Exclusive of land sales.
† Exclusive of Duty Allowance.

Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, C. F. Newton Wade	*$5,575
Genl. Manager of Railways, J. W. Watson	8,571
Protector of Labour, R. G. L. Horton	*6,360

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, K.C.M.G., *suc.* May 11, 1906.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the estimated population being 30,000 (1911). The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, except the Chinese quarter which is on land, communication being possible only by boat.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.
British Resident, Brunei, G. E. Cator.
Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Edmund Roberts (*who also acts as Officer-in-Charge*).
Treasurer & Supt. Customs (vacant).

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1918, was estimated at 310,972, of whom 134,670 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 188,929 acres (of which 73,565 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River is the *Kaieteur Falls*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1918 was 25·1, and the death-rate 40·6 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 72 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£2,066,784 in 1918), rum, diamonds, timber, balata, and rice. There are about 13,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 1,804 miles of post-office

* Exclusive of Duty allowance.

telephone wire and 556 of telegraph lines, with 73 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 54,006.

	1915-1916.	1917.	1918.
Public revenue	£669,385	£736,473	£863,625
Public expenditure	642,483	733,689	774,481
Total debt	879,890	992,577	1,076,127
	1916.	1917.	1918.
Total imports	2,471,944	2,905,717	3,394,219
Domestic exports...	3,302,523	3,802,857	2,878,607
Imports from U.K.	951,994	816,569	872,897
Exports to the U.K.	1,116,541	1,856,743	1,416,894

Governor, His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collett, K.C.M.G. £5,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)

Colonial Secretary, C. Clementi, C.M.G. £1,350 to £1,500

Asst. Col. Sec., G. Ball Greene 600

Attorney-Gen., J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D. £1,350 to 1,500

Auditor-Gen., (Vacant) 800

Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden King 800

Government Emigration Agent in India, R. P. Gibbes 1,000

Colonial Treasurer, R. Clifton Grannum... 800

Compt. of Customs, Capt. J. M. Reid 800

Chief Commissory, (Vacant) 650

Comnig. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. W. E. Clark 750

Insp. of Prisons, H. A. Frere 500

Director of Public Works, E. C. Buck 800

Postmaster-General, N. Farrar 700

Electrical Engineer, H. G. Spain 450

Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, J. H. Conyers, M.B., C.M. 1,000

Commr. of Lands & Mines, G. D. Bayley... 800

Harbour Master, F. W. Kirby 500

Solicitor-Gen., (Vacant) 750

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major 1,600

Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,250; Llewellyn C. Dalton, M.A. 1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 7,652 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 40,458—20,374 males and 20,084 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage. There are indications of gold and other minerals. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at $3 per acre, plus cost of survey, which averages about $1·25 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 25c. to 30c. per acre. There are 61 primary schools in the colony, and 3 schools with secondary departments in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1911), 10,478.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Public revenue.....	$676,227	$721,233	$1,065,622
Public expenditure	675,235	670,737	981,816
	1917.	1918.	1919.
Public debt	874,800	874,800	874,800
Total imports	3,565,416	3,565,416	4,695,216
Total exports	3,668,657	3,668,657	4,448,809
Imports from U.K.	...	355,215	405,017
Exports to U.K. ...	...	11,902	667,880

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Eyre Hutson, C.M.G. $9,720

Private Sec., (vacant) 972

Colonal Sec., Lt.-Col. Max Smith *and house* 5,000

Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. L. McKinstry 3,500

Surveyor-General, F. W. Brunton 3,902

Director of Public Works, J. P. Auld 3,645

Executive and Electrical Engineer, Morton Cuthbert 2,400

Prin. Medical Officer, T. W. F. Gann..... 3,500

Supt. of Police, H. J. L. Cavenangh 2,000

Colonial Postmaster, G. S. W. Smith 1,800

Chief Justice, R. B. Roden 6,000

Attorney-General, G. O'D. Walton 3,500

Registrar-General, (vacant) 2,100

Clerk to Councils, H. E. Phillips 2,400

Auditor, M. H. Matthews 2,643

Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon ... 1,800

Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles; transit, 17 days

CAMEROON.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°-12° N. lat. and 8° 48′-19° E. long., and the area is about 295,000 square miles, containing a population estimated at 3,500,000. The coast line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The south-eastern boundary (as re-arranged in 1911) is the confluence of the Sanga with the Congo River; the extreme northern limit is the southern shore of Lake Chad, and the extreme eastern limit (1911) is the Ubangi River. The territory occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. Access was obtained to the Congo and Ubangi

Rivers by the Agadir compensation treaty with France (1911), under which the area of the colony was increased by 102,300 square miles. The Sanaga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sanga and Dscha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports (valued at 23,336,000 marks in 1912) are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory; the imports (34,242,000 marks in 1912) are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions. There were 170 miles of railway open in 1912.

In 1920 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

The *British Sphere* is a wedge-shaped strip, running with the Nigerian border, and containing an area of about 28,000 sq. miles. It is administered by the Nigerian Government, the capital being BUEA, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Ambas Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W., parallels of 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1911) 5,564.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1911) 1,449.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court, H. H. Hutchings (house and fees) £600

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55′—9° 50½′ N. lat. and 79° 42′—81° 53′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1911) was 4,110,367, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1919, in acres, were:—Rice, 710,922; other grain, 159,284; tea, 449,538; coffee, 941; coco-nuts, 1,011,570; rubber, 308,687; cinnamon, 35,083; cocoa, 31,235; and tobacco, 12,246. The live stock in 1919 included 1,598,925 horned cattle, 68,040 sheep, 180,369 goats, 59,290 pigs, and 3,555 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,405,645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 728 miles of railway open, 611 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and the post and telegraph offices numbered 721, there being 7,319 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island. Four of the ten unofficial members are elected, the rest nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1918.	1919.
Public revenue	Rs. 63,933,629	Rs. 70,070,941
Public expenditure	64,944,549	70,843,680
Public debt	104,101,500	103,570,500
Total imports	177,738,683	242,719,690
Total exports	213,133,834	367,057,479
Imports from U.K.	£1,970,679	£33,890,842
Exports to U.K.	11,548,791	154,641,527

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 267,888).

Governor, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. ..... Rs. 105,000
A.D.C., Capt. F. R. Sarsfield de la Cour £300
Priv. Sec., Hon. R. H. Trefusis 300
Commdg. Forces, Col. C. Coffin, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. ..... Rs. 23,480
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. £2,000
Principal Assistant do., John Scott ... 1,000
2nd do., M. A. Young 700
3rd do., C. H. Collins 700
4th do., F. C. Gimson 450
Controller of Revenue, Hon. E. B. Alexander ..... Rs. 18,000
Colonial Auditor, F. G. Morley £700
Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Woods 1,000
Government Agents:—
Western Province, Hon. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G. ..... Rs. 20,250
Central, W. L. Kindersley 18,000
Northern, B. Constantine 18,000
North-West, C. R. Cumberland 18,000
Southern, Hon. R. B. Hellings 20,250
Eastern, R. A. G. Festing £1,000
North Central, F. G. Tyrrell 1,000

Uva, R. N. Thaine £1,100
Sabaragamuwa, G. F. R. Browning ... 1,000
Surveyor-General, W. C. S. Ingles 1,200
Director Pub. Works, Hon T. H. Chapman 1,400
Postmaster-General, F. J. Smith Rs.18,000
Prin. Collector of Customs, Hon. F. Bowes C.M.G. 18,000
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Anton Bertram £2,250
Sen. Puisne Judge, Hon. G. F. M. Ennis 1,400
Puisne Judge, Hon. W. S. Shaw 1,400
Do. do. Hon. T. de Sampayo, K.C. 1,400
Do. do. Hon. G. Schneider, K.C. *(Acting.)* 1,400
District Judge, Colombo, H. A. Loos..... 1,200
Do. do. Kandy, P. E. Pieris 1,200
Do. do. Galle, L. W. C. Schrader ...Rs.18,000
Do. do. Jaffna, G. W. Woodhouse ... 18,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. H. C. Gollan, C.B.E., K.C. £1,450
Solicitor-Gen., T. F. Garvin 1,200
Registrar-General, N. W. Morgappah *(Acting)* 475
Director of Education, A.S. Harrison *(Actg.)* 600
Principal Colonial Medical Officer, Hon. G. J. Rutherford 1,400
Police, H. L. Dowbiggin 1,200
Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton..... 1,200
Manager Railways, G. P. Greene 1,400
Conservator of Forests, H. F. Tomalin, M.I.C.E. 1,200
Director of Irrigation, C. F. S. Baker 1,050
Director of Food Production, Edward Brandis Denham 1,200

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, cocoanut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 17′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1919 was 311,108, of whom about 21 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1919 the wine export was 1,440,800 gals., and that of spirits 141,252 gals., the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 18 members, 6 being official and 12 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 16,052 in 1911; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,262), Limassol (10,302), Famagusta (5 327), Kyrenia (1,726), and Paphos (3,435).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907; and to Evrychou, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt.

	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
Revenue	£498,460	£610,499	£602,927
Expenditure	382,599	494,675	485,406
	1917.	1918.	1919.
Total imports.....	£969,497	£1,013,796	£1,525,427
Total exports.....	792,714	862,026	1,371,580
Imports from U.K.	262,458	319,085	552,626
Exports to U.K....	108,302	232,122	313,861

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Malcolm Stevenson, C.M.G. (1920) *(and duty allowance* £600) £3,000
A.D.C., B. J. Surridge *(acting)* 150
Private Sec. (vacant) 150
Chief Secretary, J. C. D. Fenn 1,000
Chief Assistant Sec. C. H. Hart-Davis £600 to 750
Commissioners, Maj. W. N. Bolton, O.B.E.; Maj. G. C. Bayly; (and one vacancy), £800 to £950; E. E. McDonald; T. J. Greenwood; Capt. A. M. Fleury ...£600 to 800
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring 1,080
Chief Collector of Customs, W. J. Mackay, I.S.O. .....£750 to 900
Registrar-General (vacant) .....£800 to 1,000
Auditor, E. du Boulay ..... 800 to 950
Chief Justice, Stanley Fisher 1,500
Puisne Judge, A. L. C. Stuart 1,200
Presidents of District Courts, J. C. Macaskie; H. C. W. Grimshaw; B. Dickenson; E. D. Vergette; J. C. Howard; C. C. Gerahty £720 to 900
King's Advocate, W. A. Russell 1,200
Chief Commdt. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O. .....£750 to 900
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. F. B. Thompson 750 to 900
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham.....£550 to 650

Island Postmaster, E. Edgington.....£600 to 720
Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan ... 600 to 720
Princ. Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill, I.S.O. £750 to 900
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. Bert Day £800 to 900
Dir. Public Works, H. Simms, M.V.O. 800 to 950

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 6 to 9 days.

DOMINICA. *See* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. *See* KENYA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1916 of 3,220. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part, with the exception of one station situated in a sheltered position on the West Falkland, where a considerable crop of hay is grown. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports are whale-oil and guano, wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the *South Shetlands*; the *South Orkneys* (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later); the *Sandwich Group*; and a part of the mainland of the *Antarctic*, known as *Graham's Land*.

	1917.	1918.
Public revenue	£45,558	£46,365
Expenditure	29,687	26,270
Total imports	1,257,306	939,937
Total exports	1,870,903	2,054,286
Imports from U.K.	681,803	487,787
Exports to U.K.	1,777,487	1,891,409

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency John Middleton, C.M.G. (*and fees*) £1,500
Colonial Secretary, &c., Lt.-Col. T. R. St. Johnston 600
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A. Thompson.....£300 to 400
Chief Justice, The Governor.

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1911), 925.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 25 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *vid* Monte Video.

FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1917) was estimated at 165,991 (91,013 native Fijians, 61,153 East Indian immigrants, 4,824 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Public income	£335,064	£371,189	£415,432
Public expenditure	300,717	342,141	442,128
Public debt	25,315	12,915	4,300
Total imports	992,869	1,166,367	1,060,314
Total exports	3,079,809	1,165,066	1,871,062
Imports from U.K.	57,033	118,104	151,626
Exports to U.K.	3,338	2,805	76,346

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1914), 5,122.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1918), (*and £1,000 as High Comm. of W. Pacific*) £3,000
Private Sec., Capt. R. W. Westmacott.
A.D.C., Capt. H. Garland.
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Charles Simon Davson, K.C., LL.B. (*and £300 as Chief Jud. Commr., W. P.*) 1,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. Thomas Edward Fell, C.M.G. 1,000
Asst. Do., D. R. Stewart 600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. K. Young, K.C. ... 900

Crown Solicitor, T. D. H. Bruce £600
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. G.C. Straphairn 800
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. Dyson Blair 600
Secretary for Native Affairs (vacant) 650
Agent-General of Immigration (vacant) .. 600
Receiver-General (vacant) 700
Commissioner of Works, H. B. Lees 1,000
Registrar of Supreme Court, Registrar-General and Public Trustee, C. G. B. Francis 575
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff, Col. G. S. L. Golding
Auditor, E. H. Morris (*and £50 as Auditor, Western Pacific*) 600
Colonial Postmaster, Hon. H. P. St. Julian 500
Chief Police Magistrate (vacant) 600

Suva is 11,000 miles from London ; transit from London, *viâ* Vancouver, about 30 days ; and *viâ* Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447 ; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James ; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 2, 1911, was 7,700, and that of the Protectorate 138,401. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October ; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form seventy per cent. of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported ; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 92 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Public revenue	£117,977	£133,324	£180,585
Public expenditure	94,519	88,703	143,451
Public debt	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports.....	991,626	1,458,014	1,250,321
Total exports	1,046,504	1,100,210	1,553,521
Imports from U.K.	417,115	537,443	725,508
Exports to U.K. ...	1,558,583	828,357	1,124,674

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1911), 7,700.

Governor, His Excellency Capt. Cecil Hamilton Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O. £3,250
Private Secretary, ... 500
Colonial Secretary, H. Henniker Heaton 1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, S. S. Sawrey-Cookson 1,000
Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn 960
Legal Adviser, E. M. Hoy .....£630 to 800
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools, I. J. T. Turbett .....£630 to 800
Senior Med. Officer, T. F. G. Mayer £1,000 to 1,500
Commissioner of Police, &c., C. Greig £700 to 900
Travelling Commissioners, E. Hopkinson, £960 ; Capt. H. F. Sproston, £880 ; Capt. E. B. Leese, £720 ; Capt. R. H. H. Whitehead, M.C., £600 to £960 ; Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C., £600 to £960.
Colonial Engineer (vacant) 960

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliott, afterwards *Lord Heathfield*, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1919 6,833 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 13,737,959. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The civilian population (Census of April, 1911) was 19,120.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation, there being no executive or legislative council.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Revenue	£125,876	£158,694	£239,397
Expenditure	119,636	133,387	136,432
Imports from U.K.	2,269,443	3,015,800	...
Exports to U.K. ...	51,679	158,983	...

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (and table allowance £500) £4,500
Asst. Military Sec., Capt. S. F. Carrington
G.S.O., Lt.-Col. T. A. Pollok-Morris, O.B.E.

In charge of Administration, Col. J. D. McLachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. S. F. Bussell, R.G.A. (*acting*) .....
Garrison Adjt. & Qr.-Mr., Maj. J. Berrow, O.B.E. .....
Commanding Royal Artillery, Lt.-Col. C. M. Nuttall, D.S.O. .....
Chief Engr., Col. E. H. Bland, C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. H. S. Thurston, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.S.
Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. D. Buller, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Assist. Director of Ordnance, Col. F. J. Angell, C.B.E. .....
Command Paymr., Lt.-Col. R. A. Dobbin
Senior Naval Officer, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Colonial Sec., Maj. C. W. J. Orr..... £1,000
Chief Asst. Sec.; E. P. Griffin, M.B.E. ... 400
Asst. Sec., G. C. du Boulay.....£300 to 360
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood, O.B.E. 600
Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, R.D., R.N.R. 500
Police Magistrate, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton £500 to 600
Government Engineer, J. R. Crook, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. .....£500 to 600
Chief of Police, J. Cochrane 500
Postmaster-General, G. E. Jones ..... 400 to 500
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. 500
Chief Justice, Sir Bartle Frere, K.C., LL.B. 1,000
Attorney-Gen., Capt. M. H. Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N. 800
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe £400 to 500

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3 days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Colony comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14′ E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The total area of the colony and its dependencies is estimated at 80,235 sq. miles. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 857,516; *Ashanti*, 287,814; *Northern Territories*, 357,519; total, 1,503,386, of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Muhammadans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1618, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established by the English and other nations. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabo, Winnebah, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to the Netherlands, and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873–4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal exports in 1919 were: cocoa, £8,278,000; gold and gold dust, £1,403,760; palm kernels, £253,248; and kola nuts, £350,249. The chief imports are textiles, building materials, provisions, kerosine, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist and very malarious, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was 1,670,805 (British 1,404,715), in 1918, 983,994 (British 953,164). 2,600 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Tafo (65 miles), and further developments are being surveyed.

The seat of government is Accra* (population 19,588). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (11,269), Ada (1,572), Elmina (5,079), Sekondi (9,122), Tarkwa (2,426), Kwitta (3,630), Axim (3,285), Kumasi (18,853), Saltpond (3,540), and Winnebah (5,840). The government is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial members.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Total revenue ...	£1,624,124	£1,298,674	£2,601,360
Expenditure	1,424,279	1,309,486	1,781,170
Total imports ...	3,386,480	2,919,915	7,946,981
Total exports ...	6,364,925	5,818,631	10,814,175
Imports from U.K.	1,899,724	1,490,240	6,055,777
Exports to U.K. ..	2,657,528	2,246,806	4,951,110

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, R.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1919) £4,000
(and allowance, £1,000)
Colonial Secretary, A. R. Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,200
Chief Assist. Sec., A. C. Finlay, I.S.O. ... 700
Senior Assistants, H. B. Popham, M.B.E. (and 1 vacancy).....each £500 to 600
Assistant Secs. .....each £400 to 500

* Pronounced A'kráh.

Chief Clerk, F. J. Ribeiro.....£350 to 400
Secy. for Works, C. W. Pettit.....
Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly..... 1,500
Attorney-General, Donald Kingdon..... 1,000
Solicitor-General (vacant)..... 600
Treasurer, H. M. Lewis .....£800 to 1,000
Chief Assist. Treasurer, P. F. Barton£500 to 600
Auditor, W. Bowerley 700
Senior Assist. Treasurers, R. E. Burns; D. B. Hinson; H. Vane Percy each£400 to 500
Lt.-Col. Comdg. G.C. Regt., R. A. de B. Rose, C.M.G., D.S.O. 800
Prin. Medical Officer, ... 1,200
Director of Works, E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E. 1,000
Genl. Manager, Railways., E. W. Cozens-Hardy 1,000
Comptroller of Customs, J. McIntosh Reid .....£700 to 900
Deputy do., J. I. Lauder.....£500 to 600
Commissioners of Provinces, A. J. Philbrick, J. Maxwell, F. W. F. Jackson, Col. Colin Harding..... .....each 700
Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill 800
Sec., Native Affairs, J. T. Furley, O.B.E. ... 700
Insp.-Genl. of Prisons, Capt. C. E. Cookson .....
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling... £600 to 800
Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace ..... 600 to 700
Telegraph Engineer, Maj. J. J. F. O'Shaughnessy .....£600 to 700
Director of Surveys, Lt.-Col. H. A. L. Hall 1,200
Chief Surveyor, R. N. Kilby..... 350
Inspector-Gen. of Police, D. R. A. Bettington .....£700 to 900
Director of Education, D. J. Oman 700
Puisne Judges, S. K. F. Nettleton, W. T. Porter; R. W. H. Wilkinson; Ewen R. Logan .....each 1,000
Director of Geological Survey, A. E. Kitson, C.B.E. 700
Ashanti:—
Chief Commissioner, C. H. Harper, O.B.E. 1,250
Provincial Commissioners, Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew; P. A. H. Pott; G. R. Griffith, each 700
Northern Territories:—
Chief Commissioner, Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O..... 1,250
Provincial Commissioners, Capt. E. H. Hobart; H. M. H. Berkeley; Maj. A. H. C. Walker-Leigh.....each £600 to 700

Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 34′ N. lat. and 113° 52′—114° 30′ E long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyee-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with an estimated population (1919) of 514,600, of whom 501,000 were Chinese. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 13,600.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1918) 14,759,095 tons; (1919) 17,363,741 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1919 there were 576 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 25,786 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1919), 320,080.

	1918.	1919.
Public revenue	$18,705,248	$16,524,975
Public expenditure	16,252,172	17,915,925
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do., do.	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Imports from U.K.....	£3,796,721	£5,129,784
Exports to U.K.	1,450,382	2,698,813

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G. £6,000
A.D.C., Capt. H. S. McGrath 300
Private Sec., Capt. J. E. Warner 300
Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Francis Ventris, C.B. .....

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Claud Severn, C.M.G. £2,000
Treasurer, &c., Hon. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E. 1,500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E. 1,800
Director of Public Works, Hon. W. Chatham, C.M.G. 1,500
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E. 1,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C. 2,400
Puisne Judge, His Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz 1,600
1st Police Magistrate, E. D. C. Wolfe 1,500
Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. T. C. Johnson 1,200
Director of Education, Hon. P. Irying..... 1,500
Crown Solicitor, G. H. Wakeman 1,000
Harbour-Master, &c., Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N. 1,000
Postmaster-General, S. B. C. Ross..... 1,200

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *viâ* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or *viâ* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

JAMAICA,*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 21′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1911, of 831,383; the whites numbered 15,605; coloured, 163,201; blacks, 630,181; East Indians, 17,380; Chinese, 2,111; not specified, 2,905.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 198 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 40,393 (1918). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dyestuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1911) 57,379; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 7,119; Montego Bay, 6,616; and Port Antonio, 7,074. Chief exports (1917): Fruit, £249,029; coffee, £116,976; sugar, £704,050; dye-woods, £159,173; pimento, £71,635; rum, £55,739; cocoa, £117,853; minor products, £732,622.

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Public general revenue ...	£1,154,349	£1,052,485
Expenditure from income.	1,076,237	1,098,409
Public debt	3,811,346	3,797,273
	1916.	1917.
Total imports.....	3,107,004	3,323,865
Total exports	2,821,234	2,479,107

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (1918) £5,000
A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Hon. Robert Trefusis .....
Comdg. Troops, Brig.-General A. R. Gilbert, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Bryan, C.M.G. 1,200
Assist. Colonial Secretary, Sir R. Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O. ..... £600 to 700
Auditor-Gen., Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. 900
Director Public Works, Hon. J. H. W. Park ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Superintending Medical Officer, Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S. ..... £800 to 1,000
Collector-General, Hon. A. H. Miles, C.M.G., I.S.O. ..... £800 to 900
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, B. de S. Bell (*acting*) 600
Director of Agriculture, Hon. H. H. Cousins 850
Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Arthur F. Strachan (*acting*)..... 800
Director of Railways, Maj. Lewis Thomas, O.B.E. ..... £800 to 1,000
Director of Education, Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A. ..... £600 to 700
Treasurer, Hon. C. C. Anderson 600
Postmaster, Ellis Wolfe..... 600
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. Sir A. M. Coll..... 1,600
Puisne Judge, His Honour C. H. Beard 1,000
Judge of Kingston Court, J. F. Cargill £800 to 900
Registrar Supreme Court, H. I. C. Brown, K.C. 600
Attorney-General, Hon. E. St. J. Branch, K.C. 1,000
Crown Solicitor, J. F. Milholland 820
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole ...(*and fees*) 400
Registrar-Gen., Deputy Keeper of Records, and Registrar of Titles, D. Balfour £500 to 600
Government Printer, J. C. Ford..... 500
Protector of Immigrants, C. W. Doorly ... 350
Emigration Agents in India, A. Marsden... 500
R. P. Gibbs .....(*and allowance*) 125

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and *personnel* of the island.

KENYA.

Kenya, formerly "The East Africa Protectorate," includes the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The eastern boundary was defined along the Juba and northeast by an agreement with Italy (1891), and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, and on the south the Portuguese colony of Mozambique.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seyidie, (2) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Nyanza, and (8) Northern Frontier District, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kismayu, Nyeri, Naivasha, Kisumu, and Moyale. Of the provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonisation by Europeans. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped, and not yet included in any administrative district. The population of the Colony has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no accurate census has ever been taken. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

Kenya also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. Witu is regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 300 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions radiating from the main Uganda Railway telegraph system to Taveta, Fort Hall, West Kenia, Archers Post, Southern Masai Reserve, Eldama Ravine, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, Machakos, Kisii and Mumias; also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. Radio-telegraph stations exist at Mombasa and Kismayu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 25,000, of whom 1,200 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are hides and skins, grain, rubber, fibre, and copra; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

Communication with England by Union Castle Line *viâ* Suez Canal.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Revenue	£1,533,783	£1,368,329	£1,548,703
Expenditure	1,197,396	1,490,571	1,570,705
Imports	3,024,123	2,809,681	...
Exports	1,613,853	1,741,939	...

Imports from	1916.	1917.	1918.
U.K.	£1,343,299	£1,111,060	£1,391,251
Exports to U.K.	478,501	1,047,303	1,751,921

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Northey K.C.M.G., C.B. (and £1,000 *duty allowance*) £3,000

A.D.C., Capt. K. Caldwell, R.F.A. 250

Chief Secretary, Sir Charles C. Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G. (and £100 *duty allowance*) 1,000

Asst. do., W. J. Monson (£60 *duty*) ... 775

Chief Native Commr., J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... (£100 *duty*) 1,000

Provincial Commrs., Hon. C. W. Hobley, C.M.G., £860; C. R. W. Lane, £750; W. T. McClellan, C.M.G., £750; F. W. Isaac, £675; H. R. Tate; F. S. F. Traill 575

Chief Justice, Jacob William Barth, C.B.E. (£100 *duty*) 1,000

Commandant, K. A. R., Brig.-Gen. E. Llewellyn, D.S.O. .....

Judges, Thos. Doveton Maxwell (£80 *duty*) £800; G. H. Pickering (£70 *duty*) £700; J. A. Sheridan (£70 *duty*)..... 700

Land Officer, R. B. Wright (£60 *duty*) £600 to 800

Treasurer, H. P. Espie (£70 *duty*) ...£700 to 900

Attorney-Gen., (£90 *duty*) 900

Chief of Customs, F. W. Major, C.M.G., I.S.O. ..... (£60 *duty*) £600 to 800

Principal Medical Officer, A. D. Milne, C.M.G., M.B. .....(£70 *duty*) £700 to 900

Insp. Gen., Police, E. Africa and Uganda, Col. W. F. S. Edwards, C.M.G., D.S.O. £600 to 800

Director of Public Works, W. M. Ross (£70 *duty*) £700 to 900

General Manager, Uganda Railway, S. Couper ..... (£150 *duty*) £1,500 to 1,800

Dir. of Agriculture, A. C. Macdonald, C.B.E. .....£800 to 1,000

Postmaster-Gen., E. Afr. and Uganda, J. Gosling ..... (£60 *duty*) £600 to 800

Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe (£50 *duty*) £500 to 700

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1911 was 127,189. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward Marsh Merewether, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £3,000

Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. C. O. Pearce 300

Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, (vacant) 1,200

First Puisne Judge, His Honour W. P. Michelin..... 800

Second Puisne Judge, (vacant) 700

Colonial Sec., Lt.-Col. Hon. T. R. St. Johnston.....£750 to 900

Asst. do., E. D'A. Tibbits .....400 to 450

Attorney-Gen. (vacant) 700

Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith £480
Postmaster, A. C. K. Tibbits 312
Crown Attor., St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley ... 250
" " *Dominica*, T. C. Lartigue 250
Auditor-Gen., W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O..... 600
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, A. E. Collins, F.I.C., F.C.S. £500 to 600
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Bell, M.B.E. 480
Inspector of Schools, L. Tucker, B.A. £375 to 480

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue	£192,047	£198,019	£240,076
Expenditure	198,157	202,054	220,578
Public debt	259,850	259,450	251,250
Imports	901,779	908,401	...
Exports	1,094,631	912,877	...

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1911 was 32,265, including 13,989 males and 18,276 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., the island has always been more distinctively English. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue	£66,768	£63,528	£70,158
Expenditure	64,398	66,188	70,829
Public debt	116,500	116,100	115,900
Total imports ...	293,858	307,954	...
Total exports	368,378	262,881	...

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1911), 7,910.
President & Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith (*see* Leeward Islands).
Magistrate, R. H. K. Dyett..... £600
Supt. of Public Works, C. K. Stretch 480

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 42′ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Magistrate, O. Nugent.
Manager, Capt. G. Downing.
Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population of about 20.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1911 of 43,303, and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1911) 8,159, is a port of registry, and had 70 vessels of 1.285 tons in 1918.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 12,495. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1911), 912.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1911), 4,075. Cotton is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Public revenue.....	£60,221	£64,491	£80,007
Expenditure.....	61,330	64,081	73,501
Public debt	40,155	38,637	33,002
Imports	296,594	306,309	364,090
Exports	372,515	344,633	425,450

Administrator, Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.
(*and Entertainment Allowance* £150) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, R. B. Skinner £344
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Hon. G. C. Johnson £450 *and fees*
Magistrates: St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley (*and Crown Attorney*) £681; *Nevis*, Hon. F. H. Watkins, I.S.O. £245; *Angt Wa*, S. B. Jones £350
Supt. of Public Works, J. Lanareth Smith ... 510

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee and fruit. The population was estimated at 40,315 on Dec. 31, 1919; included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 7,000, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Public revenue.....	£46,106	£47,259	£56,097
Expenditure	54,040	52,726	52,095
Public debt	35,607	34,787	33,625
	1917.	1918.	1919.
Imports	232,833	205,216	203,360
Exports	223,178	205,305	256,789

Administrator, His Honour R. Walter, C.M.G. (with £100 allowance)..... £990
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, T. E. P. Baynes 375
Treasurer, Hon. R. Sharpe 430
Colonial Engineer, P. Noble, A.M.I.C.E. 625
Registrar, T. Cools-Lartigue 500
Postmaster, V. P. Blanchard 327
Magistrates, A. W. Solomon, £500; R. F. Garraway, £406; H. W. Steele 375
Medical Officers, Hon. H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £480; E. Sutcliffe, £375 (and 3 vacancies) ..... each 375

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 41′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 12,196. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1919 were cotton, £68,951; cotton seed, £5,389; limes and its products £17,473; sugar, £845; papaine, £1,663; animals of all kinds, £2,424. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1911) of 1,534.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue	£12,804	£17,671	£19,336
Expenditure	12,614	12,893	16,014
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
	1917.	1918.	1919.
Total imports	57,632	70,843	59,145
Total exports	63,982	87,012	102,057

Commissioner & Treasurer, C. F. Condell £600
Assist. Treasurer, Jas. B. Bladen 397
Senior Medical Officer, W. G. Heath 375
Magistrate, A. K. Agar..... 437

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1911 was 5,562. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1911), 410.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue	£6,148	£5,070	£14,880
Expenditure	5,774	6,227	8,149
Imports	13,980	17,160	19,709
Exports	8,817	9,046	13,362

Commissioner and Treasurer, Maj. H. W. Peebles. D.S.O..... £375
Medical Officer, J. Y. McFadyen 312

MALAYA.

(1) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Pérak, Sélángor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,623 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 1,036,999. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 46,718; Ipoh (Pk.), 23,978; Taiping (Pk.), 19,556; Kampar (Pk.), 11,604; Seremban (N.S.), 8,667; Klang (Sel.), 7,657; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 6,927.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 1,001 miles of railway, all constructed from revenue, including the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. There is through communication between Penang and Singapore. The West Coast Railway, through Kedah and Perlis, connects with the Southern Siamese Railways and affords direct communication with Bangkok. Eventually, the journey between Bangkok and Penang will take 36 hours by rail instead of 6 days by sea. The East Coast Railway (now under construction), through Pahang and Kelantan, will also connect the Federated Malay States and Siamese railway systems. There are 2,456 miles of road, and 1,695 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula, and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products, but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older products of the country, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper; and it may be mentioned that as recently as 1910 no less than 420 tons of pepper and 9,332 tons of sugar were exported from the Federated Malay States, apart from what was exported from other States of the peninsula. Gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in 1919 amounted to 16,402 oz., compared with 16,875 oz. in 1918, 16,967 oz. in 1917 and 16,161 oz. in 1916.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Federated Malay States over a period of three years:—

	1917. tons.	1918. tons.	1919. tons.
Rubber	80,022	78,389	106,453
Tin and tin ore.....	53,573	50,983	49,364
Copra	21,055	25,489	26,650
Rice and padi	8,708	10,541	2,505
Tapioca	1,712	1,380	1,140
Areca nuts.....	1,213	794	1,168
Gambier.....	395	385	446
Wolfram and scheelite...	761	355	585
Coffee	180	170	103
Pepper	11	10	6
Sugar	17	19	55

The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1918.	1919.
Public revenue	$68,448,862	$72,135,075
Public expenditure ...	45,286,910	70,676,961
Public debt	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total imports	§74,750,746	†119,495,607
Total exports	§223,066,282	†279,652,483
Imports from U.K. ...	£725,036	£1,393,961
Exports to U.K.....	2,143,507	5,237,738

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*).
Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Edward Lewis Brockman, K.C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*), F. S. James, C.M.G. (*acting*) *$26,400
British Residents:
Perak, W. G. Maxwell, C.M.G. 17,400
Selangor, A. H. Lemon, C.M.G. 16,800
Negri Sembilan, J. R. Aldworth 15,600
Pahang, C. W. C. Parr, O.B.E. 15,600
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir Gerald Aubrey Goodman, K.C. 19,200
Judicial Commissioners, P. A. Farrer-Manby; M. H. Whiteley; A. V. Brown; E. C. Watson .....each 14,400
Secretary to High Commissioner, A. S. Haynes .....$9,900 to 11,400
Under Secretary to Government, O. F. Stonor 14,400
Legal Adviser, A. B. Voules 14,400
Director of Public Works, W. E. Kenny 14,400
General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony, C.M.G. 24,000
Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood 14,400
Commr. of Police, W. L. Conlay 14,400
Director of Education, H. W. Firmstone 14,400
Surveyor-General, C. M. Goodyear 14,400
Auditor-Gen., C. B. Mills (*acting*) 14,400
Director of External Audit, G. P. Bradney 12,600
Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin 12,600
Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt ... 14,400
Sen. Warden of Mines, G. D. Lucas..... 14,400
Commr. Trade and Customs, Lt.-Col. W. J. P. Hume; E. Burnside (*acting*) 14,400
Controller of Labour, E. S. Hose 14,400
Asst. Surveyor-General, E. W. Hedgeland 12,000
Principal Medical Officer, C. L. Sansom, C.M.G. 14,400
Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist L. Lewton-Brain 12,600
Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor .....$9,000 to 10,800
Director of Museums and Fisheries, H. C. Robinson .....$7,200 to 8,400
Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace$6,000 to 8,400
Commissioner of Lands, O. Marks 14,400
Official Assignee (vacant) 12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. T. Chapman 12,600

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*vid* Penang).

(2) THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 9,000 square miles and a population (Census, 1911) of 180,412, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital: Johore Bahru, population, 9,359. The rubber estates are important.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue	$9,125,694	$11,052,777
Expenditure.....	5,858,591	8,223,862
Public Debt	*Nil*	*Nil*
Imports	19,473,685	29,524,700
Exports	43,560,700	71,279,930

Sultan, H.H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *born*, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.
General Adviser, H. Marriott, J. F. Owen (*acting*).
Legal Adviser, J. McC. Reay (*acting*).

KEDAH, between 5° 5′ – 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1911 was 245,986, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 38 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue	$5,058,998	$4,941,487
Expenditure	3,785,536	4,089,876
Public Debt	2,720,953	2,720,953

Sultan, H.H. Tunku Abdulhamid, K.C.M.G.
Regent, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim.
British Adviser, M. S. H. McArthur.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq. miles, and the population is 32,740. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1919.	1920.
Revenue	$204,044	$443,442
Expenditure	243,885	277,994
Public Debt.....	495,395	495,394

Raja, H.H. Syed Alwi.
British Adviser, E. W. N. Wyatt (*acting*).

KELANTAN lies between 4° 38′ – 6° 15′ N. and 101° 26′ – 102° 45′ E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 12,000.

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances.
§ Exclusive and † Inclusive of coin and bullion.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue	$955,402	$1,141,444
Expenditure	899,161	1,065,012
Public Debt	3,432,078	2,688,948

Sultan, H.H. Muhammed, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, H. W. Thomson.

. TRENGGANU, between 4° 30′ – 5° 45′ N. and 102° 15′ – 103° 30′ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 6,000 square miles. Population (1911), 154,037. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1919 were dried fish ($1,044,966), tin ore ($828,966), wolfram ($611,670), and copra ($455,322). The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,991 inhabitants.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue	$626,835	$762,455
Expenditure	480,315	756,977
Public Debt	193,126	15,000

Sultan, H.H. Suleiman.
British Adviser, J. L. Humphreys.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24¾ square miles; Comino—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The estimated civil population of the whole group, on April 1, 1918, was 224,323. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1917 (June, July, August and September) was 76·1°. In winter the range is from 50·6° to 58·8°. In 1917–18 the highest temperature in the shade was 93·6°, and the lowest 41·2°.

The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and both arms of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 436, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 9,474 inhabitants in 1916–17. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 168 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 39 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £38,877 in 1917–18; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 71 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The government is administered, as regards Imperial affairs, by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council. Under the Constitution of 1920 there is an elected Legislative Assembly for purely local affairs, which are controlled by a Ministry responsible to the Legislature.

In 1917–18 the Port of Valletta was entered by 457 vessels (tonnage, 563,301).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1918), 24,189.

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Public revenue ...	£463,002	£460,165	£470,976
Expenditure	410,389	462,469	484,726
Imports	3,213,890	3,318,412	—
Exports	558,749	589,552	—
	1916.	1917.	1918.
Imports from U.K.	1,706,631	3,589,369	2,809,373
Exports to U.K....	45,922	45,919	140,078

There is no direct taxation and no Public Debt.

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (table allowance £500)	£4,500
A.M.S., Capt. M. M. T. Gubbins, M.C.	
A.D.Cs., Col. H. Mercer; Maj. W. H. Brooke, O.B.E., M.C.	
Colonial A.D.C., Maj. V. Micallef, R.M.A.	300
A. A. & Q.M.G., Lt.-Col. C. R. U. Savile, D.S.O.	
G.S.O. (vacant)	
D.A.Q.M.G., Major J. B. L. Monteith	

Commg. R.A., Maj.-Gen. W. C. Hunter-Blair, C.B., C.M.G.	£1,095
Chief Engineer (vacant)	748
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. G. Vaudrey, C.M.G., C.B.E.	684
Director of Medical Services,	821
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Lt.-Col. R. B. Tyrrell, O.B.E.	720
Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt., His Honour M. A. Refalo, C.B.E., LL.D. ...	
Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, Wm. C. Fleming Robertson (and duty allowance £300)	1,300
Crown Advocate,	600
Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G.	500
Director of Public Instruction, Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D.	500
Asst. Sec. to Govt., Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G.	450
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Robt. J. Briffa	400
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, L. Benjacar	450
Treasurer & Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber	400
Auditor, J. C. Fisher, O.B.E.	440
Supt. of Posts, Lt.-Col. H. W. Engerer	400
Superintendent of Police, C. W. Duncan..	500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour M. A. Refalo, C.B.E., LL.D....	1,000
Judges, Dr. G. Pullicino ; Dr. A. Parnis ; Dr. S. Micallef ; Dr. G. Agius .....each	600

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vid* Naples about 1,995 ; transit, 3 days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′–57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 33′, and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1911 was 370,393, of whom 257,887 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 209,065 arpents, 168,670 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 20,395 under other crops; the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate ; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1919, amounted to 648,358 tons, of which 76·65 per cent. was British. In 1919 there were 143½ miles of railway (119½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 60 post-offices, 57 telegraph and 42 Government telephone offices in the island, with 665 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 142 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools ; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1918–19 amounted to Rs. 679,649. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1911), 50,060.*

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Public revenue	Rs.13,566,419	Rs.13,192,729
Public expenditure	12,860,379	14,206,494
Public debt	£1,255,590	£1,249,990
Paper circulation	Rs.7,696,250	Rs.8,251,250
	1918.	1919.
Total imports	Rs.42,921,250	Rs.47,037,024
Total exports	55,731,674	127,806,321
Imports from U.K.	7,016,235	11,422,848
Exports to U.K.	21,257,627	96,317,034

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.	Rs.60,000
Commanding Forces, Col. F. K. Fair, C.B., R.E.	
Colonial Sec. (vacant)	Rs. 16,000 to 18,000
Assistant do., Leon Koenig	Rs. 8,000 to 9,000
Procureur & Advocate-General, E. Koenig	Rs. 14,500 to 16,500
Receiver-General, E. A. Grannum, C.M.G.	Rs. 13,000 to 15,000
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, R. Lejeune	Rs. 11,500 to 13,500
Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis	Rs. 10,000 to 12,000
Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.I.C.E.	Rs. 10,500 to 13,500
Registrar-General, T. Avice	Rs. 10,000 to 12,000
Local Auditor, J. Craig	Rs. 8,000 to 9,000
Director, Medical & Health Dept., (vacant)	Rs. 13,000 to 15,000
Rector, Royal Cottage, T. W. Eyre, B.A.	Rs. 9,000 to 10,500
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.	21,000

* Census figure (March 31, 1911). Estimated population on December 31, 1916, 48,067.

Puisne Judges, Hon. H. W. Prichard; Hon. T. E. Roseby .....Rs. 13,000 to 15,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1911), 4,829. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, L. Ulcoq ..... Rs. 8,000 to 9,000

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1911, 517), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1911) is 1,344.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

MESOPOTAMIA

Mesopotamia, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914–18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920) Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayets of *Mosul*, *Baghdad* and *Basra*. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under :—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378
Total	2,849,282

The *Baghdad* vilayet includes the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyalah, Kut, Diwaniyah, Shamiyah, Hiliah and Dulaim Divisions; *Basra* vilayet includes Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and *Mosul* includes Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of the Assyrian capital being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected; the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, peas and Indian corn; wheat averages 464lb. per acre, barley 612lb., and rice over 1,000lb. In 1918–19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzeroum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway), to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, *viâ* Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. As this scheme was under German control the British Government (on account of the paramount interests in the Persian Gulf of British India) declined to be a party to it, and a new financial scheme was substituted in which 40 per cent. of the capital was to be German and 20 per cent. French, while the Basra section of the line was to be under British control. The first section, Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the War of 1914–18 about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Alrppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus. At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims' line from Medina

(through Damascus and Homs to Aleppo) and, when completed, the railway will be served by the port of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) in the French mandatory sphere of Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Raschid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

CAPITAL, Baghdad.

Civil Commissioner and Chief Political Officer, Maj.-Gen. Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.

Deputy do., Lt.-Col. Sir A. T. Wilson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.

Personal Assistant, Lt. H. R. Lowis, I.A.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT, &C.

Revenue, Lt.-Col. E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Financial, Lt.-Col. S. H. Slater, C.I.E.

Judicial, Sir E. Bonham Carter, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

Chief Engineer & Sec. P.W.D., Maj.-Gen. E. de V. Atkinson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Health Services, Lt.-Col. J. D. Graham, C.I.E.

Inspector Gen., Civil Gaols, Lt.-Col. W. B. Lane, C.I.E., C.B.E.

Director of Agriculture, Lt.-Col. R. S. D. Graham.

Director of Irrigation, Maj. A. B. Aitken, O.B.E., M.C.

Director of Education, Maj. H. E. Bowman.

Director of Posts & Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. G. E. O. De Smidt, D.S.O.

Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. H. C. Prescott, C.I.E.

Secretary for Commerce, C. R. Watkins, C.I.E.

Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. A. L. Haldane, K.C.B., D.S.O.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government is at Lagos. The area of the whole territory is 336,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 16,500,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano, a distance of 705 miles. Branch lines run from Minna to Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru. Another railway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles) and further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Illorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue	£4,014,190	£4,959,429
Expenditure	3,459,774	4,529,176
Total imports	8,318,398	12,016,000
Total exports	9,564,858	14,727,000
Imports from U.K.	6,220,826	8,864,457
Exports to U.K.	8,637,513	12,337,158

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K.C.M.G., (1919). £6,000

Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, and Administrator of the Colony, A. G. Boyle, C.M.G., C.B.E. 2,000

Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G. 2,000

Central Secretary, D. C. Cameron, C.M.G. £800 to 1,000

Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe 1,600

Puisne Judges, A. R. Pennington, K.C.; A. F. C. Webber; J. E. Green; Sir F. A. Van der Meulen, O.B.E. each 1,000

Attorney-General, E. Greenwood 1,400

Auditor, C. A. Pickwoad £700 to 900

Treasurer, D. S. Macgregor £1,000 to 1,200

Comptroller of Customs, T. F. Burrowes C.B.E. £900 to 1,100

Director of Marine, Lieut.-Commr. J. Percival, D.S.O., R.N.R. £1,000 to 1,200

Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, T. E. Rice 1,400

Surveyor-General, A. Cleminson £900 to 1,000

General Manager Nigerian Railway, E. M. Bland £1,100 to 1,300

Postmaster-General, J. Somerville £700 to 900

Commandant Nigeria Regt., Col. G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,100

Director of Forests, H. N. Thompson, C.M.G. £1,000 to 1,200

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs, Lagos, Kaduna, Zungeru, and majority of important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern shore of Lake Nyassa and the Country southwards nearly to the Zambesi.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at 1,217,107, including 724 Europeans and 407 Asiatics, and it has a total area of 39,573 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Ivory and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers.

There are also twenty-three steamers on the Zambesi and Shiré rivers plying between Chinde and the railway terminus. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 281 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened to traffic in 1915, and further extensions to Beira and to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, are projected. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,425.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week *vid* Cape Town and Beira. Between Chinde and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line *vid* Natal, and the British India Steam Navigation Co. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *vid* Fort Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.
Revenue	£148,284	£144,240	£187,645
Expenditure	128,272	143,677	150,198
Imports (excl. transit)	385,567	331,657	648,979
Exports (excl. transit)	284,467	144,874	511,193
	1917.	1918.	1919.
Imports from U.K.	£368,520	£197,201	£328,902
Exports to U.K.	180,397	132,402	482,055

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. (with duty allowance £200) £2,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. Sub.-Lt. B. B. Bevan, R.N.R. 200
Chief Secretary, Sir H. L. Duff, K.B.E., C.M.G. ..... *£700 to 800
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. A. H. Griffiths, D.S.O. 844
Judge of High Court, R. W. Lyall Grant ..... *£700 to 800
H.B.M. Consul and Agent, Chinde C. H. V. Mercier ..... *£400 to 500
Assist. Chief Sec., A. M. D. Turnbull *500 to 600
Attorney-Gen., E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.E. *500 to 600
Treasurer, W. Wheeler, O.B.E., C.M.G. *500 to 700
Principal Med. Officer, H. Hearsey, O.B.E. 750 to 850
Director of Agriculture, J. S. J. McCall 500 to 700

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. £1,000
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)
Secretary to High Commission and Registrar of the Court, Roger Greene £650
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir C. S. Davson, LL.B., K.C. 300
(In addition to £1,000 as C.J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 11,000 square miles, and a population, 1919, of 675 Europeans, 75 Asiatics, and about 150,000 natives. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1918–19 was £29,476, and the expenditure £30,205; exports, 1918–19, £170,125; imports, £188,408. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, C. H. Workman (and £50 allowance) £800 to 1,000

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179·58° W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1919), 200 Europeans, 300 Asiatics, and 33,500 natives. Revenue (1918–19), £24,450; expenditure, £30,734; imports (1915–16), £108,783; exports (1915–16). £183,248.

The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaafo, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominions in Feb. 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30′ N., long. 159° 13′ W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916.

Resident Commissioner, E. C. Eliot... £700 to 800 (and £50 allowance).

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed May 19, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population (1919) of 376 Europeans, 250 half castes, 22,689 Tongans, and 247 others—total 23,562. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the late King George Tubou II., who died in 1918, being the last of the independent kings in the Pacific. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue, 1918–19, £66,902; expenditure £43,688; imports (1918), £177,151; exports, £169,757. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1917 was 47,180 tons, all of which was British.

Agent and Consul, Islay McOwan (and entertainment allowance £100) £800

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S., long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (April, 1907), 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

* Exclusive of allowances.

Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. T. Williams (*H.M. acting Consul for the Society Islands*).
Chief Magistrate, Parkin R. Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group* lies west of Fiji and south-east of New Caledonia. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1902. Nat. pop. about 65,000, European 800. Principal exports, maize, copra, cotton, and coffee. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

French High Commissioner, J. Repiquet (Governor of New Caledonia).
British Resident Commissioner, M. King ... £940
French Resident Commissioner, M. Miramende.
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza ... £900

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE AND HAIFA.

Palestine and Haifa, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., include part of the former Turkish vilayet of Lebanon and the sanjak of Jerusalem (El Kuds). This district is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918, and consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan wends its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The *Dead Sea*, 1,292 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet *above* mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The country is generally fertile, and wheat, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands (and in the mountains during times of drought). The area of the Mandatory Sphere is about 7,000 square miles, with a population of about 800,000, of whom 90 per cent. are Muhammadans, 3 per cent. Christians and 7 per cent. Jews. The chief ports are Acre, Haifa and Joppa. There are railways from Haifa running N. to Damascus and E. across the Jordan, and from Joppa to Jerusalem; these are connected by the "Milk and Honey" line running N. from the Egyptian frontier (the rails being carried across the Suez Canal on a swing bridge at Kantara), and by a line from the Joppa-Jerusalem railway running N. to the Great Plain of Esdraelon (or Megiddo), the scene of the final overthrow of Turkish rule at the decisive battle of Sept. 19, 1918.

Palestine and Haifa are divided into 10 administrative districts, under Governors (Haifa, Galilee, Jenin, Nablus, Tulkeram, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Gaza, Hebron and Beersheba). Arabic, English and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem* (*Military Governor*, Col. Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E.) which has been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Christian, Muhammadan and Jewish peoples, has been p'aced under a separate governor, and plans for restoration have been drawn up. The population of the city was estimated in 1919 at 100,000. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the sacrificial stone of Abraham. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of about 20,000 in 1919. Other large towns are Joppa (50,000), Gaza (40,000), Acre (12,000), and Haifa (12,000). The Jewish schools at Haifa have been purchased from the German *Hilfseverein* and presented to the Zionist Organization.

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.
British High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.B.E. (1920) ... £4,000
Private Sec., Capt. J. P. K. Groves.
Civil Secretary, W. H. Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1917) 49·43 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It

was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. A phormium (flax fibre) industry and lace-making, both under Government control, were established during 1907. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1911), 1,416.

	1917.	1919.
Public revenue	£9,308	£12,170
Expenditure	15,966	11,432
Debt	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	51,301	44,084
Total exports	54,830	30,878
	1918.	1919.
Imports from U.K.	8,889	14,147
Exports to U.K.	63,799	29,387

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Robert Francis Peel £775
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, Robert R. Bruce, M.B.E. 320
Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and Emigration Agent, A. Hands ...*and fees* 240
Police Magistrate, &c., W. J. J. Phillips ... 440
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B. 300
Govt. Schoolmaster (vacant) .....
Do. Schoolmistress, Eleanor Short *and fees* 100
Manager, Govt. Flax Mill, H. J. Broadway 150

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

ST. KITTS, *see* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ST. LUCIA, *see* WINDWARD ISLANDS.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, *born* Sept. 26, 1874; *suc.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; *m.* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, *b.* 1885, (H.H. the Ranee).
Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke, (H.H. the Tuan Muda), *b.* Aug. 8, 1876.
Treasurer, Hon. G. C. Gillan $6,000
Resident, 1st Division, Hon. A. B. Ward 7,200
Resident, 2nd Division, F. A. W. Page Turner 4,200
Resident, 3rd Division, Hon. J. Baring Gould 6,700
Resident, 4th Division, Hon. R. S. Douglas 6,600
Resident, 5th Division, Hon. H. S. B. Johnson 6,600
Commandant, Capt. S. Cunnynghame.
Postmaster-General, Hon. F. G. Day..... 5,460
Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, &c., (vacant).
Princ. Medical Officer, O. G. F. Luhn (*actg.*) 4,800

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
H. F. Deshon (late Resident, 1st Division).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered in the Baram district, and is now a valuable asset. Gold exports, (1913) $1,077,400; (1915) $1,256,500; (1916) $1,209,050; (1917) $675,600; (1918) $923,100. Oil exports, (1917) 93,000 tons; (1918) 74,400 tons.

	1916.	1917.	1918.
Revenue	$1,624,143	$1,705,292	$1,921,964
Expenditure	1,500,853	1,359,746	1,455,692
Imports	9,532,421	9,013,896	9,908,732
Exports	11,755,829	10,947,458	11,540,190
Imports from U.K.	£20,018	£13,233	£12,214
Exports to U.K.	15,345	1,718	482

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Kuching, Sadong, Sibu, and Miri are in wireless communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday in normal times. There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population of all the islands (Census 1911) was 22,691 (Mahé 17,721, Praslin 2,018, La Digue 1,364, other islands 1,588), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 3,454. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station, and depôt for patent fuel. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1917 being 20·63 per 1,000. There are 22 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there is a Government college (King's College) and a school (Victoria School), maintained for higher education.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coconuts, coco-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Revenue	Rs. 446,533	Rs. 408,849	Rs. 573,643
Expenditure	435,561	441,235	626,844
Imports	1,272,520	984,931	1,125,376
Exports	1,346,939	622,504	2,101,377
Savings Bank Deposits	78,314	92,975	140,740
Debt	170,225	160,090	£9,265
Imports from U.K.	...	...	Rs. 255,402
Exports to U.K.	..	...	705,422

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. the Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart. ..... Rs. 18,000
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils (vacant) Rs. 3,300 to Rs. 4,500
Chief Justice, P. B. Petrides..... Rs. 9,000
Crown Prosecutor, &c., J. L. Devaux..... Rs. 7,200
Treasurer and Collector, Edwin Taylor Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000
Auditor, Capt. R. H. Marshall Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 5,250
Chief Med. Off., J. B. Addison, M.R.C.S. Rs. 4,500
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, and Chairman L.B.C.D., L. Le Vieux ..... Rs. 5,000
Director of Education and Inspector of Schools, J. H. T. Ellis ..... Rs. 4,500
Curator of Botanic Station, R. Dupont Rs. 4,400
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, G. Savy ..... Rs. 3,300 to Rs. 3,800

Letters *from* London *vid* Marseilles, 50 days; *to* London, 60 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1911 its population was 75,572, of whom 650 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,327,560. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 districts, under District Commissioners; the principal peoples being the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil; but ginger, piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1919 reached £1,191,607. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Boia to Kamabai. By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate, it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled. There are 825 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, and having full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Public revenue	£546,449	£583,159	£748,779
Public expenditure	512,844	544,011	740,383
Total imports	1,332,752	1,680,336	2,123,344
Total exports	1,497,995	1,516,871	2,101,569
Imports from U.K.	1,000,126	1,313,113	1,372,985
Exports to U.K.	919,102	787,022	1,374,510

Governor, His Excellency Richard James Wilkinson, C.M.G. *£2,500
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell..... ..... *1,200
Colonial Secretary, †Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G. *1,000
Attorney-Gen., †M. F. J. McDonnell* £700 to 900
Treasurer, †S. Renshaw ..... *700 to 800
Comptroller of Customs, †A. P. Viret...*600 to 700
Circuit Judge, E. V. Parodi..... *900
P.M.O., †E. H. Tweedy *1,000
Solicitor-Gen. (vacant) .....*£500 to 700
Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate, K. J. Beatty .....*£500 to 700
Dir. of Public Works, W. S. Lake *£800 to 1,000
General Manager (Railway) W. Cramer Bostock *1,000
P.M.G. and Savings Bank, H T. March *£500 to 700
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. J. Walmsley, D.D.

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 11 to 13 days.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a region where the coast is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong,

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
Total imports	£304,480	£347,543	£503,213
Total exports	239,444	240,257	231,011

Governor and Comm.-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.C.M.G.* £1,800
Officer comm. troops, Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G.
Secretary to the Administration, D. J. Jardine, O.B.E. 800
District Commissioners, Maj .A. S. Lawrance; Capt. J. L. Berne, O.B.E.; Capt. A. Gibb; R. R. H. Jebb, O.B.E.; Maj. A. Rayne, O.B.E., M.C.; T. D. Butler each *£400 to 700
Treasurer, C. Wilkins 700
Commdt. of Police, Lt.-Col. G. R. Breading, D.S.O. 700
Senior Medical Officer, F. E. Whitehead ... 800
Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne 700
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, (vacant) 600
Director of Public Works, L. H. Macnaghten 700
Commdt. Camel Corps, Lt.-Col. C. A. L. Howard, D.S.O. 800

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, Major-General H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa) £3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, H. J. Stanley, C.M.G. 1,700
Asst. Imperial Secretary, C. L. O'B. Dutton 900
Chief Clerk, Shirley Eales ..... £650 to 750
Resident Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C. D. Douglas-Jones, C.M.G. 1,800
Private Secretary, C. Dalby.

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner; by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne; since 1910 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive holders of the office of Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1911, provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government.

* Inclusive of allowances.

BASUTOLAND.

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1911 showed 403,111 natives and 1,396 whites.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 390 native schools, with over 30,000 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission; there are also 7 white schools, with 133 pupils. The amount spent on education in 1919–20 was £23,862. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue	£175,029	£191,428	£199,885
Expenditure	173,198	180,881	202,441

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (200 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. E. C. F. Garraway, C.M.G. £1,500
Deputy Resident Commissioner, J. P. Murray 888
Government Secretary, R. M. B. Smith 770
Financial Secretary, T. A. Williams 650
Assistant Commissioners:—
Mafeteng (vacant) 650
Mohale's Hoek, A. T. Bond 670
Leribe, E. D'Urban Blyth 800
Quthing, E. H. Cole 670
Qacha's Nek, J. H. Sims 590
Maseru, F. Foord 650
Berea, L. Griffith 670
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney ... 700
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson... 700
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A. 640
Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long 800
Supt. Leper Settlement, F. Jenner 650
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton 500
Agricultural Officer, L. Wacher..... 350
Auditor, Alexander Warren 466
Chief Clerk in H.C. Office, Shirley Eales... 690
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of court, E. G. Dutton 515
Accounting Clerk, R. E. Goodman 420
Staff Officer of Police, D. W. How 432

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 mile sbroad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles. The population at the Census of May 7, 1911, was 125,350, of whom 1,692 were whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 323,911 at the Census of 1911. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakgatla), of Sebele II. (Bakwena), of Tshosa (Bangwaketsi), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *viâ* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayoand Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1916-17.	1917-18	1918-19.
Revenue	£69,348	£71,469	£80,282
Expenditure	65,077	67,439	76,716

Resident Commissioner, J. C. Macgregor, C.M.G. 1,500
Govt. Sec. and Asst. Commissioner, Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger (*and allowance* £100) 900
Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, Vernon Eason... 630
Assist. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, Lt.-Col. R. M. Daniel (*and allowance* £220) 500
Resident Magistrate, Ngamiland, A. G. Stigand 700
Do., Gaberones, E. O. Butler 520
Do., Kanye, Myles Williams 520
P.M.O., D. M. MacRae, M.B. 700
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, F.R.C.V.S. 700

RHODESIA.

British South Africa Company.

Board of Directors:—Rochfort Maguire; P. Lyttelton Gell; Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O.; Sir Henry Birchenough, K.C.M.G.; The Marquess of Winchester; Sir Otto Beit, K.C.M.G.; H. Wilson Fox, M.P.; Baron E B. d'Erlanger; D. O. Malcolm; Brig.-Gen. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O., C.B.E.; The Duke of Abercorn; Maj. P. S. Inskipp, O.B.E.
Secretary, A. P. Millar.
Asst. Sec., H. Price Powell.
Registrar, R. C. Bolton.
Chief Accountant, P. J. Baird, A.C.A.
Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.
Emigration and Information Office, 138 Strand, W.C. 2.
Capetown Agency, Local Secretary, F. B. Philip, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.
Commercial Representative in South Africa (Salisbury), W. Olive.
Director of Land Settlement, F. W. Inskipp, Salisbury.
Administrators, Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury), Sir Drummond Chaplin, K.C.M.G.; *Northern Rhodesia* (Livingstone), Sir Lawrence Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C. Douglas Jones, C.M.G., Salisbury.
Commandant General Rhodesian Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. H. M. Edwards, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.

Area and Population.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury)	149,000	788,500
Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone)	291,000	941,335

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles, the total population being estimated at 1,729,835 in 1919. The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

Communications.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *viâ* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Biera Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *viâ* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and, crossing the border (507 miles), extends a further 450 miles *viâ* Kambove to Bukama, in the Belgian Congo State. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles), and has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *viâ* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvuma has been extended to Victoria (123 miles).

Telegraphs.—*The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia.

Area and Population.—The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the estimated population (1919) 788,500, of whom 38,300 are Europeans. The native population is estimated at 750,000, with 4,000 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, amplified from time to time by Orders in Council. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not less than three members, appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 19 members, of whom six are nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State, and 13 are elected by the registered voters. A Supplemental Charter was issued on March 13, 1915, giving effect to the arrangement to which the Directors of the Company had agreed to render possible the establishment of Responsible Government in Southern Rhodesia, should the Legislative Council desire it, and should H.M. Government concur at some date other than that the Charter permits.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner and by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco and the indigenous products of the country. The local breeds of cattle are constantly restocked by importation of pedigree stock.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1919, was of the value of £45,227,791. The output for the year ended December 31, 1917, was valued at £3,495,391. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Administrative revenue, 1919–20	£1,050,379
Administrative expenditure, 1919–20	1,309,807
Imports, 1919	4,500,982
Exports, 1919	4,432,152
Imports from U.K., 1919	1,309,807
Exports to U.K., 1919	525,935

Salisbury, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1911, 3,979). Bulawayo, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of about 4,800 in 1916.

Northern Rhodesia.

This territory, a large portion of which was first opened to British influence by David Livingstone, is partly occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs, but large tracts are being opened up for European settlement. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly stock-raising; over 50,000 head of cattle are being grazed by them. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous rubber is found in large areas. The country is well timbered, and well watered by the Zambesi and Kafue rivers and their affluents. There are large herds of native cattle (310,208 in 1919). Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 291,000 sq. miles, and the population was estimated in 1919 at 941,335, of whom 2,952 are Europeans.

Administrative revenue, 1919.....	£149,792
Administrative expenditure, 1919	215,288

Swaziland.

(*The Swaziland Protectorate.*)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). By the Convention of 1894, Swaziland was placed under the administration of, but not incorporated with, the South African Republic; the British Government now controls the Territory. The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the estimated population 111,700, of whom 1,700 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief, Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is about 21 years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Labotsibeni, widow of Mbandeni.

The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandeni, of which many of the latter carried exemption from Customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered satisfactory government difficult. A Commission was therefore appointed under Proclamation to inquire into these concessions and monopolies, and those conferring exclusive rights have been expropriated, compensation being made out of loans raised for the purpose. The Commission also determined the validity and extent of all concessions, and the agricultural and grazing rights of the natives have been fully safeguarded. A general survey of the country took place in connexion with the work of the Concessions Commission and the Special Commissioner.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were

about 280,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1920.

In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the sub-tropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended March 31, 1920, 449 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £66,676, were exported. A few gold mines were being worked on a small scale, but these have had to close temporarily owing to the war.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are eleven schools for Europeans at various centres; and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode, the kraal of the Regent, at which, until recently, the young Paramount Chief (Sobhuza) attended. There is also a school for coloured children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is a tri-weekly communication by motor-car between Mbabane and Carolina (82 miles) and between Mbabane and Bremersdorp (23 miles). Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners. There are 14 post offices, and a telegraph office at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue	£70,796	£73,342	£91,801
Expenditure	70,055	82,005	87,097

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island), the *Federated Malay States* (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang), the *Feudatory Malay States* (Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis or Palit, and Brunei), and the Protected *State of Johore*.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with a population (1911) of 714,069.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillor of Penang has a seat in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1914 amounted in Singapore to 85·84 inches, in Penang to 89·54 inches, and in Malacca to 84·17 inches.

The railway from Singapore to Bankok was opened for passenger traffic in July, 1918.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, para rubber, shells, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs (cutch), copra, rattans, coffee, gums, tin, preserved pineapples, &c.

The chief imports are rice, sugar, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

	1918.	1919.
Public revenue	$23,262,015	$34,108,465
Public expenditure	15,566,145	34,901,234
Public Debt (Dec. 31)	£6,913,352	£6,913,352†
	$62,729,500	$63,327,600‡
*Imports	$699,581,272	$884,705,757§
*Exports	616,475,240	874,766,230§
Imports from U.K.	£6,197,995	£6,882,724
Exports to U.K.	10,815,006	15,845,869

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard, K.C.B. £5,500
Comng. Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir D. H. Ridout, K.B.E., C.M.G., R.E.
Colonial Secretary, F. S. James, C.M.G. ... 1,500
Res. Councillor of Penang, G. A. Hall $9,600
Do. Malacca, L. E. P. Wolferstan £800 to £1,000
Chief Justice, (vacant) 2,000
Attorney-General, Sir W. Murison 1,500
Treasurer, A. M. Pountney 1,200
Colonial Engineer, Hon. F. J. Pigott £1,050 to 1,200
Puisne Judges, L. M. Woodward 1,300
Do. P. J. Sproule 1,200
Do. F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard 1,200
Do. M. H. Whitley 1,200
Auditor-Genel., F. A. S. McClelland £800 to 1,000
Solicitor-General, G. G. Seth ..... £800 to 1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, E. C. H. Wolff ..... £800 to 1,000
and Asst. Col. Sec., G. G. Wilson ..... £650 to 750
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Capt. A. R. Chancellor 1,200
District Judges (Singapore), W. Langham Carter (*actg.*), £1,000; P. F. David, £800 to £1,000; (*Penang*), R. D. Acton £800 to 1,000
Princ. Civil Med. Off., S. H. R. Lucy, M.D. £1,050 to 1,200
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, C. J. Saunders ..... £1,050 to 1,200
Master Attendant, Comm. B. A. Cator, R.N. ..... £750 to 900

All salaries are stated exclusive of allowances.

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.
† 3½ per cent. S.S. Inscribed Stock.
‡ 6 per cent. S.S. War Loan Bonds.
§ Inclusive of bullion and specie for second half year.

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 303,321 inhabitants in 1911. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was to be open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1918.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1919, exclusive of native craft, was 11,245, with a tonnage of 14,088,775. The total for the whole colony was 16,578, with a tonnage of 18,885,183. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 63,770 (tonnage, 2,566,091). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1919 (including inter-settlement trade), amounted to $1,498,966,248 (including the value of bullion and specie for the last half of the year only), the value of exported tin being $72,426,990.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 155° 15′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles; and its population is 6,546. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1919), $2,110,246; exports, $1,639,314.

Resident, J. W. Goldthorp.

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The population is about 700, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south-west of Java, and 700 miles east of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population of about 1,500. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1919 was 81,197 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1911, 141,559), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1911, 128,978), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1919 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $389,043,436; the export of tin from the port being $57,374,408 in 1919.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, population in 1911, 7,466) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Pêrak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The population in 1911 was 124,081.

Aggregate trade, 1919.....$90,546,471
(Including para rubber, $55,359,777, exported in 1919.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days.
Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, formerly "German East Africa," was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1918, the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North-east Rhodesia on Nov. 23, 1918. Civil Administration was established *pari passu* with the conquest of the territory, and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration at the beginning of 1919.

The country is now divided between the

British and Belgians, the Belgian sphere of occupation including the provinces of *Ruanda* and *Urundi*, bordering on Lake Tanganyika, with headquarters at Kigali.

Tanganyika Territory has a coast-line of about 620 miles and an estimated area of 384,180 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan. 1, 1913) at 7,659,898, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. The total white population was 5,356 in 1913. The native population in the British area is about 3,500,000.

Education is not compulsory. In 1913 there were 109 Government schools, including four for handicrafts, with 18 European and 159 native teachers and 6,177 pupils. Five Protestant and three Roman Catholic missionary societies had schools with 108,551 pupils.

Near the coast are forests of mangrove, coco-palm, baobab, tamarind, &c., and in the higher regions the acacia, cotton-tree, sycamore, banian and other trees, the area of Government forests being 652,067 acres. There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamum and cinchona, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated. In 1912 there were 43,617 cattle, 41,647 sheep and goats in the possession of Europeans, and 3,950,250 cattle and 6,398,300 sheep and goats in the possession of natives. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

The revenue of German East Africa for the year 1914 was put at £825,500, and the expenditure £1,188,500, and the Tanganyika Territory estimates for 1920–21 are: Revenue (Ordinary), £671,620; extraordinary (grant-in-aid), £330,000, total, £1,001,620; expenditure £1,111,809. The imports in 1918-1919 were valued at £1,018,000, and in 1919-20 at £1,158,000; the exports were valued at £700,000 in 1918-19, and at £1,426,000 in 1919-20. The chief exports in 1919 20 were: Sisal (16,744 tons, £436,000), cotton (1,629,851 lb., £62,000), hides (78,890 cwt., £227,000), skins (4,897 cwt., £29,000), copra (106,615 cwt., £105,090), coffee (78,530 cwt., £187,000), ghee (11,051 cwt., £40,000), wax (5,481 cwt., £24,000), ground-nuts (16,485 cwt., £18,000), grain (231,624 cwt., £91,000), sim sim (33,076 cwt., £35,000), rubber (2,141 cwt., £6,000), and ivory (257 cwt., £13,000); the chief imports in 1919-20 were: cotton piece goods (£554,000), rice (£51,000), other food stuffs (£149,000), kerosene (£39,000), cigarettes (£32,000), tobacco (£27,000), spirits, wine and beer (£55,000). The trade is chiefly with Zanzibar, British East Africa and India.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Saadani, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi, Mikindani and Tanga, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. Wide well-kept roads (on some of which rest-houses and stores are provided) run all through the colony. There are two railway lines in the Protectorate—the Usambara railway from Tanga to New Moshi (220 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in Feb., 1912, and the Central railway (780 miles), from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, completed in Feb., 1914. There are also Government coasting and lake steamers. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres. There are 62 post offices and telegraph stations. Three Battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in Tanganyika Territory.

In 1919-20, 59 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 193,440 tons and 1792 vessels (dhows) of 46,157 tons entered the various ports from places beyond the territory.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G (and £1,000 *Duty Allowance*)	£4,000
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lieut. L. Tremellen	300
Chief Secretary, A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,800
Assistant Sec., A. E. Stack, O.B.E.	900
Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Carter, C.B.E.	2,000
Judges, G. G. Alexander (and one vacancy) each	1,200
Land Officer, R. C. Allen, C.M.G.	1,200
Treasurer, S. S. Davis, C.M.G.	1,200
Attorney-General, L. H. Elphinstone	1,500
Comptroller of Customs, C. H. Chambers	1,200
Principal Medical Officer, J. B. Davey	1,200
Commissioner of Police, P. F. Browne	1,000
Director of Public Works, J. E. Selander	1,200
General Manager, Railways, Col. G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E.	1,800
Director of Agriculture, J. S. J. McCall	1,200
Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm	1,000
Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant	1,000
Game Warden, C. F. M. Swynnerton	600
Custodian of Enemy Property, E. Adams	1,050
Auditor, W. E. Knollys	1,000

TOGOLAND.

(*Joint Franco-British Administration.*)

The former German colony of *Togoland* was conquered by Franco-British forces during the war of 1914–18, and its administration has been entrusted to France and Great Britain jointly by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the (British) Gold Coast Colony and (French) Dahomey, and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal-Niger, and lies between 0° 15′ W.–2° E. long. and 6°–11° N. lat. at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent (1° 14′–1° 38′ E. long.). The coast is fringed with lagoons, but for some 50 miles inland are undulating plains, which end in a plateau, about 1,000 feet in mean level, with Mount Agu (3,135 feet) and Mount Avaklu (3,250 feet) in the south-west. The country is watered by the Oti, which effects a confluence with the Volta at the western boundary of Togoland. The area is 33,659 English square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. The Christian element is small. Coffee, cocoa, cotton, maize, kola and other tropical products are abundantly cultivated; palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, cotton, maize, ground nuts, vegetable butter, fibre, indigo, kola nuts, ebony, and other forest products are exported (exports, 1919, £850,744). The imports (valued at £665,322 in 1919) are textiles, metals,

hardware and spirits. The revenue exceeds the expenditure, and the colony is in a very flourishing condition. About 210 miles of railway are open, lines running from the capital to Anecho and to Misahöhe and Atakpame.

In 1920 the whole territory was divided into a *British Sphere* and a *French Sphere*.

The British Sphere consists of an area of about 10,200 sq. miles with an estimated population of 200,000. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat and 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long., and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles (359,469 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1911 of 333,552 (including Tobago). The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1918, was 381,309. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 67,974), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 9,852), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 4,497), and Arima (pop. 4,020). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1918, 56,799 tons (£88,825) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coconuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1918) were sugar 35,104 tons, value £811,068; rum 145,035 gallons, value £29,590; molasses 897,168 gallons, value £169,363; bitters 25,960 gallons, value £25,960; cocoa 58,638,562 lb., value £1,547,085; coconuts 22,200,385, value £145,721; and copra 5,231,991 lb., value £77,947. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried on by 12 different companies. There are 124 miles of railway open, electric lighting and tramway service, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

OIL INDUSTRY.—The development of the oilfields is progressing satisfactorily. The number of Companies operating at the close of 1918 was twelve, and other substantial concerns are preparing to commence operations.

During 1918, 72,872,398 imperial gallons of crude oil were extracted, and of this 43,597,000 gallons were exported. Petrol, kerosene, and lubricating oil continue to be manufactured in local refineries. 2,741,622 imperial gallons of petrol, 2,018,455 gallons of kerosene, and 72,859 gallons of lubricating oil were exported in 1918.

	1916.	1917.	1918.
Revenue	£1,064,596	£1,098,183	£1,172,700
Expenditure	1,018,136	1,097,696	1,124,258
Public debt	1,654,853	1,651,853	2,209,753
Imports	4,479,728	4,789,719	5,108,960
Exports	5,057,174	5,308,996	5,149,979

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 23,587. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°.

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 729) and Plymouth (pop. 535).

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir John Robt. Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. £5,000
Private Secretary, W. de Verteuil.....
Colonial Secretary, T. A. V. Best, C.M.G. C.B.E. ..... £1,350 to 1,500
Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon ..... £600 to 750
Attorney-General, R. S. A. Warner, K.C. ... 1,300
Commdt. Loc. For. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &c., Col. G. H. May, V.D. 1,000
Auditor-Gen., R. Gervase Bushe, C.M.G. ... 800
Chief Justice, Sir A. van W. Lucie-Smith... 1,600
Director of Public Works, Arch. G. Bell, C.M.G., M.I.C.E. 1,000
Solicitor-General, L. H. Elphinstone..... 750
First Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell, LL.D. £1,000 to 1,200
Second Puisne Judge, George Campbell Deane ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Crown Solicitor and Administrator General, A. D. O'Connor 800
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G. 1,000
Registrar, &c., Supreme Court, H. F. Ganteaume 750
Conservator of Forests, C. S. Rogers ...500 to 700
Receiver-General, Denis Slyne, C.B.E..... 800
Protector of Immigrants, A. H. W. de Boissiere..... 800
Postmaster-Gen., A. E. C. Ross 700
Surgeon-General, K. H. Wise 1,000
Director of Lands and Mines, (vacant). £1,000 to 1,200
Director of Education, H. H. Hancock £800 to 1,000
Director of Agriculture (vacant) ...£900 to 1,000
General Manager of Railways, H. K. Marwood ..... £800 to 1,000
Principal Queen's Royal College, W. Burslem 800
Commissioner District Court, C. P. David, K.C. 600
Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. Fraser, O.B.E. 500

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 66,000); transit, 14 days to U.K.: 8 days to U.S.A.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The

principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1911 was 5,615, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,681. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Revenue	£9,626	£8,671	£11,164
Expenditure	8,720	8,323	9,263
Total imports	34,930	39,276	38,343
Total exports	40,085	25,594	33,554

Commissioner and Acting Judge, G. Whitfield Smith £700

Grand Turk, *vid* U.S., 13 days.

UGANDA.

(*The Uganda Protectorate.*)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area, 110,300 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria have been entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants, numbering about 20,000, settled on the mainland in fly-free districts.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province and the districts of Karamoja and Lobor, the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native assembly. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by native "Kings"), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In 1919 there were 2,601 criminal cases tried, 135 of which were cases of serious crime. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

The total population of Uganda (year ended March 31, 1920) is given as 2,962,550, composed as follows: Natives, 2,957,075; Asiatics, 4,528; Europeans, 947 (including 306 females). Among the natives approximately 785,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting to £2,225 towards scholarships, etc., for students and teachers. About 170,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

In 1918-19, total exports, £1,247,457; 1919-20, total exports, £1,828,537; the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya. The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, £1,209,663 in 1919-20; coffee, £161,714; chillies, £10,251; oil-seeds, £57 868; rubber, £25,992; ivory, £65,952; hides and skins, £270,472. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Revenue	£326,366	£351,834	£495,548
Expenditure	292,913	323,691	465,117

In 1919-20 the poll-tax amounted to £247,371 and Customs to £90,849.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTEBBE; the native capital of Buganda is at MENGO (Kampala). Nile steamers from Khartoum ply to Rejaf, which is about eight

day's march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The Busoga Railway Marine, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The Busoga Railway, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, runs from Jinga (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7¾ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is (1919) 1,225 miles, with 24 telegraph offices.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G. (1919) ..... (and £1,000 *duty*) £3,000
Chief Secretary, E. B. Jarvis, C.M.G. 1,300
Provincial Commrs., C. W. G. Eden; S. Browning; P. W. Cooper, O.B.E.; A. H. Watson (£50 *duty*) ..... £800 to 1,000
Chief Justice, Charles James Griffin..... 1,500
Puisne Judge, F. Guthrie Smith 1,200
Attorney-General, A. Hogg 1,100
Principal Medical Officer, C. A. Wiggins ... 1,200
Asst. Chief Secretary, T. S. Thomas, O.B.E. £800 to 900
Treasurer, A. E. Booty..... 1,100
Dir. of Public Works, C. V. A. Espeut 1,100
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, E. Richardson 1,100
Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson..... 1,100
Director of Transport, J. P. W. Russell ... 900
Commr. of Police, Lt.-Col. C. Riddick..... 1,000
Geologist, E. J. Wayland 800
Chief Veterinary Officer, E. Hutchins 900
Chief Forestry Officer, R. Fyffe 800

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30 N., longitude 122° 10 E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 147,177, in which are included 3,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121° 40—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, and Tientsin.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.
Judge of the High Court, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop.
Senior District Officer and Magistrate, A. P. Blunt.
Junior District Officer and Magistrate, H. Jowett.
Senior Medical Officer, W. M. Muat, M.B.
Financial Assistant & Chief Clerk, P. D. Crawley.
Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, G. H. Jennings, W. R. Haller.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with an estimated population (1920) of 180,182. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G.....£3,000
Private Secretary & A.D.C., ... 300
Auditor, M. J. Flanagan.....£440 to 550
Staff Officer (vacant) .....
Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA
(AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′–11° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), estimated at 74,490 in 1920. The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919.*
Public revenue	£106,138	£110,387	£87,205
Expenditure	109,390	108,251	107,011
Public debt	183,460	192,180	206,070

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Total imports	£353,978	£377,332	£438,110§
Total exports	480,553	704,777	637,369§

* From April 1—December 31, 1919, only, the Financial year now corresponding with the Calendar year.
§ January 1—December 31.

Colonial Sec., Herbert Ferguson ..... £660 to 770
Treasurer, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O. .....£550 to 660
Chief Justice, Sir Thos. W. Haycraft, B.A ... 1,100
Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson, K.C. 750
Colonial Surgeon, G. W. Paterson ...£660 to 770
Magistrate, Southern District, John Stuart Martin 440
Magistrates, T. M. Comissiong, *E. Dist.*; T. W. S. Garraway, *W. Dist.*, each £385; H. Allan Otway, *District Commr. of Carriacou* .....£330 to 385
Postmaster, C. L. Wilson .....£330 to 385
Chief of Police, Maj. O. C. Heidenstam (and quarters) £385 to 440

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1919), 7,606.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 58′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (1919) of 54,989. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1919) are sugar, cocoa, lime-juice, molasses and syrup, lime oil, bay oil, honey, hides, logwood and fuel. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1911, 6,266), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1919, 258 steamers (tonnage 600,177) entered Port Castries.

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Public revenue	£70,576	£73,284
Expenditure	81,234	77,916
Public debt	150,580	152,530
Total imports	416,968	368,123
Total exports	337,195	362,785

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance £300) £1,000
Chief Justice, Anthony De Freitas, O.B.E. 700
Attorney-General, J. Stanley Rae 500
Treasurer, G. D. Mackie.....£350 to 400
Colonial Engineer, M. A. Murphy..... 500
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon 500
Magistrates, T. A. Drysdale, £400; A. R. Palmer 300
Chief of Police, Lt.-Col. R. Deane, O.B.E. 400
Postmaster, S. Okell 300
Inspector of Schools, A. K. Beauchamp ... 300

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Dec. 31, 1919) of 53,210. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1911), 4,300.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Public revenue	£35,242	£37,535	£41,503
Expenditure	36,139	34,555	36,356

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Total imports	£122,114	£134,699	£185,128
Total exports	104,397	195,205	153,892

Administrator and Colonial Sec., R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. (and £110 allowance) £880
Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District, Samuel Joyce Thomas..... 660
Attorney-General, N. C. Ruggles, K.C. 440

ZANZIBAR.

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate.*)

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the nineteenth century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The island contributes comparatively little to the actual commerce of the world beyond a very considerable export of cloves, worth on an average £300,000 per annum, but it serves as a "gigantic go-down" or storehouse for the whole East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory,

copra groceries, rice, and coal; the exports are ivory, cloves, copra, hides, gum-copal, and many minor articles.

The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. There is direct communication with the United Kingdom by the Union-Castle and Ellerman-Harrison Lines, and also a monthly cargo service by the British India Steam Navigation Company. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Messageries Maritimes, Maritima Italiana and Portuguese Government Line, and a bi-weekly service to and from Bombay.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1910) was 198,914, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1919 was—British 74, French 11, Norwegian 5, others 14, the total tonnage being 440,737; and 4,714 dhows (82,334 tons) entered the port in 1919.

Trade of the *Port of Zanzibar* in 1919:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
British India	480,969	576,853
U.K.	492,791	378,254
France	4,934	347,069
South Africa	44,132	84,558
Netherlands	14,100	933
U.S.A.	41,129	75,977
Kenya	150,975	148,796

	1918.	1919.
Imports	£2,366,390	£1,934,169
Exports	2,133,597	2,444,011
Imports from U.K.	839,602	492,791
Exports to U.K.	12,677	378,254

Sultan, H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., *succeeded* his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.

High Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) (*Governor Kenya*).

British Resident, Maj. Francis Barrow Pearce. C.M.G. £1,500

Chief Secretary, J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,200

Judge of H.B.M. Court, T. S. Tomlinson... 1,300

Director of Agriculture, F. C. McClellan, C.M.G.

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Year ended June 30.	Exports to U.K.			Imports from U.K.				Excess of exports to U.K.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Percent. free.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$		$
1899	505,668,925	6,109,780	511,778,705	36,307,008	82,181,209	118,488,217	30·64	393,290,488
1900	527,784,340	6,035,205	533,819,545	52,804,130	106,778,271	159,582,401	33·08	374,237,144
1901	624,216,404	6,960,753	631,177,157	50,858,704	92,529,797	143,388,501	35·47	487,788,656
1902	542,001,128	6,547,349	548,548,477	55,792,250	109,954,310	165,746,560	33·67	382,801,917
1903	516,986,416	7,276,246	524,262,656	58,727,562	131,294,096	190,021,658	30·91	334,240,998
1904	530,849,224	6,491,375	537,340,599	57,109,521	108,675,847	165,785,368	34·45	371,555,231
1905	518,105,398	5,291,454	523,396,852	61,705,743	114,106,175	175,811,918	35·10	347,584,934
1906	578,023,505	5,066,618	583,090,123	77,073,161	132,956,276	210,029,437	36·70	373,060,686
1907	602,132,813	5,650,442	607,783,255	90,846,161	155,265,886	246,112,047	36·91	361,671,208
1908	574,439,726	6,223,796	580,663,522	65,609,474	124,746,001	190,355,475	34·47	390,308,047
1909	509,676,577	4,950,788	514,627,365	74,070,752	134,542,006	208,612,758	35·51	306,014,607
1910	496,077,726	9,475,145	505,552,871	116,533,119	154,496,653	271,029,772	43·00	234,523,099
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726,434	138,562,672	261,289,106	46·97	315,324,868
1912	558,964,832	5,407,354	564,372,186	137,132,816	135,807,884	272,940,700	50·24	291,431,486
1913	542,554,127	4,443,784	546,997,911	147,625,214	104,844,023	252,469,237	58·47	294,528,674
1914	545,060,138	3,581,261	548,641,399	161,488,084	132,173,220	293,661,304	54·99	254,980,095
1915	901,963,649	9,831,305	911,794,954	142,687,565	113,664,110	256,351,675	55·66	655,443,279
1916	1,520,930,516	5,754,585	1,526,685,102	181,674,395	126,768,828	308,443,223	58·90	1,218,211,879
1917	2,041,165,774	5,646,904	2,046,812,678	170,704,005	136,970,848	307,674,853	55·48	1,860,461,769
1918	.....	.....	1,995,863,000	.....	.....	190,082,000	...	1,805,781,000
1919	.....	.....	2,149,250,000	.....	.....	157,108,000	...	1,992,142,000
1920	.....	.....	2,151,336,000	.....	.....	524,020,000	...	1,627,316,000

The United States.

(The United States of America.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1910 (sq. miles).	Population. Census 1910.	Census 1900.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	75,994,575
Alaska	590,884	64,356	63,592
Guam	210	†11,635	—
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	154,001
Panama Canal Zone	436	†56,481	—
Philippines	115,026	†8,276,802	†7,360,551
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	†962,019
Samoa	77	†7,050	†5,840
Military, &c., abroad	—	55,608	91,219
Total	3,743,306	‡101,754,119	84,631,797

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,890. † Estimated.

‡ The population of the Continental United States on June 1, 1920, was 105,633,108.

Increase of the People—(*Continental U.S. only*).

Year of Census.	Total Population. White.	Coloured.	Total.	Increase over Preceding Census.	Decennial Immigrants.
1850	19,553,068	3,638,808	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,713,251
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,256,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics concerning the arrival of aliens are available for nearly a century, but the Government exhibits little interest in those who leave its shores. From 1790–1917 33,198,353 alien passengers arrived in the U.S. The following figures (from the *Statistical Abstract*) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1820–1918:—

Year.	Immigrants.	Year.	Immigrants.
1820	8,385	1910	1,041,570
1840	84,066	1911	878,587
1850	369,980	1912	838,172
1860	133,143	1913	1,197,892
1870	387,203	1914	1,218,480
1880	457,257	1915	326,700
1890	455,302	1916	298,826
1900	488,572	1917	295,403
1905	1,026,499	1918	110,618

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

Year.	Marriages. Total.	Divorces Granted. To Wife.	To Husband.	Total.
1887	483,069	18,190	9,729	27,919
1892	577,870	24,002	12,577	36,579
1897	622,350	29,934	14,765	44,699
1902	746,733	41,424	20,056	61,480
1903	786,132	43,604	21,321	64,925
1904	781,145	44,010	22,189	66,199
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There are no complete statistics of Births or Deaths. The former are practically ignored, while the latter are reported only in the "Registration Area," which covers little more than half the United States. The following table shows the Deaths recorded in the *Registration* Area for the decade 1907–1916:—

Year.	Deaths (Reg. Area).	Year.	Deaths (Reg. Area.)
1907	687,034	1912	838,251
1908	691,574	1913	890,843
1909	732,538	1914	898,053
1910	805,412	1915	909,155
1911	839,284	1916	1,001,921

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S.

(CENSUS OF 1910.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	1,174,973	Denmark	181,649	Italy	1,343,125	Spain	22,108
Belgium	49,400	England	877,719	Japan	67,744	Sweden	655,207
Canada—		France	117,418	Mexico	221,915	Switzerland	124,848
French	385,083	Germany	2,501,333	Norway	403,877	Turkey in Asia	59,729
Other	819,554	Greece	101,282	Portugal	59,360	Turkey in Europe	32,230
China	56,756	Holland	120,063	Russia and Finland	1,732,462	Wales	82,488
Cuba and other West Indies	47,635	Hungary	495,609	Scotland	261,076	Other Countries	158,992
		Ireland	1,352,251				

Total.....13,515,886

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY.

EARLY COLONISATION.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from *Asiatic* domination, and it required many centuries of progress before the *European* adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

Although *Columbus* discovered America in the fifteenth century (Oct. 12, 1492), American history may be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. No definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the sixteenth century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount

influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scotch) amongst the nations of Europe. In the seventeenth century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the South a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the North. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire, and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

Eighteenth Century.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the *War* of 1754-1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A band of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain. In spite of the counsels of Chatham the King persisted in repressive measures, generally with inadequate forces and at inopportune moments. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded, Sept. 3, 1783, between America and Great Britain, no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence.—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.* "*We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.*" This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President, and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

Nineteenth Century.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateauguay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada, and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

* On April 30, 1819, the Raleigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

The Gold Rush.—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizona, and *California*. In 1848 a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender; and although he was hanged by the State of Virginia his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon United States shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence, for which, under the *Treaty of Washington*, May 8, 1871, Britain was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain.—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left Cuba the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of Cuba and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* (Pacific) and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

Twentieth Century.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of $40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and was opened to traffic with no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914.

Anglo-American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911. The Treaty contained seven Articles (*see* 1912 Edition of *Whitaker's Almanack*). An Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty was signed by Mr. Bryan and the British Ambassador on Sept. 15, 1914.

War with the Central European Powers.—On April 6, 1917, the United States, after fruitless endeavours to obtain guarantees from Germany that the rights of neutrals on land and sea would be observed, entered the war on the side of France, Great Britain and the Allied and Associated Powers. The first shot by U.S. troops (Oct. 27, 1917) was followed by a full participation in the campaigns of the Allies, and the Armies of the United States contributed very largely to the defeat of the Central Powers. At the date of the *Armistice* (Nov. 11, 1918) 3,670,888 troops had been placed under arms, and 77,459 were numbered amongst the killed or died of disease, accident or other causes. U.S. troops also figured amongst the armies sent to the assistance of Russia against the Bolshevik *régime*, but these were withdrawn, in accordance with the plans of the Allies, in 1919.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

The Constitution.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to fifteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, and March 30, 1870), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.§

President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey (*born* at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856; *educated* at Princeton Univ. 1875-1879; President of Princeton Univ. 1902-1910; Governor of New Jersey 1911-1913), elected Nov. 5, 1912, and came into office March 4, 1913, until March 4, 1917; re-elected for a further term 1917-1921. *Democrat.*

1. *Vice-President of the United States (and ex-officio President of the Senate)*, Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana (*born* 1854, admitted to the Bar 1875, Gov. of Indiana 1909-1913).

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Bainbridge Colby, of New York (*born* 1869), *appointed* March 22, 1920.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, David Franklin Houston, of Missouri (*born* 1866), *appointed* February 2, 1920.
4. *Secretary of War*, Newton D. Baker, of Ohio (*born* 1871), *appointed* March 7, 1916.
5. *Attorney-General*, A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1871), *appointed* Feb. 27, 1919.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas (*born* 1863), *appointed* March 5, 1913.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina (*born* 1862), *appointed* March 5, 1913.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, John Barton Payne, of Illinois (*born* 1855), *appointed* March 15, 1920.

Secretary of Agriculture, Edwin Thomas Meredith, of Iowa (*born* 1876), January 31, 1920.
Secretary of Commerce, Joshua Willis Alexander, of Missouri (*born* 1852), Dec. 11, 1919.
Secretary of Labour, William Baucho Wilson, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1862), March 5, 1913.

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§ *President-Elect*, **1921-1925**, Senator Warren Gamaliel Harding, Republican, of *Ohio*, *born* Nov. 2, 1865.
Vice-President-Elect, **1921-1925**, Governor Calvin Coolidge, Republican, of *Massachusetts*.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(New York and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.)

The *Department of State* has cognisance of all matters appertaining to Foreign Affairs, including correspondence with Representatives of the U.S., both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U.S. The *Secretary of State* is the custodian of the Seal of the U.S., which is affixed by him to all proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants of extradition; he is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U.S. and of Treaties made with Foreign Powers. He grants and issues Passports, and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U.S. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union.

Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, *N.Y.* $12,000
Under Secretary. Norman H. Davis, *Missouri* 7,500
Assistant Secretary, ... 5,000
Second do., A. A. Adee, *D.C.* 4,500
Third do., ... 4,500
Director of Consular Service, W. J. Carr, *N.Y.* 4,500
Chief Clerk, Ben G. Davis, *Neb.* 3,000
Solicitor, Fred K. Nielsen, *Neb.* 5,000
Foreign Trade Adviser, Wesley Frost (*Consular Service*) .....
Chief, Division of Western European Affairs (acting). Robert Woods Bliss (*Diplomatic Service*) .....
Chief, Division of Russian Affairs (acting), Felix Cole (*Consular Service*) .....
Chief, Division of Foreign Intelligence, Frederick A. Emery, *D.C.* 3,500
Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs, Sumner Wells (*Diplomatic Service*) ... 4,500
Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs, Charles M. Johnston, *N.Y.* 4,500
Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, John Van A. MacMurray, *D.C.* 4,500
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Warren D. Robbins (*Diplomatic Service*) .....
Chief, Diplomatic Bureau, Wallach A. McCathran (*D.C.*) 2,250
Chief, Consular Bureau (acting), Herbert C. Hengstler, *Ohio* 3,000
Chief, Bureau of Appointments, Miles M. Shand, *N.J.* 2,250
Chief, Bureau of Citizenship, Philip Adams 2,500
Chief, Bureau of Indexes and Archives (acting), David A. Salmon, *Conn.* 2,500
Chief, Bureau of Accounts, William McNeir, *Mich.* 2,400
Chief, Bureau of Rolls and Library, John A. Tonner, *Ohio* 2,100

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

(15th Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Treasury* is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, and directs the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government. He controls the construction and maintenance of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the Coast Guard and the Public Health branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing. He is *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, created by Act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act; *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, created by Act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal Farm Loan Act; and president of the central executive council of the International High Commission, and chairman of the United States section of that Commission.

Secretary of the Treasury, David F. Houston, *Mo.* $12,000
Assistants, James B. Moyle, *Utah*; Nicholas Kelley, *N.Y.*; S. Parker Gilbert, *N.J.*; Jouett Shouse, *Kans.* .....each 5,000
Assistant to the Secretary, George R. Cooksey, *D.C.* .....
Chief Clerk, Wilmer G. Platt, *Ind.* 4,000
Supervising Architect (vacant) 6,000
Director of the Mint, Ray T. Baker, *Nev.* 5,000
Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, James L. Wilmeth, *Ark.* 6,000
Chief, Appointments Division, James E. Harper, *S.C.* 3,000
Chief, Book-keeping and Warrants Division, Michael J. O'Reilly, *Cal.* 4,000
Chief, Customs Division, George W. Ashworth, *Md.* 4,500
Chief, Loans and Currency, Charles N. McGrearty, *Ala.* 3,500
Register, William S. Elliott, *Ga.* 4,000
Comptroller of the Treasury, Walter W. Warwick, *Ohio.* 6,000
Assistant do., Charles M. Foree, *Ken.* 4,500
Treasurer of the U.S., John Burke, *N. Dak.* 8,000
Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, *Va.* 5,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, William Martin Williams, *Ala.* 6,000
Asst. Com., Paul F. Myers, *N.J.* 4,000
Deputy Coms., James M. Baker, *S.C.*; James Hagerman, jr., *Mo.*; Clarence B. Hurrey, *D.C.*; George V. Newton, *Mo.* 4,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue (vacant) 4,500
Auditor of Treasury, Samuel Patterson, *Neb.* 4,000
Auditor of War Dept., James L. Baity, *Mo.* 5,000
Auditor of Interior, John E. R. Ray, *Tenn.* 4,000
Auditor of Navy, Edward Luckow, *Wis.*... 4,000
Auditor of State, Edward D. Hearne, *Del.* 4,000
Auditor of Post Office, Charles A. Kram, *Pa* 5,000
Captain Commandant, Coast Guard of the U.S., William Edward Reynolds, *Cal.* 5,000
Chief of the Secret Service, W. Herman Moran, *D.C.* 4,000
Supervising Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine Hospital, Hugh S. Cumming, *Va.* 6,000

General Customs Appraisers.

Appraisers of Merchandise, Byron S. Waite, *Mich.*; Israel F. Fischer, *N.Y.*; Eugene G. Hay, *Minn.*; Charles P.

McClelland, *N.Y.*; George Stewart Brown, *Md.*; Jerry B. Sullivan, *Iowa*; William C. Adamson, *Ga.*; and George E. Weller, *N.Y.* .....each $9,000

Federal Reserve Board.

Governor, William P. G. Harding, *Ala.*, term expires 1922; *Vice-Governor*, Paul M. Warburg, *N.Y.*, term expires 1918; Frederick A. Delano, *Ill.*, term expires 1920; A. C. Miller *Cal.*, term expires 1924; Charles S. Hamlin, *Mass.*, term expires 1926 each $12,000

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, *ex officio*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of War* prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War, and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made by Congress for that Department. He also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbours, and matters appertaining to navigation. He also approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters as authorised by Congress.

Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, *Ohio* $12,000
Private Sec., Benjamin T. Fiery, *Ohio* ... 2,500
Asst. Secretary, William R. Williams, *Va.* 10,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk, J. C. Scofield, *Ga.* 4,000
Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, *Pa.* 10,000
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Peter C. Harris, *Ga.* 8,000
Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain, *N.Y.* 8,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, *Mo.* 8,000
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers, *Mich.* 8,000
Surgeon-General, Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, *Ind.* 8,000
Chief of Engineers, Maj.-Gen. Lancing H. Beach, *Iowa.* 8,000
Chief of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams, *Ga.* 8,000
Chief Signal Officer, Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, *Mich.* 8,000
Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, *Ala.* 8,000
Chief of Coast Artillery, Maj.-Gen. Frank W. Coe, *Kans.* 8,000
Chief of Militia Bureau, Brig.-Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, *Mo.* 8,000
Chief of Field Artillery, Maj.-Gen. William J. Snow, *N.J.* 8,000
Chief of Infantry, Maj.-Gen Charles S. Farnsworth, *Pa.* 8,000
Chief of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, *Wis.* 8,000
Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, *Ore.* 8,000
Chief of the Air Service, Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Menoher, *Pa.* 800
Chief of Finance, Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, *Me.* 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(K Street and Vt. Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Attorney-General* is the chief law officer of the Government and head of the Department of Justice. He advises the President and the chief executive officers on legal questions arising out of their administration, and generally supervises the U.S. attorneys and marshals in judicial districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U.S.

Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, *Pa.* $12,000
Private Sec., Robert T. Scott, *Va.* 3,600
Solicitor-General, William L. Frierson, *Tenn.* 10,000
Assistant to Attorney-General, Frank C. Daly, *Ind.* 9,000
Assistant Attorneys-General, Frank Davis, jr., *Ohio*; Frank K. Nebeker, *Utah*; Robert P. Stewart, *S. Dak.*; Thomas J. Spellacy, *Conn.*; Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, *Cal.*; (one vacancy) each 7,500
Solicitor, State Department, Fred K. Nielson, *Neb.* 5,000
Solicitor, Post Office Dept., William H. Lamar, *Md.* 5,000
Solicitor, Interior Dept., Charles D. Mahaffie, *Oregon* 5,000
Assistant A.G., Court of Customs Appeals, Bert Hanson, *N.Y.* 8,000
Solicitor of the Treasury, Lawrence Becker, *Ind.* 5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue (vacant)..... 5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Commerce, Franklin G. Nixson, *Mich.* 5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Labour, Rowland B. Mahany, *N. Y.* 5,000
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, Charles E. Stewart, *Ala.* 4,000
Attorney in charge of Titles, Chas. S. Lawrence, *Tenn.* 4,500
Director, Division of Investigation, Wm. J. Flynn, *N.Y.* 7,500
Chief, Dirision of Investigation, Lewis J. Baley, *Ga.* 4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts, Calvin Satterfield, *Penn.* 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, John N. Gardner, *N.Y.*.... 2,750
Attorney in charge of Pardons, James A. Finch, *N.Y.* 3,600
Supt. of Prisons and Prisoners, Denver S. Dickerson, *Nev.* 4,000
Appointment Clerk, C. B. Sornborger, *Vt.* 2,000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson, *Texas* $12,000
Private Sec., Robert E. Cowart, *Texas*... 2,500
Chief Clerk, Ruskin McArdle, *Texas* 4,000
Asst. Chief Clerk, Thomas J. Howell, *Mass.* 2,000
Confidential Clerk to Postmaster-General, Edwin B. Smith, *Maryland*..... 2,000
Purch. Agent, Robert L. Maddox, *Pa*..... 4,000
Chief Clerk, Purch. Agent, Thomas L. Degnan, *Pa.* 2,000
Chief Insp., George M. Sutton, *Mo.*..... 4,000
Chief Clerk, Chief Insp., Alexander B. Hulse, *Tenn.* 2,000
Appoint. Clerk, Robert S. Regar, *Pa.* 2,000
Disb. Clerk, William M. Mooney, *Ohio* ... 2,250
Asst. Attorneys, J. Julien Southerland, *N.C.*, $4,500; Horace J. Donnelly, *D.C.*, $3,500; Walter E. Kelly, *Ohio*, $2,750; Edwin A. Niess, *Pa.* $2,750; Calvin W. Hassel, *N.C.*, $2,500; Wil- L. Rhoads, *Pa.* 2,000

Bond Exam., Horace J. Donnelly, *D.C.* ... $2,500
Chairman Board of Inspection, Michal K. Campbell, *Ill.* ... 2,000

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

First Assistant P.M.G., John C. Koons, *Md.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, John W. Johnston, *N.Y.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Post Office Service, Goodwin D. Ellsworth, *N.C.* 4,000
Asst. Superintendents, William S. Ryan, *N.Y.*, $3,000; Albert E. Barr, *W.Va.* $2,000; Edward B. Cranford, *D.C.* ... 2,000
Clerk in Charge, Owen A. Keen, *Va.* ... 2,250
Superintendent, Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Charles R. Hodges, *Texas* 3,000
Asst. Supts., Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Lorel N. Morgan, *W. Va.*; Simon E. Sullivan, *Mass.* ... each 2,000
Chief, Division of Correspondence, John P. Miller ... 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Dead Letters, Marvin M. McLean, *Texas* ... 2,500

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Second Assistant P.M.G., O. Praeger, *Tex.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, E. Russell White, *N.C.* ... 2,500
General Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, William I. Denning, *Georgia* ... 4,000
Assist. General Supt., Railway Mail Service, George F. Stone, *New York* ... 3,500
Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service, Chase C. Gove, *Nebr.* ... 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Railway Adjustments, James B. Corridon, *D.C.* ... 3,000
Asst. Supt., Division of Railway Adjustments, George H. Grayson, *N.C.* ... 2,250
Superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails, Steward M. Weber, *Pa.* ... 3,000
Asst. Supt., Division of Foreign Mails, Edwin Sands, *N.Y.* ... 2,000

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Third Asst. P.M.G., A. M. Dockery, *Mo.* $5,000
Chief Clerk, William J. Barrows, *Mo.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Wm. C. Fitch, *New York* ... 2,750
Superintendent, Division of Finance, Wm. E. Buffington, *Pa.* ... 2,250
Superintendent, Division of Classification, William C. Wood, *Kansas* ... 2,750
Superintendent, Division of Registered Mails, Leighton V. B. Marschalk, *Ky.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Money Orders, Charles E. Matthews, *Oklahoma* ... 2,750
Chief Clerk, Division of Money Orders, Francis H. Rainey, *D.C.* ... 2,250
Director, Postal Savings System, Malcolm Kerlin, *N.J.* ... 4,800
Asst. Director, Postal Savings System, (vacant) ... 3,000
Chief Clerk, Postal Savings System, Charles L. Gable, *Pa.* ... 2,500
Clerk in Charge of Administrative Section, Postal Savings System, William O. Firoved, *D.C.* ... 2,000
Clerk in Charge of Audit Section, Postal Savings System, Wm. T. S. Rollins, *Md.* 2,000

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Fourth Assistant P.M.G., James I. Blakslee, *Pa.* ... $5,000
Chief Clerk, Lansing M. Dow, *N.H.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Rural Mails, George L. Wood, *Md.* ... 3,000
Chief Clerk, Division of Rural Mails, (vacant) ... 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Equipment and Supplies, J. King Pickett, *Ala.* ... $3,000
Chief Clerk, Division of Equipment and Supplies, Walter J. Villepigue, *S.C.* ... 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

(19th and B. Streets, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Navy* superintends the construction, manning, equipment, armament, and employment of all vessels of the U.S. Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the U.S.

Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, *N.C.* ... $12,000
Private Sec., E. E. Britton ... 2,500
Assistant Sec., Gordon Woodbury ... 5,000
Chief Clerk, Frank S. Curtis ... 3,000
Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. R. E. Coontz ... 10,000
Chief, Bureau of Navigation, Rear-Adm. Thomas Washington ... 8,000
Chief of Steam Engineering, Rear-Adm. R. S. Griffin ... 8,000
Chief of Med. and Surg., Rear-Adm. Wm. C. Braisted ... 8,000
Chief of Construction and Repair, Rear-Adm. David W. Taylor ... 8,000
Chief of Yards and Docks, Rear-Adm. Charles W. Parks ... 8,000
Chief of Supplies and Accounts, Rear-Adm. Samuel McGowan ... 8,000
Chief of Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Charles B. McVoy ... 8,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Rear-Adm. George R. Clark ... 8,000
Director of Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. Andrew T. Long ... 8,000
Commandant of Marine Corps, Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune ... 8,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

(F. Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Interior* deals with all business relating to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and to education, railroads, mines and mining, irrigation, patents for inventions, pensions, public lands and surveys, Indians, Reclamation Service, and the National Parks and Monuments, also the Capitol Building and Grounds, and certain eleemosynary institutions in D.C.

Secretary of the Interior, John Barton Payne, *Ill.* ... $12,000
First Assistant Secretary, Alexander T. Vogelsang, *Cal.* ... 5,000
Assistant Secretary, S. G. Hopkins, *Wyo.* ... 4,500
Chief Clerk, Ezekiel J. Ayers, *N.J.* ... 4,000
Commissioners:—
Land Office, Clay Tallman, *Nev.* ... 5,000
Asst. do., Charles M. Bruce, *Va.* ... 3,500
Pensions, Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, *Ohio* 5,000
Deputy do., Frank D. Byington, *Md* ... 3,600
Education, Philander P. Claxton, *Tenn.* 5,000
Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, *Tex.* ... 5,000
Asst. do., Edgar B. Meritt, *Ark.* ... 3,500
Patents, Robt. F. Whitehead, *Va.* ... 5,000
1st Asst. do., M. H. Coulston, *N.Y.* ... 4,500
Asst. do. (vacant) ... 3,500
Director of Geological Survey, George Otis Smith, *Me.* ... 6,000
Reclamation Service, Director, Arthur P. Davis, *Kans.* ... 7,500
Do., Bureau of Mines, Frederick G. Cottrell, *Cal.* ... 6,000
Assistant do., Elmer A. Holbrook, *Ill.* ... 5,000

Director, National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, *Ill.* $4,500
Assistant do., Arno B. Cammerer, *Wis.* 2,500
Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds, Elliott Woods, *Ind.* 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(The Mall, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Agriculture* exercises general supervision of public business in relation to agriculture, forestry, and home economics. Included in these matters are quarantine regulations, meat, food and drug inspection, the inspection of cattle boats, and the observance of the Game Laws, together with the administration and maintenance of the National Forests.

Sec. of Agricul., Edwin T. Meredith, *Iowa* $12,000
Assistant Secretary, E. D. Bail, *Iowa* 5,000
Assistant to the Secretary, Floyd R. Harrison, *Va.* 4,260
Chief Clerk, Robert M. Reese, *D.C.* 3,500
Solicitor, R. W. Williams, *Fla.* 5,000
Division of Publications, Harlan Smith, *Kansas* (*Chief*) 3,500
Division of Accounts, A. Zappone, *D.C.* (*Chief*) 4,000
Librarian, Claribel Barnett, *N.Y.* 2,000
Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, Henry C. Taylor, *Wis.* (*Chief*) 5,000
Weather Bureau, C. F. Marvin, *Ohio* (*Chief*) 5,000
Bureau of Animal Industry, John R. Mohler, *Pa.* (*Chief*) 5,000
Bureau of Crop Estimates, Leon M. Estabrook, *Tex.* (*Chief*) 4,000
Bureau of Chemistry, Carl L. Alsberg, *N.Y.* (*Chief*) 5,000
States Relations Service, A. C. True, *Conn.* (*Director*) 4,500
Bureau of Entomology, L. O. Howard. *N.Y.* (*Chief*) 5,000
Bureau of Biological Survey, E. W. Nelson, *Ariz.* (*Chief*) 4,000
Forest Service, W. B. Greeley, *Cal.* (*Chief*) 5,000
Bureau of Plant Industry, William A. Taylor, *Mich.* (*Chief*) 5,000
Bureau of Soils, M. Whitney, *Md.* (*Chief*) 4,000
Bureau of Public Roads, Thomas H. MacDonald, *Iowa* (*Chief*) 6,000
Bureau of Markets, George Livingston, *Ohio* (*Chief*) 5,000
Federal Horticultural Board, C. L. Marlatt, *Kans.* (*Chairman*) 4,500
Insecticide and Fungicide Board, J. K. Haywood, *N.Y.* (*Chairman*) 4,500

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(19th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Commerce* is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transportation interests; the administration of the lighthouse service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the Act of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication; the custody, construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufactures; and the formulation (in conjunction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Insecticide Act of 1910. The Secretary of Commerce is also a member of the Federal Board for vocational education.

Sec. of Commerce, Joshua Willis Alexander, *Mo.* $12,000
Private Secretary, William B. Yancey, *Mo.* 2,500
Assistant to Secretary, George R. Dickson, *D.C.* 2,750
Assistant Secretary, Edwin F. Sweet, *Mich.* 5,000
Private Sec., Alfred E. Wild, jr., *D.C.* 2,100
Ch. Clerk and Supt., E. W. Libbey, *D.C.* ... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, C. E. Molster, *Ohio* 3,000
Ch. of Appointment Div., C. Hastings, *Wash.* 2,500
Ch., Div. of Publications, T. F. McKeon, *N.Y.* 2,500
Ch., Div. of Supplies, Francis M. Shore, *Ohio* 2,100
Director of the Census, Sam. L. Rogers, *N.C.* 7,500
Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Roy S. McElwee, *N.Y.* ... 6,000
Dir. Bureau of Standards, S. W. Stratton, *Ill.* 6,000
Comm. of Fisheries, Hugh M. Smith, *D.C.* 6,000
Comm. of Lighthouses, G. R. Putnam, *Iowa* 5,000
Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey, E. Lester Jones, *Virginia.*
Comm. of Navigation, E. T. Chamberlain, *N.Y.* 4,000
Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service, George Uhler, *Penn.* 5,000

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Commercial Attachés.

London, England—(vacant).
Paris, France—William C. Huntington.
The Hague—Paul L. Edwards.
Petrograd, Russia (vacant).
Peking, China, and Manchuria—Julean H. Arnold.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—(vacant).
Japan—James F. Abbott.
Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador—(vacant).
Madrid, Spain—(vacant).
Buenos Aires, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay, (vacant).
Rome, Italy, Alfred P. Dennis.
Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Norman L. Anderson.
Mexico City, Edward F. Feely.
Santiago, Chile, Charles A. McQueen.
At Large, Howard W. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

(1712 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Labour* is appointed to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the U.S.; to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment; to administer the immigration and naturalisation laws, mediate in

labour disputes, and investigate matters pertaining to the welfare of children.

Secretary of Labour, William B. Wilson, *Pa.* $12,000
Assistant Secretary, Louis F. Post, *Ill.* ... 5,000
Solicitor, Rowland B. Mahany, *N.Y.* 5,000
Chief Clerk, Samuel J. Gompers, *N.Y.*..... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, George W. Love, *Ill.* ... 3,000
Comm.-Gen. of Immigrtn, A. Caminetti, *Cal.* 5,000
Comm. of Naturalisatn., R. K. Campbell, *Va.* 4,000
Commr. of Labour Statistics, Ethelbert Stewart, *Ill.* 5,000
Chief, Children's Bureau, J. C. Lathrop, *Ill.* 5,000
Director Gen., U.S. Employment Service, J. B. Densmore, *Mont.* 6,000
Director of Conciliation, Hugh L. Kerwin, *Penn.* 5,000
Women's Bureau, Mary Anderson, *Ill.* ... 5,000
Director, Industrial Housing and Transportation, Robert Watson, *Mass.* 5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D.C.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. The Board inspects all branches of the Indian Service and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as to policies and needs of administration of Indian Affairs. In 1919 the Indian population of the U.S., exclusive of Alaska, was 333,702 (Oklahoma containing 119,101, Arizona 42,346, New Mexico 20,581, S. Dakota 22,829, California 16,215, Washington 10,988, Montana 12,138, Minnesota 12,447, Wisconsin 10,211, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1920, for Indian Service were $15,311,108, including $4,194,711 from Indian tribal funds. The total wealth of U.S. Indians on June 30, 1919, amounted to $689,408,869, of which $219,059,031 was tribal, and $470,349,838 individual.

Members, George Vaux, jr., *Pa* (*Chairman*); Merrill E. Gates, *D.C.*; Warren K. Moorehead, *Mass.*; Samuel A. Eliot, *Mass.*; Frank Knox, *N.H.*; William H. Ketcham, *D.C.*; Daniel Smiley, *N.Y.*; Hugh L. Scott, *N.J.*; Malcolm McDowell, *Ill.* (*Secretary*).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C.

The Civil Service Commission holds frequent examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for close on 60 per cent. of the 700,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service.

President, Martin A. Morrison, *Ind.* $5,000
Commissioners, George R. Wales, *Vt.*; Helen H. Gardener, *Va.*.....each 5,000
Chief Examiner, Herbert A. Filer, *Md.*..... 3,500
Secretary, John T. Doyle, *N.Y.*..... 2,500

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
1729, New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
Vice-Chairman, Charles A. Platt, *N.Y.*
Members, Wm. Mitchell Kendall, *N.Y.*; John Russell Pope, *N.Y.*; James L. Greenleaf, *N.Y.*; Wm. Sergeant Kendall, *Conn.*; James E. Fraser, *N.Y.*
Secretary and Executive Officer, Col. C. S. Ridley, U.S. Army.
Asst. to Secretary, H. P. Caemmerer.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.
Washington, D.C.

By Executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority.

Advisory powers were granted the board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplications of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. All such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken.

Chairman, Dr. C. Hart Merriam.
Secretary, Charles S. Sloane.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Director, Arthur P. Davis, Interior Building, 18th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Western Office, Tramway Buildings, Denver, Colorado. $8,000,000.

The Reclamation Service, which employs 100 people at headquarters and upwards of 5,000 in the West, and controls an expenditure of about $8,000,000 annually, was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the arid and semi-arid States of the West. Thirty projects have been authorised for construction or operation for irrigation of lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. These projects aggregate 3,200,000 acres, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,000,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914.

The Service has built on the 30 projects over 12,000 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 100,000 canal structures), involving the evacuation of 174,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connexion with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 13,700,000 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam*, the highest in the world (349 feet), the *Elephant Butte Dam* on the Rio Grande (forming the largest artificial irrigation reservoir in the United States), and the longest roller crest dam in the world located on the Grand River in Colorado. The Service has built 95 tunnels, 983 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,141 miles of telephone line, a dozen power plants and 651 miles of transmission lines; and is also mining coal, and has manufactured 1,676,000 barrels of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1919, was $123,853,000.

Over 150,000 persons are living on the 40,000 farms irrigated by the Service. Of the 3,200,000 acres above referred to, water is now available for 1,800,000 acres, and of this area 1,100,000 acres were harvested in 1919, producing crops worth over $88,000,000, or an average of over $80 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $50,000,000 more. The project showing the largest unit returns in 1919 was the Okanogan in the State of Washington, with an average of $367 per acre.

The largest irrigable area is that of the Boise project in Idaho, 327,552 acres, of which the net cost of construction to June 30, 1919, was $11,973,276. The next is the North Platte in Nebraska-Wyoming, 251,715 acres; cost $10,549,095 to June 30, 1919. Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing Statistician, U.S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D.C.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers have taken all units.

The Service issues the "Reclamation Record," a 48-page illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 2,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Service. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office was established in 1861, and represents an expenditure of close on $16,000,000, the annual cost of operation and maintenance being $14,000,000. In addition to the printing of all Government publications, the office issues a Style Book, which regulates the spelling and treatment of all words employed in such publications.

Public Printer, Cornelius Ford, *N.J.* $6,000
Deputy do., Daniel V. Chisholm, *S.C.* 4,500
Chief Clerk, John L. Alverson, *Ky* 2,750
Private Secretary, Joseph P. O'Lone, *N.J.* $2,500
Purchasing Agent, Ernest E. Emerson, *Md.* 3,600
Superintendent of Work, Fletcher Bowden, *Miss.* 3,600
Foreman of Printing, Stanley H. Ridings, *Mo.* 2,500
Congressional Record Clerk, Wm. A. Smith, *D.C.* 2,500
Supt. of Documents, Alton P. Tisdel, *Ohio* 2,500

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has supervision over all common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, including express, sleeping and parlor car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines.

Chairman, Edgar E. Clark $12,000
Commissioners, Charles C. McChord, Balthasar H. Meyer, Henry C. Hall, Winthrop M. Daniels, Clyde B. Aitchison, Robert W. Woolley, Joseph B. Eastman, Henry J. Ford, Mark W. Potter each 12,000
Secretary, George B. McGinty, *Ga.* 7,500
Assistant Secretary, Alfred Holmead, *D.C.*
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent, T. Leo Haden .....

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851–2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now $98,000); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. It comprises 2,831,333 printed books and pamphlets, the floor space of the building (erected at the cost of $6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) being 430,255 square feet, and the capacity of the book stacks 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers, the shelving extending to nearly 100 miles. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1921 being $721,025.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D. $7,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin 4,500
Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd .....
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N.Y.

The United States Military Academy for training cadets for commissions in the U.S. Army was founded at West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson River, in 1802.

Superintendent, Brig.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U.S. Army.

NAVAL ACADEMY,

Annapolis, Maryland.

The United States Naval Academy was founded in 1845 for the education of officers for the Navy. Students are called midshipmen, and must be citizens of the U.S. The course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy.

Superintendent, Rear-Adm. A. H. Scales, U.S. Navy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 211,877. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is $7,500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

The Sixty-Fifth Congress.

President of the Senate, Thomas R. Marshall, *Ind.*	$12,000
President (pro tempore), Albert B. Cummins, *Iowa*	
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick H. Gillett, *Mass.*	12,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty-seven in number, served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT.

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice, Edward D. White, *La., born* 1845, *apptd.* 1910	$15,000

Associate Justices (each $14,500.)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Joseph McKenna, *Cal.*	1843	1898
Oliver W. Holmes, *Mass.*	1841	1902
William R. Day, *Ohio*	1849	1903
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.*	1859	1910
Mahlon Pitney, *N.J.*	1858	1912
James C. McReynolds, *Tenn.*	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, *Mass.*	1856	1916
John H. Clarke, *Ohio*	1857	1916

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, James D. Maher, *D.C.*	$6,000
Marshal, Frank K. Green, *D.C.*	4,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.*	4,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775–1783	309,791
North Western Indian, 1790–1795	8,983
War with France, 1798–1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801–1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812–1815	576,622
Creek Indian, 1813–1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817–1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833–1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835–1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836–1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846–1848	112,230
Texas Indian, 1849–1856	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851–1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861–1866	2,778,304
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898–1899	312,523
Philippine Rebellion, 1899–1902	140,038
Relief of Chinese Legations, 1900–1901	6,913
World War, 1917–1918	4,237,348

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, must not exceed 280,000, except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it. By the same Act the commissioned strength of the Army is limited to 17,717 officers. The actual strength of the Army of the U.S. on Aug. 31, 1920, included 14,538 officers and 194,480 enlisted men, of whom 888 officers and 14,495 enlisted men were on duty in Europe.

U.S. WAR PENSIONS, 1880–1920.

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll.			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
				$
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229
1890	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1905	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861
1910	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056
1915	437,448	310,699	748,147	165,518,266
1916	403,120	306,452	709,572	159,155,090
1917	369,936	303,175	673,111	160,895,054
1918	340,318	306,582	646,895	179,835,329
1919	313,140	311,287	624,427	222,159,292
1920	285,110	307,080	592,190	213,295,314

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is $5,830,815,714, of which $5,502,445,815 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in 1920 amounted to $1,395,014.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War subsequent to Oct. 6, 1917, are not included in the above totals, as such claims are adjudicated in the Bureau of the War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, which has jurisdiction over such matters.

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

The three-year building programme initiated in the Act of August 29, 1916, provided for the following construction :—

	1916	1917.	1918.	Totals.
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Scout Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	15	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel Ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	—	1	1	2
Submarine Tender	—	1	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

With the exception of 12 destroyers, six of the fleet submarines, and the transport, all of the above are under construction, and a large percentage of the destroyers and submarines, together with one gunboat and several of the Auxiliaries, are already in service.

In addition to the vessels listed, 20 coast submarines were specifically authorised in March 1917, and under emergency appropriations made at that time, supplemented by later Acts, six more submarines were purchased in knock-down condition, and orders were placed for 235 35-knot destroyers (six of which were later cancelled), 112 *Eagle* patrol vessels undertaken by the Ford Motor Co. (12 for the Italian Government, which were cancelled together with 40 for the Navy), 448 sub-chasers (100 being for France and seven others never completed), 25 fleet tugs (six cancelled), 54 minesweepers (five cancelled), and 56 harbour and motor tugs.

There were also built 12 large tankers on Emergency Fleet contracts intended for naval use, five of which have been retained in the naval service, together with some 20 auxiliary vessels acquired by purchase or seizure during the war. Of the 341 sub-chasers built for the Navy, all but 115 have been sold, scheduled for sale, or otherwise disposed of.

All information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the Ship Data Book, for any comparisons desired.

No further new construction has been authorised since 1918, the only appropriations made being applied to the building programme already in progress, with the exception of funds provided for the conversion of the collier *Jupiter* into an aircraft carrier, which has been renamed *Langley*, in memory of a pioneer in flying machine construction, the conversion of two merchant vessels into aircraft tenders, one of which, to be named the *Wright*, in memory of Wilbur Wright, the first successful aviator, is now in hand, and the conversion of the old battleship *Kearsarge* into a powerful 250-ton crane ship.

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1917–1918.

In 1917–18 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 18 years of age was 27,686,476, of whom 20,853,516 (10,349,466 boys and 10,504,050 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 1,915,125 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 15,548,914, the average length of school term was 160·7 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 119·8 days. In 1917–18, 650,709 teachers (105,194 men and 545,515 women) were employed, the average annual salary of all teachers being $635. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 276,827, and the estimated value of all public school property was $1,983,508,818.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand and proceeds of bond sales, was $802,613,168. Of this amount $17,678,572 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, $124,625,159 from State taxes or State appropriation, $414,799,893 from local tax or appropriation, and $31,794,505 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, was $640,717,053. This amount includes expenditures for general professional and business control aggregating $25,179,311 ; salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals, $421,084,254 ; text-books and other instruction supplies, $23,053,792 ; miscellaneous current expenses, $175,277,788 ; composed of operation of school plant, $112,011,558 ; maintenance of school plant, $20,946,848 ; auxiliary agencies, $21,463,281 ; fixed charges, $5,701,516 ; interest on indebtedness, $15,154,585 ; and outlays—sites, new buildings and equipment, $119,082,944.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1917–18.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from forty days in one State to the full term in twenty-eight States. Nearly all States have officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officer.

Colleges, Universities and Technological Schools, 1917–18.

Of the 554 colleges, universities, and technological schools, 111 are public institutions and 443 are under private control or management. The public institutions enrolled 106,181 undergraduate and graduate students (62,162 men and 44,019 women). The private schools enrolled 147,742 undergraduate and graduate students (80,436 men and 67,306 women). Of the 554 institutions 124 were for men, 100 for women and 330 were co-educational.

The total number of instructors in public and private universities, colleges, and technological schools was 36,522 (29,509 men and 7,013 women). In general engineering 7 203 students were enrolled, in chemical engineering 4,548, in civil engineering 5,108, in electrical engineering 5,683, in technical engineering 5,944, and in mining engineering 1,298.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1917–18 was 28,052 (14,720 men and 13,332 women) ; altogether 3,480 graduate degrees were conferred (2,320 men and 1,160 women). 736 honorary degrees were conferred.

The total receipts for all universities, colleges, and technological schools in 1917–18 aggregated $153,801,555. The total receipts, exclusive of additional to endowments, were $137,055,415. The number of volumes in the libraries of these institutions was 23,025,736. It was estimated that the value of libraries, scientific apparatus, machinery, and furniture was $89,766,793; value of grounds, $104,069,481; value of buildings, including dormitories, $329,987,558; the value of dormitories, $55,143,845; and the value of productive funds, $481,085,852. During the year the total benefactions received was $10,704,805.

Normal Schools, 1917–18.

In 1917–18, 308 normal schools reported. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number, 172 are State institutions; 34 city normal schools; 45 county normal schools; and 57 private normal schools. The total number of instructors in all these schools is 8,552. Of this number, 4,949 are engaged in instructing pupils in normal courses. The total number of students enrolled is 138,174 (21,287 men and 116,887 women). Of this total enrolment, 110,053 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 2,170 men and 22,331 women, making a total of 24,501. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools was 83,602. The total receipts for normal schools were $22,728,203. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2,172,627. The statistics show that the number of State normal schools has gradually increased, while the number of private normal schools has rapidly decreased. The city and county normal schools are new institutions. The total number of such schools throughout the United States is not represented in the report, inasmuch as many of these schools have been organised very recently. The average cost per week per student in attendance for maintaining a State normal school is $6 43 cents.

Summer Schools, 1918.

In 1918, 480 summer schools were maintained. Of this number 358 schools were conducted by colleges, universities, and normal schools. 104 universities and 109 colleges are included in this total. The total number of instructors employed in these summer schools was 11,960 (7,472 men and 4,488 women). In addition to the instructors 1,762 lecturers were reported. The total number of students enrolled in these summer schools was 160,422 (33,445 men and 126,977 women). The average cost of conducting summer schools per student enrolled in 1918 was $24.14. The corresponding cost for 1916 was $17.85.

One hundred and fifty-eight colleges, universities and normal schools maintained a 6-weeks course, 44 an 8-weeks course, 20 a 9-weeks course and 37 an 11-weeks course. There appears to be a tendency for institutions of this type to offer an 8, 9, 10 or 11-weeks course. Altogether 272 institutions offered work accredited for degrees. The greater number of these summer schools have a small enrolment. Fifty per cent. of the schools enroll only 10 per cent. of the student body. One school has an enrolment of over 6,000 students.

Professional Schools, 1917–18.

In 1917–18 the schools of theology enrolled 9,354 students and reported 828 graduates; law schools enrolled 11,820 students and reported 2,369 graduates; schools of medicine enrolled 13,802 students and reported 2,423 graduates; schools of dentistry enrolled 8,314 students and reported 2,634 graduates; schools of pharmacy enrolled 4,053 students and reported 1,134 graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine enrolled 1,250 students and reported 475 graduates.

Nurse Training Schools, 1917–18.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1893. At that time only 47 schools were in existence. In 1918 the number of such schools was 1,776. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1918 was 55,251, and the number graduating 13,751. These nurse training schools are of two types: 1. Those schools which are more or less general in nature, or which are highly specialised, which treat physical rather than mental disorders. 2. Schools in hospitals for insane patients. The general training schools number 1,680, while the number of schools connected with hospitals for the insane is 86. The figures relate only to hospitals which maintain nurse training departments. The capacity of the hospitals in which these schools are located is 303,193 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 225,899. In the general hospitals there are ordinarily from one to three patients to each nurse pupil in training. In the hospitals for the insane, the corresponding number usually exceeds ten. The nurse training schools in general hospitals are usually small. About half of them do not enroll more than twenty nurse pupils. Within the last seven years the age requirement for admission has been lowered about two years. In 1911 most schools required either a minimum of 20 or 21 years for admission. In 1918 a large majority of schools required a minimum of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals the greatest number of schools require ten hours of duty daily, 689 schools having this requirement, 434 schools require nine hours of duty, and 232 schools eight hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required is usually ten or more. 18 schools require 12 hours of duty, 8 require 13, and 6 require 14.

The remuneration granted to pupils in general hospitals is usually less than two hundred dollars ($200). In the first year 84 per cent of the schools pay under $100; in the second year 65 per cent. of the schools pay under $100; in the third year of the course 54 per cent. pay under $100. In schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds $200. In the first year of the course, half the schools pay from $300 to $400; in the second year of the course, 45 per cent. of the schools pay from $300 to $400, and 40 per cent. pay over $400; in the third year of the course, over half the schools pay over $400, and about 40 per cent. pay from $300 to $400.

Almost 90 per cent. of all nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. About 10 per cent. offer a two-year or two-and-one-half-year course. Within the last few years practically all nurse training schools have

lengthened their course to three years, and usually require attendance for 50 weeks during the year. In hospitals for the insane, about 60 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and about 40 per cent. offer a two-year course. Forty-three per cent. of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 17 per cent. require two years of high school work for admission, 28 per cent. require a full high school course, and 12 per cent. require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission. Within the past few years the tendency has been to require either one or two years of high school work for admission. The statistics indicate a difficulty in securing nurse pupils within the last few years, on account of the lengthening of the course, and that it has been necessary to increase the remuneration, and to lower entrance requirements.

In all 27 universities and colleges offer nurse training courses. Each of them offers the course to nurse pupils registered in a nurse training school of a hospital affiliated with the college or university. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training school to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1917–18.

In 1917–18, 13,951 public high schools reported. The total number of instructors in these secondary schools was 84,822 (28,781 men and 56,041 women). The total number of secondary students enrolled in these schools was 1,735,619 (747,778 boys and 987,841 girls). The total number of coloured students included in the preceding figures is 21,970. Altogether 1,246,523 students were enrolled in academic courses; 278,275 in commercial courses; 96,833, in technical or manual training courses; 26,675, in teacher training courses; 38,728, in agricultural courses; and 101,987, in home economics courses. In the first year of the course 654,935 students were enrolled, in the second year 441,868, in the third year 309,208, and in the fourth year 239,160 students. Altogether 1,265 schools reported military drill, in which 106,986 boys and 1,252 girls were enrolled. The number of graduates reported was 224,367 (86,911 boys and 137,456 girls).

Of the 13,951 public high schools 6,866 are fully accredited for admission to college. In these fully accredited high schools there are 66,919 teachers and 1,463,775 students (637,611 boys and 826,464 girls). There were 10,638 high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 79,083 teachers and 1,654,600 pupils enrolled (714,696 boys and 939,904 girls).

Altogether, 12,631 public high schools reported school libraries with an aggregate of 8,706,863 volumes.

These statistics on public high schools are in the section on State School Systems. By deducting these figures from the totals given in that section the statistics of elementary schools may be secured.

Private High Schools and Academies, 1917–18.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. The increase has been about proportional to the increase in population. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1917–18 the number enrolled was 158,745. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1918 was 2,058. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1918 was 14,199 (5,411 men and 8,788 women). In this group of schools more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the 2,058 schools reporting in 1918, 390 were for boys only, 732 were for girls only, and 936 were co-educational. The number of boys' schools has not increased materially since 1902, while the number of schools for girls has increased almost 50 per cent. There has been a decrease in the number of co-educational schools. Many of the schools for boys as well as some of the co-educational schools offer military drill. Altogether, about one-fourth of the schools had military drill in 1918, enrolling 31,532 students. Of this number 2,639 were girls. In 1916 the number of boys taking this work was 10,324. Within the past two years the enrolment in military drill in these schools has been tripled. The number of coloured students enrolled in these schools in 1918 was 9,107. The total number of graduates from these institutions was 23,832. The average size of the faculty was 6.9 per cent. The average number of students to a school was 71·1 per cent. The average number of students to a teacher 11·3 per cent.

The number of students enrolled in the first year of these private high schools was 36·6 per cent. of the total number; in the second year, 25·7 per cent.; in the third year, 19·5 per cent.; and in the fourth year, 18·2 per cent.

Altogether, 2,019 schools offered an academic course; 872, commercial; 194, technical or manual training; 281, teacher-training; 152, agricultural; 411, home economics; and 118, a trade training course.

580 of these private schools were non-sectarian, and 1,478 were denominational (940 Roman Catholic).

Of the total number of students enrolled, 45·5 per cent. were boys and 54·5 per cent. were girls.

The number of Negro girls enrolled in these schools was about twice as many as the number of Negro boys, there being 6,021 coloured girls, and 3,086 coloured boys.

Private Commercial Schools, 1917–18.

In 1918 reports were received from 890 private commercial and business schools. These schools are of two types: first, those which are non-sectarian, and which are run on a commercial basis; second, those which are maintained by certain denominations and by Young Men's Christian Associations. The private non-denominational schools reporting number 780, the denominational and Young Men's Christian Association schools number 110. The total number of instructors in these 890 schools is 5,240 (2,310 men and 2,930 women). The number of students enrolled is 289,579 (96,449 men and 193,130 women). The average daily attendance in these schools is 122,688. Altogether 841 schools report 182,614 students enrolled in day courses. In night courses 106,165 students are enrolled in the 716 schools maintaining such courses. In the commercial or bookkeeping course 69,520 students are enrolled; stenographic, 152,402; combined course, 48,481; telegraphic

(wire), 4,915; (wireless), 3,010; accountancy, 3,366; secretarial, 13,837; and in the salesmanship course, 3,992. Two hundred and forty-eight schools have an enrolment less than 100; 227 schools have an enrolment between 100 and 200. One-half of the commercial schools enrol about 15 per cent. of the students.

The average number of students per instructor varies considerably in the different schools. The largest group of schools have from 16 to 25 students per instructor.

The average length of the daily session likewise varies considerably in the different schools. Three hundred and fifty-five schools are in session 5 hours per day; 253 schools are in session 6 hours per day.

The usual tuition fee per month in the day course in the majority of schools varies from $10 to $15 for any course. The tuition fee for the night course per month is generally $5 or $6. The usual tuition fee charged for the entire commercial or bookkeeping course, or for the entire stenographic course, varies from $60 to $80. The time usually required to complete the course is six months. The tuition fee for the combined commercial and stenographic courses usually varies from $80 to $140. The tuition fee usually charged for a course in telegraphy (wire) is $60 to $80.

The majority of these private commercial schools teach only one system of shorthand, 547 schools falling in this class. Two hundred and two schools teach two systems of shorthand. Forty-eight of the 76 schools having an enrolment of 500 students or more teach the Gregg system of shorthand. Forty of these schools teach some Pitmanic system. Altogether 64·4 per cent. of the schools offer the Gregg system of shorthand, and 44 per cent. offer some Pitmanic system.

Industrial Schools for Delinquents, 1917–18.

In 1918, 135 industrial schools for delinquents reported to the Bureau of Education. Most of these schools are State institutions. Eleven are supported by counties and five by cities, while two are supported jointly by a city and a county. Thirty-one of them are private institutions. In these reformatory institutions 1,137 teachers are employed (655 women and 482 men). In addition to the teachers 3,525 assistants caring for inmates are employed.

In these schools 63,762 inmates were enrolled during the year (49,660 boys and 14,102 girls). In so far as reported, there were 51,786 white children and 8,479 coloured children. Seventy-nine schools have an enrolment less than 300; the other schools vary in size from 300 to 2,500.

The valuation of property per child in average attendance in industrial schools for delinquents in the United States is $1,645. This varies from $292 in the State having the lowest average, to $5,069 in the State having the highest per capita valuation of property. The amount spent annually in the United States for keeping an inmate in one of these institutions is $287 for current expenses, and $39 for permanent improvements.

Schools for the Deaf, 1917–18.

In 1917–18 reports were received from 155 schools for the deaf. Of this number, 68 schools are State institutions, 69 schools are maintained as a part of the city public school system, and 18 schools are under private control. The total number of instructors in the three types of schools is 1,821 (1,411 women and 410 men teachers). The total number of pupils enrolled is 14,442. This total includes 11,316 pupils enrolled in State institutions, 2,482 pupils in city day school classes, and 644 pupils in private schools. The number of graduates from secondary schools in State institutions is 206; from secondary schools of city day school classes for the deaf, 5; from private institutions, 3. The average expenditure per pupil for current expenses in State institutions is $358 and in private institutions $238.

Schools for the Blind, 1917–18.

In 1918, 62 schools for the blind reported a total enrolment of 5,386 pupils (2,867 boys and 2,519 girls). The number of instructors in these schools is 728 (527 women and 201 men). Fourteen States provide for the education of their deaf and blind in dual institutions, that is, both deaf and blind pupils are educated in the same schools. Altogether there are 15 such dual schools in the United States. Ten of the schools for the blind included above are operated as a part of the city public school system. Four schools are under private control. The others are State schools or serve as State institutions. The average annual cost per student in schools for the blind is $428.

Schools for Feeble-minded and Sub-Normal Children, 1917–18.

Nearly all States provide schools for feeble-minded children; 43 schools of this type reported in 1918; 32 private schools also submitted a report. Altogether 131 cities have organised classes for the teaching of sub-normal and backward children. The children in these schools are not usually feeble-minded, but are retarded in their school work. The number of instructors in State institutions was 425, in private institutions 121, and in public day school classes of city schools 1,134. The total number of inmates in State institutions was 35,968 (18,353 boys and 17,615 girls); in private institutions, 983 (467 boys and 516 girls); in public day school classes of city schools, 18,133 (11,937 boys and 6,196 girls).

In State institutions 11 per cent. of the pupils take music, 26 per cent. home economics, 19 per cent. manual training, 11 per cent. agriculture, and 13 per cent. trade training courses. In city day school classes, 90 per cent. of the pupils take music, 27 per cent. home economics, 86 per cent. manual training, 10 per cent. agriculture, and 12 per cent. trade training courses. In private schools 43 per cent. take music, 24 per cent. home economics, 34 per cent. manual training, 14 per cent. agricultural courses, and 4 per cent. trade training courses.

FINANCE.

The *ordinary* revenue and expenditure of the U.S. for the five years ended June 30, 1920, are stated below (At *par* $4·867 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1916	$779,664,452	$766,665,650
1917	1,118,174,126	2,763,586,887
1918	4,172,635,828	8,966,532,266
1919	4,647,507,000	15,365,362,000
1920	7,318,006,000	11,476,627,000

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

—	1918.	1919.
Revenue:—	$	$
Customs	182,758,988	183,428,624
Internal Revenue	3,676,043,484	3,840,230,994
*Miscellaneous	315,208,113	623,944,234
Ordinary receipts	4,174,010,585	4,647,603,852
Panama Canal r'c'pts	6,414,570	6,777,046
Public Debt receipts	16,974,889,209	29,075,976,515
Postal Revenues	344,475,062	364,897,126
Total receipts	21,499,790,327	34,095,204,540
Expenditure:—		
Legislative	16,042,052	16,605,836
Executive:—		
Executive Office	9,822,595	21,497,674
Dept. of State	10,708,278	20,248,594
Treasury Dept.	181,848,005	289,914,682
War Dept.	5,702,582,089	20,162,504
Navy Dept.	1,370,477,406	9,773,378
Interior Dept.	35,271 820	29,120,861
Post Office Dept.	4,155,414	2,405,945
Dept. of Agriculture	46,759,461	36,888,371
Dept. of Commerce	13,301,156	15,668,524
Dept. of Labour	5,916,881	13,290,490
Dept. of Justice	13,232,380	15,216,025
Independent B'r'aus	1,135,833,941	2,723,531,915
District of Columbia	14,406,410	16,565,433
Total Ordinary	21,498,786,970	3,230,890,247
Panama Canal	20,787,624	12,265,775
Public Debt	7,706,879,075	15,837,566,009
Postal	324,849,188	362,504,274
Extraordinary Expenditure	...	15,608,995,159
Total Disbursements	31,823,636,158	35,152,211,464

* Including $322,162,228 interest on loans to Foreign Governments.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Debt of the U.S. for the nine years ended July 1, 1919, was as follows:—

Year.	Capital (Net).	Interest Charge.
1911	$915,353,190	$21,336,673
1912	963,776,770	22,787,084
1913	956,705,610	22,835,330
1914	967,953,310	22,883,957
1915	969,759,090	22,902,896
1916	971,562,590	23,084,635
1917	2,712,549,476	83,625,481
1918	10,924,281,355	...
1919	24,479,302,376	615,867,227

The Public Debt on July 1, 1919, was as follows:—

	$
2% to 4¼% bonds	25,482,033,000
On which interest has ceased since maturity	11,109,370
Bearing no interest (Certificates issued against Treasury deposits)	236,428,775
Total	25,729,571,145
Cash in Treasury	1,250,268,769
Total Debt less Cash in Treasury	24,479,302,376

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Hawaii and Alaska, is 1,903,289,600 acres, of which in 1910 878,798,325 were farms (478,451,750 acres improved). The total number of farms is 6,341,502, of which about 2,500,000 are between 100 and 500 acres, about 1,500,000 between 50 and

ACREAGE AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1920. [Preliminary estimates; revised to October 9, 1920.]

Crop.	Acreage, 1920. Total.	Per cent. of 1919.	Production. Average yield per acre.	1920, indications October 1.	Country Prices Oct. 1.
Corn ..... bushels	103,648,000	101·5	31·03	3,216,192,000	$1·213
Winter wheat ..... do.	34,165,000	68·5	15·59	532,641,000	...
Spring wheat ..... do.	19,487,000	83·5	11·19	218,007,000	...
All wheat ..... do.	53,652,000	73·3	13·99	750,648,000	2·143
Oats ..... do.	41,032,000	96·8	35·20	1,444 362,000	·607
Barley ..... do.	7,437,000	100·2	25·73	191,386,000	·912
Rye ..... do.	5,470,000	77·4	14·24	77,893,000	1·623
Buckwheat ..... do.	752,000	95·2	20·65	15,532,000	1·594
Potatoes ..... do.	3,849,000	95·9	107·82	414,986,000	1·348
Sweet potatoes ..... do.	1,022,000	99·3	101·54	103,779,000	1·608
Flaxseed ..... do.	1,706,000	101·4	6·86	11,704,000	2·797
Rice ..... do.	1,345,700	123·5	38.86	52,298,000	...
Tobacco ..... pounds	1,859,700	97·8	795·18	1,478,788,000	...
Hay, tame ..... tons	56,813,000	100·8	1·55	88,171,000	20·05
Hay, wild ..... do.	16,017,000	102·1	1·14	18,280,000	*12·93
All hay ..... do.	72,813,000	101·1	1·46	106,451,000	18 94
Cotton ..... bales	35,504,000	101·1	·34	12,123,000	†·255
Clover seed ..... bushels	800,000	116 6	1·97	1,576,000	*17·77
Apples, total crop ..... do.	...	...	...	227,978,000	...
Apples, com'l ..... barrels	...	...	...	34,287,000	...
Cranberries ..... do.	25,700	98·5	17·47	449,000	...
Peaches ..... bushels	...	...	...	44,523,000	*2·198
Pears ..... do.	...	...	...	14,873,000	*1·979
Peanuts ..... do.	1,221,400	97·6	32·11	39,217,000	...
Beans, dry (6 States) ... do.	834 000	81·9	11·23	9,364,000	*3·711
Grain sorghums (7 States) do.	5,342,000	109·2	26·11	139,503,000	*1·248
Sugar beets ..... tons	978,500	109·9	9·17	8,970,000	...
Broom corn (5 States) do.	212,500	78·2	·17	37,000	*125·22
Sorghum, syrup ..... gallons	401,600	104·0	...	38,760,000	...
Hops ..... pounds	27,700	115·9	1404·08	38,893,000	...

* Prices Sept. 15; California not included in Peaches. † Price per pound.

100 acres, and about 1,500,000 between 20 and 50 acres. The total value of the farm produce of the United States in 1918 (preliminary figures) was estimated at $24,982,000,000—the greatest value ever yet reached, and an increase over 1918 of $2,503,000,000. Crops in 1919 were valued at $16,025,000,000, and animals and animal products at $8,957,000,000.

Wool.—The total number of fleeces in 1919 was 35,979,000, producing 265,338,000 lb. fleece; pulled wool, 48,300,000 lb.; total, 313,638,000 lb.

The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1919 was estimated at $1,372,770,000 (pig iron, $809,246,000; copper, $243,761,000; gold, $58,488,000), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $3,275,630,000 (bituminous coal (1918), $1,491,809,940; Pennsylvania anthracite (1918), $336,480,347; petroleum, $775,000,000; clay products, $260,790,000; stone, $115,000,000; natural gas, $159,650,000; cement, $145,058,000; and mineral paints, $24,600,900, exclusive of sublimated lead, value for which is included in total value of non-metallic products).

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the five-year Census of 1914 numbered 275,791, the value of their products being $24,246,435,000, as compared with a value in 1909 of $20,672,052,000. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, copper smelting and refining, slaughtering and meat packing, foundry and machine-shop products, petroleum refining, tobacco, sugar-refining, textiles); Chicago (meat, clothing, iron and steel); Philadelphia (textiles, foundry products and machinery, clothing, printing and publishing); Boston (boots and shoes, rubber, meat, printing and publishing); Pittsburg (iron and steel); Detroit (automobiles); St. Louis (meat, tobacco, shoes); Cleveland (iron and steel, automobiles, clothing); Baltimore (clothing, copper); Cincinnati (foundry products and machinery, meat, clothing); Buffalo (iron and steel, meat, flour); Minneapolis (flour mills, lumber, printing); San Francisco (meat, printing).

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Something like four years ago the Federal Government launched a comprehensive scheme for the purpose of bringing the jobless man and the manless job together. Authority for this undertaking was found in the Immigration Act of 1907, which created, as an adjunct to the Federal Bureau of Immigration, a Division of Information, the duty of which was to furnish information concerning opportunities for employment to aliens and other persons within the United States. With this as a nucleus, the Federal Department of Labour has established a nation-wide system of employment offices, which is achieving noteworthy success in its efforts towards effecting a solution of the problem of unemployment. The following figures show the work done by the Federal Employment Bureaus during the past four fiscal years ending June 30:—

Statistics for the years ended June 30.	Number of applications for help.	Number of persons applied for.	Number of applicants for places.	Number referred to employment.	Number actually employed.
1917	189,491	418,810	413,649	363,189	283,799
1918	750,472	2,993,798	2,381,392	2,112,139	1,890,593
1919	...	10,701,447	6,166,447	5,646,353	4,267,813
1920	...	3,165,559	2,589,145	2,458,809	2,018,258

EXTERNAL TRADE.

*Year.	Imports of Merchandise. Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
	$	$	$
1913	987,494,162	825,484,072	1,812,987,234
1914	1,127,502,699	766,422,958	1,893,925,657
1915	1,033,526,675	640,643,065	1,674,169,740
1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510
1917	1,848,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,260	3,095,720,068
1920	3,405,449,794	1,833,171,874	5,238,621,668

*Year.	Exports of Merchandise. Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	7,950,429,180	160,610,553	8,111,039,733

* Fiscal Year ended June 30.

Exchange of trade with the principal countries of the world in 1919 and 1920 (Fiscal Year ending June 30) in *dollars* (000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from. 1919.	1920.	Exports to. 1919.	1920.
United Kgdm.	157,108	524,020	2,149,250	2,151,336
Germany	945	45,086	8,819	202,176
Canada	468,955	537,377	810,745	850,135
France	62,691	172,023	979,270	716,312
Netherlands	30,653	100,635	103,802	254,450
Mexico	157,691	168,331	119,963	143,786
Cuba	337,654	645,572	229,546	396,595
Italy	21,574	92,420	502,141	398,066
Belgium	648	29,748	322,941	317,013
Argentina	166,062	257,783	138,828	167,147
Oceania, Brit.	104,171	79,556	137,871	120,482
Japan	303,993	527,221	326,462	453,147
Brazil	125,283	281,218	93,294	115,120
Spain	30,979	49,417	98,932	123,909
Russia	2,927	2,443	11,390	34,640
Chile	135,603	112,638	70,038	44,291
China	105,954	226,888	83,884	119,144
Austria-H.	309	2,809	19,442	33,681
Sweden	5,819	21,617	78,129	129,179
Norway	3,219	15,025	101,636	115,333
Denmark	2,294	13,792	92,933	125,171
Switzerland	18,650	46,394	63,223	49,416
Philippines	82,491	72,962	69,291	71,009
British India	125,471	178,952	50,502	79,143
Brit. W. Indies	11,183	20,779	22,833	36,749

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	1919.*	1920.*
	$	$
Cotton, unmanufact'd	873,579,669	1,381,707,502
Iron and Steel, manufactures of	1,065,021,193	932,675,866
Meat and Dairy Products	1,166,110,958	771,006,760
Breadstuffs	954,647,337	808,471,226
Copper, and manufactures of	144,349,330	150,497,642
Mineral Oils	344,233,216	426,497,967
Wood, and manufactures of	104,557,896	168,574,578
Leather, tanned skins, and manufactures of.	182,963,517	291,828,413
Coal	106,754,511	172,967,516
Cotton, manufactures of	232,206,566	364,036,786
Tobacco, and manufactures of	225,587,927	324,278,954
Cars, Carriages, &c.	158,354,360	338,532,757
Agricultural Implements	42,662,724	36,724,902
Fruits and Nuts	71,292,813	118,326,019
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal	16,668,763	30,611,141
Vegetable Oil	59,057,820	96,225,582
Naval Stores	17,777,497	36,504,797
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines	148,053,531	159,009,927

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Articles.	1919.*	1920.*
	$	$
Coffee	143,089,619	310,701,872
Sugar	309,403,314	638,127,380
India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, crude	161,837,031	280,358,788
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	149,288,544	376,892,462
Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes	150,225,186	177,969,526
Wool, unmanufactured	224,410,062	212,848,568
Silk, unmanufactured	217,517,484	454,573,638
Cotton, manufactures of	34,762,723	111,874,821
Fibres, Vegetable, &c., manufactures of	98,924,770	141,389,218
Wood, and manufactures of	92,289,532	157,367,368
Tin in Bars, Blocks, Pigs, &c.	65,285,801	73,644,332
Fruits and Nuts	68,234,657	124,773,197
Diamonds and other precious Stones	52,367,057	114,019,472
Tobacco, and manufactures of	76,313,311	91,438,597
Art Works	6,947,363	30,479,428
Copper, and manfctrs of	114,574,946	90,009,634
Fibres, Vegetable, &c., unmanufactured	103,874,757	86,630,841
Oils	144,621,251	195,141,567
Silk, manufactures of	29,349,198	87,728,181
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	24,306,839	37,423,289
Furs, and manufactures of	40,839,181	115,837,504
Seeds	35,212,664	113,032,112
Cotton unmanufactured	37,633,612	156,911,719
Breadstuffs	47,850,655	59,977,601
Cocoa, Crude	35,953,990	72,946,363

* Fiscal years ending June 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

In 1917 the Capital Stock of all Railways in the U.S. amounted to $21,249,357,241. $785,156,986 were paid in dividends and interest in 1917, representing an average of 7·98 per cent. The gross earnings in 1916 were $3,420,279,229, and the operating expenses $2,248,243,855. The passengers carried in 1917 numbered 1,066,638,474, the freight weighed 2,270,035,053 tons (of 2,000 lb.), while the rolling-stock included 54,664 passenger and 2,326,987 freight and other cars.

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1898	186,396	1908*	240,846
1899	189,294	1909	244,084
1900	193,345	1910	249,992
1901	197,237	1911	254,732
1902	202,471	1912	258,033
1903	207,977	1913	261,036
1904	213,904	1914	263,547
1905	218,101	1915	264,738
1906	224,363	1916	266,031
1907	229,951	1917	266,059

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic	148	5,365
Gulf	53	5,212
Mississippi	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific	38	1,606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.

In 1917 the total length of public roads was 2,455,761 miles, the cost of their upkeep in 1914 being $174,921,157, or $71·05 per mile, or $1·70 per head of the inhabitants of the U.S.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1916, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 10,383 sailing vessels of 2,399,586 gross tons; 6,824 steam vessels of 5,895,095 gross tons, a total of 26,444 vessels of 8,469,649 tons, and gas vessels of 9,237, of 174,968 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1918, sailing and steam vessels of 45,456,037 net tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 19,283,530 tons were American and 26,172,507 tons foreign. The numbers cleared from the various seaports were 2,916,267 tons sailing and 43,097,715 tons steam vessels, a total of 46,013,982 tons.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30, 1917, there were 55,418 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 18,567,445,160 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, &c.). There were also 247,528 miles of telegraph line with 1,814,196 miles of wire.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are the same as those of the United Kingdom, except that the old wine gallon (·8331 British gallon) and the Winchester bushel (·9694 British bushel) are retained. There is also a short ton of 2,000 lb., in addition to the long ton of 2,240 lb. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*.

In 1914 the value of the U.S. dollar was *d.* 49·32 (£1 = $4·867) in *English* currency; $1 = 5·1813 francs in *French* currency; and $1 = 4·2 marks in *German* currency. On Nov. 22, 1920, the *English* value of the U.S. dollar was *d.* 68·571 (£1 = $3·50).

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1920.

City.	Population. 1910.	1920.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	437,571
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,620,048
Manhattan	...	2,284,103
Bronx	...	732,016
Brooklyn	...	2,018,356
Queens	...	469,042
Richmond	...	116,531
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,836
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	772,897
Boston, Mass.	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	733,826
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	576,673
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	506,775
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	457,147
Newark, N.J.	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	401,247
New Orleans, La.	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	324,410
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	315,685
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	314,194
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	298,103
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	295,750
Portland, Ore.	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col.	213,381	256,491
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	243,154
Providence, R.I.	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	237,031
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	234,891
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	234,680
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	...	208,435
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	200,615
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	178,270
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	171,717
Richmond, Va.	127,628	171,667
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	162,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	152,559
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	143,555
Houston, Texas	78,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	138,036
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,591	137,634
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	135,866
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	129,614
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	121,217
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	120,485
Trenton, N.J.	96,815	119,289
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	118,342
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	118,110
Camden, N.J.	94,538	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	...	115,777
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	113,344
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	...	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	109,694
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	106,482
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,177
Yonkers, N.Y.	79,803	100,176

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY,

Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., M.D. (1920) £20,000

Councillor of Embassy, ... *£1,200 to 1,500

1st Sec., R. L. Craigie ..... *£800 to 1,000

2nd Sec., M. D. Peterson ..... *£600 to 800

3rd Secs., A. F. Yencken, M.C.; Count J. E. de Salis ..... *£600 to 800

Hon. Attachés, C. J. Henry; A. P. Graves

Naval Attaché, Capt. Geoffrey Blake, D.S.O., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attachés, Comdr. A. T. Blackwood, R.N.; Lt.-Comdr. Eric King, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O .....

Asst. Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Maj. I. C. O. Marriott, D.S.O., M.C. .....

Air Attaché, Air Commodore Lionel E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....

Commercial Counsellor, J. J. Broderick ... *1,700

Commercial Secretaries, H. C. A. Carpenter (one vacancy) .....

Secs. to Ambassador, Capt. J. F. Harker; H. V. Tennant .....

Vice-Consul, (*Probationer*) S. C. Lawrence; H. B. Rowland .....

Registrar, G. D. Baker .....

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md.—Cons.-Gen., A. G. Coates, M.V.O. .....

,, *V.-Cons.*, J. Guthrie .....

Newport News—V.-Cons., R.C. Thompson

Norfolk, Va.—Consul, R. Baldwin Myers

,, *Vice-Consul*, Andrew Love .....

Richmond, Va.—Vice-Cons., A. P. Wilmer

Boston, Mass.—Cons.-Gen. T. P. Porter ...

,, *Vice-Cons.*, James A. Brannen

,, ,, Arthur H. Marlow ...

Portland, Me.—Consul, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Keating .....

Providence, R.I.—V.-Cons., H. J. Dubois

Chicago, Ill.—C.-Gen., H. D. Nugent, C.M.G. *1,500

,, *Vice-Cons.*, A. H. W. King .....

,, ,, Leslie C. Hughes Hallett

,, ,, R. K. Jopson .....

Detroit—Consul, H. G. Meredith .....

Minneapolis—V.-C., W. D. Baring Gould

Omaha—Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall .....

Galveston, Tex.—Cons., S. W. Barnes (*acty.*)

,, *Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Barnes .....

* For Allowances, *see* Note, col 2, p. 735.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission.	Gross Area.	Population. 1920. White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.		Sq. m.	
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,341	443,083
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,266	3,852,356
Rhode Island (R.I.)		1,248	604,397
Connecticut (Conn.)		5,004	1,380,585
New York (N.Y.)		50,203	10,384,144
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	3,155,374
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,215	8,720,159
Delaware (Del.)		2,050	223,003
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,449,610
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	2,306,361
North Carolina (N.C.)		52,426	2,556,486
South Carolina (S.C.)		30,989	1,683,662
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,894,683
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,416,013
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	352,421
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,337,459
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	768,014
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	4,661,027
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	1,463,610
Ohio	1802	41,040	5,759,368
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,797,798
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,930,544
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	1,789,384
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	6,485,098
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,347,295
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,403,547
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,750,995
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	58,915	3,667,222
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	‖ 966,256
Iowa	1846	56,025	2,403,630
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,631,839
California (Cal.)	1850	158,207	3,426,536
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,386,371
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	783,389
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,769,257
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	77,407
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,295,502
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	939,376
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	645,730
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,615	635,839
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	547,593
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,356,316
Idaho	1890	84,313	431,826
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	194,402
Utah	1896	84,990	449,446
‡Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,027,564
New Mexico (N.Mex.)	1911	122,634	360,247
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	333,273
TERRITORIES.			
Hawaii	1898	6,449	§191,909
Alaska	1867	590,884	§64,356
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	437,571
Total		*3,026,789	†105,683,108
OTHER JURISDICTION.			1920
Porto Rico (P.R.)	1898	*3,606*	*1,118,012*
Philippine Is. (P.I.)	1898	*127,935*	*7,635,426*
Guam	1898	*207*	*14,142*
Tutuila, Samoan Is.	1899	*56*	*7,250*
Virgin Is., W.I.	1917	*138*	*27,086*

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.
† In 1910 the total was 91,972,266.
‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.
§ 1910 figures.

El Paso (Tex.), Vice-Cons., Osborne W. Borrett
Laredo, Tex.—*V.-C.*, Thomas O'Connor
Port Arthur, Sabine, Beaumont and Orange—Vice.-Cons., Dr. Harvey D. Morris
Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons., W. M. Royds...
Manila—Cons.-Gen., T. G. Harrington ...
,, *Vice-Cons.*, A. R. Owens ...
,, *Pro-Cons.*, Clive Kingcome
Cebu—Vice-Consul, G. McPherson...
Iloilo—Vice-Consul, A. McC. Stewart ...
Zamboanga, V.-Cons., Fredk. L. Laurence
New Orleans, La.—Consul General Major Charles Braithwaite Wallis
,, *V.-Cons.*, Darell Wilson ...
,, ,, J. G. Lomax
Birmingham (Ala.)—Cyrus P. Orr
Fernandina, Fla.—Vice-Consul, Capt. A. J. W. Maddison
Gulfport—V.-Cons., Archd. O. Thompson
Jacksonville, Fla.—Con., W. Mucklow...
Key West, Fla.—*V.-C.*, Wm. J. H. Taylor
Miami, Fla.—V.-Cons. A. A. H. Hubbard
Mobile, Ala.—V. Con., T. J. McSweany ...
Pensacola, Fla.—V.-Con., W. D. Howe
Tampa, Fla.—Vice.-Con., Peter Taylor
New York, N.Y.—Consul-General, Henry Gloster Armstrong
,, *Cons.* F. Watson
,, *Vice-Cons.*, R. J. Robinson, J. Douglas Scott, R. D. Macrae, L. A. H. Parish, F. E. Evans, Gerald Harrington, W. E. Belton...
Buffalo—Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Cole...
Philadelphia, Pa.—Cons.-General, Gerald Campbell
,, *Vice.-Con.*, Hugh A. Ford
,, ,, E. W. Wilson
,, ,, Theodore H. Fox (*temp.*)
,, ,, G. H. Naylor
,, ,, L. E. Bernays
,, *Pro-Cons.*, Samuel R. Manley, Jr.
Cincinnati—Vice-Consul,
Cleveland—Vice-Consul, H. E. Gresham
Pittsburg—Consul, C. E. E. Childers ...
Portland, Oregon—Cons., J. P. Trant
,, *Vice-Con.*, R. W. Mackay
Alaska—V.-Cons., G. H. Miller ...
Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Cons., E. M. Cherry
Grays Harbour—Vice-Consul, T. M. Watt Copland
Port Angeles—Vice-Cons.,
Seattle—Consul, Bernard Pelly
Vice-Consul (temp.), G. H. L. Murray,
Tacoma, Washington—V.-Con., J. F. Lyon
Porto Rico (San Juan)—Consul, A. H. Noble (*acting*)
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. H. Noble
Arecibo—Vice-Consul, W. H. A. Denton
Arroyo de Guayama—Vice-Consul, J. R. Noble
Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo—Vice-Consul, Antonio Roig
Mayaguez—V.-Con., T. Boothby, jr.
Ponce—Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro
St. Louis, Mo.—Cons., William R. Mackness
,, *Vice-Cons.*, W. K. Small
Denver (Colo.)—Vice-Consul, H. Crebbin
Kansas City, Mo.—Vice-Consul, J. Mackenzie
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul, C. B. Stewart.
Pro-Consul, G. P. Reckè.
Frederikstäd—Vice-Consul, Robert L. Merwin

San Francisco, Cal.—*Cons.-Gen.*, A. C. Ross, C.B.
" " —*Vice-Cons.*, Edward H. G. Shepherd
Vice-Cons., Donald C. C. Grant
H. B. Livingston, A. O'G. Munkhouse.
Douglas, Ariz., *Vice-Consul*, Alexander Baird (Jr.)
Los Angeles, Cal.—*V.-C.*, C.W. Mortimer
San Diego, Cal.—*V.-C.*, Major Halford D. Gerrard
Savannah, Ga.—*C.*, Col. A. M. Brookfield
Brunswick, Ga.—*V.-C.*, A. M. Ross
Charleston, S.C.—*V.-Cons.*, James. C. Roach
Darien—*Vice-Consul*, R. Manson
Wilmington (N.C.), *Vice-Consul*, Donald MacRae

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Hon. John William Davis, 29 Chesham Place, S.W. 1 ..... $17,500
Office of Embassy, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor of Embassy, J. Butler Wright, 58 Pont Street, S.W. 1. ..... $4,000
Secretary, L. Lanier Winslow 3,625
2nd Secretaries, Arthur Bliss Lane ; Curtis C. Williams 3,000
3rd Sec., F. F. A. Pearson 2,500
Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. Albert P. Niblack, K.C.M.G., U.S.N.
Assistants to Naval Attaché, Commr. Harry Langley Peirce, U.S.N. ; Commr. Victor Stonewall Jackson, S.C., U.S.N. ; Commr. Emory S. Land, C.C., U.S.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. O. N. Solbert, C.M.G., U.S.A.
Assistant to Military Attachés, Maj. M. A. Hall, U.S.A. ; Maj. R. F. Maguire, U.S.A. ; Capt. Douglas H. Gillette, U.S.A. ; Capt. Hamilton E. Maguire, U.S.A.
Treasury Attaché, Stoughton E. Armstrong.
Acting Commercial Attaché, Wilbur J. Page.
Special Attaché, Boylston A. Beal.
Despatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 53 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Office of the Consulate-General, 18 Cavendish Sq., W. 1.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

England :—
Birmingham—*Consul*, W. T. Gracey $4,500
Bradford—*Consul*, Wallace J. Young ... 4,500
Bristol—*Consul*, R. Honey 3,500
Hull—*Consul*, John H. Grout 4,000
Leeds—*Consul*, Percival Gassett 3,500
Liverpool—*Consul*, H. L. Washington ... 8,000
" *Consul*, Hugh H. Watson.
London—*Consul-Gen.*, Robert P. Skinner 12,000
" *Consul*, Keith Merrill 4,500
" *do.*, Leslie E. Reed 3,500
" *do.*, H. C. Claiborne 3,500
" *do.*, Irving N. Linnell 3,500
" *do.*, James Armstrong 3,000
" *Vice do.*, Eliot B. Coulter.
" " *do.*, Richard Westacott.
" *Vice-Consul*, W. N. Carroll.
" *Do. do.*, R. H. Rhodes.
" *Do. do.*, Charles S. Dice.
" *Do. do.*, David L. Brown.
Consular Office, 18 Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Manchester—*Consul*, Ross E. Holaday... $6,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—*Consul*, F. C. Slater 3,000
Nottingham—*Consul*, Calvin M. Hitch... 5,000
Plymouth—*Consul*, J. D. Wise 3,000
Sheffield—*Consul*, W. J. Grace 3,500
Southampton—*Consul*, John M. Savage 4,000
Stoke-on-Trent—*Consul*, William F. Doty 3,500
Wales :—
Cardiff—*Consul*, Charles E. Asbury 4,000
Swansea—*Consul*, A. B. Cooke 3,500
Scotland :—
Dundee—*Consul*, Henry A. Johnson ... 3,000
Dunfermline—*Consul*, H. D. Van Sant 3,000
Edinburgh—*Consul*, Hunter Sharp 5,000
Glasgow—*Consul*, G. E. Chamberlin 5,000
Ireland :—
Belfast—*Consul*, William P. Kent 5,000
Dublin—*Consul*, F. T. F. Dumont 5,000
Queenstown—Mason Mitchell 4,000
Europe :—
Gibraltar—*Consul*, R. L. Sprague 3,500
Malta—*Consul*, C. R. Loop 3,500
Asia :—
Aden—*Consul*, Addison E. Southard ... 4,000
Bombay—*Consul*, William W. Corcoran 2,500
Calcutta—*Consul-General*, A.W. Weddell 5,500
Colombo—*Consul*, R. L. Keiser 3,500
Hong Kong—*Con.-Gen.*, W. H. Gale..... 5,500
Karachi—*Consul*, E. V. Richardson..... 3,500
Madras—*Consul*, L. G. Dawson 3,500
Penang—*Consul*, R. S. McNeice 3,000
Rangoon—*Consul*, C. H. Thorling..... 2,500
Singapore—*Cons.-Gen.*, A. G. Snyder ... 5,500
Africa :—
Cape Town—*Consul-Gen.*, G. H. Murphy 8,000
Durban—*Consul*, Wm. W. Masterson ... 4,000
Johannesburg—*Consul*, F. D. Fisher ... 5,000
Port Elizabeth—*Consul*, John W. Dye ... 4,000
North America :—
Canada—
Annapolis, N.S.—*Agent*, J. M. Owen.
Bathurst, N.B.—*Agent*, C. M. Mersereau.
Beebe Junction, Que.—*Agent*, H. S. Beebe.
Bridgewater, N.S.—*Agent*, A. C. Barnaby.
Calgary—*Consul*, S. C. Reat 3,500
Campbellton, N.B.—*Consul*, G. C. Woodward 3,000
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—*C.*, C. L. Livingston 3,000
Cornwall, Ont.—*Cons.*, Thos. D. Edwards 2,500
Cumberland, B.C.—*Agent*, G. W. Clinton.
Edmonton, Alb.—*Agent*, Hyatt Cox.
Fernie, B.C.—*Cons*, N. F. Brand 2,500
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.—*Consul*, John O. Sanders 3,000
Fredericton, N.B.—*Agent*, J. W. Hammond.
Galt, Ont.—*Agent*, J. Ryerson.
Halifax, N.S.—*C.-Gen.*, E. N. Gunsaulus 6,000
Hamilton, Ont.—*Consul*, J. de Olivares. 4,500
Kenora, Ont.—*Agent*, Rupert H. Moore.
Kingston, Ont.—*Consul*, F. S. S. Johnson 3,000
Lethbridge—*Agent*, O. B. Edgett.
Liverpool, N.S.—*Agent*, J. M. Mack.
London, Ont.—*Consul*, C. R. Taggart ... 3,500
Louisburg, N.S.—*Agent*, H. C. V. LeVatte.
Lunenberg, N.S.—*Agent*, D. J. Rudolf.
Moncton, N.B.—*Consul*, B. M. Rasmusen 4,000
Montreal—*Cons.-Gen.*, James L. Rodgers 8,000
" *Vice-Consul*, H. Merle Cochran 2,750
" *Vice-Consul*, E. B. McCarter.
" " J. R. Barry.
" " J. A. McCesker.
Nanaimo, B.C.—*Agent*, A. C. Van Houten.

Newcastle, N.B.—Agent, B. N. Call.
Niagara Falls—Consul, James B. Milner $3,000
North Bay—Vice-Cons., John H. Wetmore.
Ottawa—Consul-General, J. G. Foster... 8,000
" *Vice Consul*, Horace M. Sauford
" " W. C. Vyse.
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.—Agent, J. Philpot.
Prescott—Consul, Frank C. Denison..... 2,500
Prince Rupert, B.C.—Cons., E. A. Wakefield 3,500
Quebec—Consul, E. H. Dennison 5,000
Regina, Sask.—Consul, J. H. Johnson... 2,500
Riviere, du Loup, Quebec—Consul, L. P. Briggs 3,500
St. John, N.B.—Consul, H. S. Culver ... 5,000
St. John's, Newfoundland—Consul, Jas. S. Benedict 3,000
St. Leonards, N.B.—Agent, A. P. Labbie.
St. Stephen, N.B.—Consul, H. W. Diederich 3,000
Sarnia—Consul, J. G. Stevens 2,500
Sault Ste. Marie—Consul, G. W. Shotts 2,500
Sherbrooke, Que.—Consul, E. L. Adams... 4,000
Sydney, N.S.—Consul, C. M. Freeman... 4,000
Toronto—Consul, Chester W. Martin ... 5,000
Vancouver, B.C.—C.-Gen., F. M. Ryder 5,500
" " *Cons.*, Irving N. Linnell 2,500
" " *Vice-Cons.*, E. G. Johnson; D. C. Kerr .....
Victoria, B.C.—Consul, R. B. Mosher... 4,500
White Horse, Yukon—Agent, A. M. Rousseau.....
Windsor, Ont.—Consul, M. J. Hendrick 4,000
Winnipeg—Cons.-Gen., J. I. Brittain ... 5,500
Yarmouth, N.S.—Cons., J. J. C. Watson 3,500
West Indies :—
Barbados—Consul, John N. McCunn..... 4,500
Grenada—Agent, P. J. Dean.
Hamilton, Bermuda—Cons., A. W. Swalm 4,500
Kingston—Consul, Charles L. Latham... 4,000
Nassau—Consul, L. A. Lathrop..... 3,500
Port Antonio—Consul, (vacant).....
Roseau—Agent, H. A. Frampton.
St. George—Agent, F. J. Robertson.
St. Lucia—Agent, William Peter.
Trinidad—Consul, Henry D. Baker $3,500
South America :—
Belize—Consul, W. W. Early 3,000
Georgetown—Consul, C. W. Davis 3,000
Paramaribo—Agent, J. S. Lawton.
Oceania :—
Adelaide—Consul, H. P. Starrett 4,000
Auckland—Cons.-Gen., A. A. Winslow... 5,000
Brisbane—Agent, R. H. Tanner .....
Christchurch—Agent, J. H. Stringer.
Dunedin—Agent, Harman Reeves
Fremantle—Agent, U. W. Burke.
Melbourne—Cons.-Gen., Thos. Sammons 8,000
Newcastle—Consul, Lucien N. Sullivan . 4,000
Sydney—Consul-General, E. J. Norton... 4,500
Townsville—Agent, A. R. Mackay.
Wellington—Agent, Arthur E. Whyte.
Londonderry, Ireland—Agent, P. O'Hagan.
Gaspé, Quebec—Agent, F. C. Johnson.
Summerside, P.E.I.—Agent, N. Sinclair.
Limerick, Ireland—Agent, J. A. Dinan.
Galway, Ireland—Agent, R. A. Tennant.
Aberdeen, Scotland—Agent, G. McC. Wells.
Troon, Scotland—Agent, P. H. Waddell.
Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony—Agent, A. E. Fichardt.
Nairobi, British East Africa—Consul, S. W. Eells..... 3,000
West Hartlepool, England—Agent, H. C. Nielsen.
East London, Cape of Good Hope—Agent, G. C. Starkey.
Jersey, Channel Islands—Agent, A. E. Ereaut.
Peterborough, Ontario—Agent, C. F. Leonard.
Brighton, Island of Trinidad—Agent, W. E. Daly.

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40′-21° 10′ N. lat. and 116° 40′ 126° 34′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 114,400 square miles, of which total 94,946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles.

Population.—At the Census of 1903 the population was ascertained to be 7,635,426, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom nearly 7,000,000 were Christians (Roman Catholics), about 275,000 were Muhammadans; about 725,000 are pagans. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the U.S.A. (8,200 in 1903). The population (Dec. 31, 1918) was 10,350,640, of whom 9,495,272 were Christians.

Government.—The islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion was at its height under Aguinaldo, a native leader, whose assistance was secured by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

In 1920 the Philippine Scouts consisted of 234 officers and 8,360 enlisted men; there were also in the Islands on April 1, 1920, 538 officers and 13,223 enlisted men of the regular and emergency forces of the U.S. The Philippine constabulary consists of 374 officers and 6,352 enlisted men. All the enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary (and almost all the officers) are natives of the Islands.

Trade.—The principal exports are hemp, cocoanut oil, sugar, and tobacco; the imports being cotton manufactures, and iron and steel manufactures. The total trade in 1919 was valued at $231,750,000.

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (Dec. 31, 1918), 283,613. The next largest towns are Cebú 63,500), Albay

(53,105), and Iloilo (49,808); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.
Governor-General (*Manila*), Francis Burton Harrison.
Vice-Governor-General, Charles E. Yeater.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26 N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1919, of 14,635, of whom 13,623 are classed as native, 470 of the naval station, and 542 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.
CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.
Governor, Capt. I. C. Wettengel, U.S.N.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′–18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′–67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3,606 square miles and a population of 1,297,772 at the census of 1920. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 340 miles of railroad were in operation in 1919, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 70,707 inhabitants in 1920, other towns being Ponce (41,561), Mayaguez (19,069), Arecibo (10,039), Bayamon (10,411), and Caguas (12,154). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (2 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.
Governor, Arthur Yager $10,000

TUTUILA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, Germany,* and the U.S., of Nov. 14, 1899 the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were divided by the remaining parties to the agreement, the islands east of 171° W. long. being reserved to the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila and Aunun, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population estimated at 7,250 in 1912.
Tutuila, the largest of the U.S. group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 5,250, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra and cocoa beans are exported.
Governor, Comdr. W. J. Terhune, U.S.N.

* Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the German Samoan Islands were allocated to New Zealand.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Medway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°–53° N. lat. and 172° E.–163° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuliuk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132·37 sq. miles, with a population in 1911 of 27,086. *St. Thomas* (18,080 acres) has a population of 10,191, mostly negroes; *St. Croix*, or Santa Cruz (53,913 acres), has a population of 14,901, the capital being Christianstäd (or Bassin); *St. John* (959 acres) has a population of 960, the capital being Cruxbay. St. Croix exports sugar, rum, and cotton. In St. Thomas there are 8 public and 10 parochial schools, 1,705 pupils and 57 teachers; in St. Croix, 7 public and 17 parochial schools, 1,906 pupils and 73 teachers; in St. John, 5 public schools, 182 pupils and 9 teachers.
The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1920, Francs 859,405. The administration is under the Navy Department. There is a regular fortnightly service from New York to St. Thomas, which possesses a powerful wireless installation.
CAPITAL, Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas) contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refueling station.
Governor, Rear-Adm. Joseph W. Oman, U.S.N.
Secretary, Lieut. C. C. Timmons, U.S.N.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was

made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal across the Isthmus dates from 1825, and surveys under the auspices of that Government, or of companies organised in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Atrato River. Actual construction, by an American company, of a canal across Nicaragua was begun in 1890, and abandoned in 1893, when the company failed for lack of funds. The failure of this company influenced the United States Government to take an active interest, and a commission was appointed in 1895 to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force; after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1920, were $432,602,856.60. Tolls and other revenues, from its opening until July 30, 1920, amounted to $34,426,675.28. During the past two years they have averaged approximately $7,650,000 a year, or about $637,500 a month.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (43·84 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

There are three essential parts: a lake formed by damming the Chagres River, and two channels leading from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to this lake. The surface of the lake is normally at 85 feet above sea-level, and the channels connecting it with the sea are at sea-level. Ships are lifted from the sea-level channels to the lake, or lowered from the lake to sea-level in locks. These locks have a usable length of 1,000 feet, width of 110 feet; least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 41½ feet. These dimensions limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the lake is situated at Gatun, about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and 100 feet at the top, which is 105 feet above sea-level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 164 square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 12,000,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans have completed an excavation that amounts to over 100,000,000 yards. The total excavation for the whole canal is about 262,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges. The amount of concrete used in the locks is 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Brig.-Gen. Chester Harding, U.S.A., retired) at its head. The Governor reports to the President, who has delegated the Secretary of War to have supervision over the canal for him. The Governor of the Panama Canal is President of the Panama Railroad.

In connexion with the construction and operation of the canal, extensive terminal and supply facilities have been constructed at both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances These include marine and general repair shops, foundries, dry docks, five 1,000-foot steel and concrete piers, and a number of wharves, slaughter-houses, and cold storage plants, ice plants, laundries, hospitals, coaling plants, fuel oil tanks and delivery plants, waterworks, commissary stores, storehouses of spare materials and ships' chandlery stores, and other accessories of great modern ports. An extensive transfer of cargo goes on at the Atlantic terminus of the canal, between ships plying the Atlantic and the Caribbean and ships which pass through the canal to or from Pacific ports. The 1,000-foot dry dock, with adjacent repair shops, at Balboa is an important assistance to shipping throughout the American tropics as well as a base for repairs for vessels of the Navy.

Health conditions are excellent, while the scenery is varied and attractive, with ruins of old Spanish towns and fortifications. Gatun Lake is studded with islands and surrounded by mountains. Shooting and tarpon fishing are excellent. The U.S. Government operates hotels at Colon and Ancon.

The number of commercial vessels passing through the canal in both directions in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was 2,478, with a cargo tonnage of 9,374,499 tons, of 2,240 pounds. The total of commercial ships passing through the canal in the first six years of its operation, from August 15, 1914, to August 15, 1920, was 10,573, of 34,540,266 net tons, Panama Canal measurement, carrying 40,313,629 tons of cargo.

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies and Legations in London for various corrections and additions.

* *The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown at foot of column two of this page.*

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), *born* 1876; *elected* Sept. 27th, 1916.
Heir, Ras Taffari Makonnen.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a total population of 7,000,000, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, and the British Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature, and little education. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, and is increasing. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (187 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, *viâ* Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns besides Adis Ababa, are Adwa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijubé, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

FLAG: Green, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, C. F. W. Russell (1920) £3,400
Consul, Maj. J. H. H. Dodds (*Chargé d'Affaires*).
Vice-Consul, P. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.
" " C. H. Cane (*actg.*)
Harrar—Consul (vacant).
Vice-Consul (vacant).
N.W. Ethiopia (Gondar)—Consul, A. D. Hone.
Western Ethiopia (Gore)—Consul, C. H. Walker, M.B.E.
Southern Ethiopia (Gardula)—Cons., Capt. Arnold W. Hodson.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harrar; letters from London are from 22 to 23 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN (*see* p. 606).

ALBANIA.

Albania (the former Turkish Provinces of Scutari and Yanina) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 11,000 sq. miles; total population estimated at 1,200,000. The political neighbours are, on the north Montenegro, on the east Serbia, and on the south-east and south Greece. The independence of the country is guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies, under whose mandate Italy is the controlling power in Albania. The principal towns are Durazzo (the capital), pop. 5,000; Scutari (pop. 32,000); Elbasan (pop. 13,000); and Tirena (pop. 12,000). Cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries and there is some mineral wealth.

Scutari—Vice-Consul, N. J. Summa.

*Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary.	Representation Allowances.	House Rent Allowance.
	£	£	£
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I.	1,200–1,500	300	250
Insp.-Gen. of Consulates ..		400	250
Consuls-General		300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade II.	800–1,000	250	200
Consuls			
Commercial Secs., Grade III.	600–800	100	100–200
Vice-Consuls	300–600	100–150	100–200
		†*Foreign Allo'ces.*	*Rent Allo'ces.*
Counsellors	1,200–1,500	300–900	300–700
1st Secretaries	800–1,000	250–700	200–700
2nd Secretaries.....	600–800	150–450	150–400
3rd Secretaries			

† Fixed to meet requirements of the post.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30′—60° E. long. and 12° 45′—34° 50′ N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range with *Jebel Akhdhar*, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000.

THE KINGDOM OF HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, El Hussein ibn Ali.

On June 5, 1916, the Grand Sherif of Mecca (hereditary Keeper of the Holy Places) threw off the Turkish allegiance and declared the independence of the former vilayet of Hejaz. In concert with the British Imperial forces under General Allenby, the armies of the King of the Hejaz (under the leadership of the Emir Feisal) penetrated northward, through the districts E. of the Jordan, to Damascus, and the territories of the new kingdom extend from Asir (*see* below) in S. to Palestine and Syria in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba, and Palestine in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia.

Parallel with the Red Sea coast runs the Tehama range (Jebel Shar, or Mount Seir, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radhwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Damgha el Wijh, Yambu (the chief port), Rabigu and Jidda (the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve," the mother of mankind; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*Al Medina*, "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Mahomet, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Mahomet. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jidda, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim.

The *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo. The total area under the rule of the King of the Hejaz is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes. The capital of Hejaz is Mecca, which is connected with the seaport of Jidda by 60 miles of railway; population about 66,000. Pilgrims from the west disembark at Jidda, from which hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee, and carpets are exported.

THE EMIRATE OF NEJD AND HASA.

Emir, Abd-el-Aziz es Saud, K.C.I.E.

This former vilayet was in the 18th century an independent Empire of the Wahabites, and has reasserted its autonomy under a representative of the former dynasty. It is known as "the true home of the Arab," and extends across the oases of Central Arabia, from the eastern boundary of Hejaz to the Persian Gulf. During military operations in 1913, the Emir of Nejd captured Hufuf (the capital of El Hasa), and extended his rule over the former Turkish province of El Hasa. The capital, Riyadh, is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from El Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabi Moslems. The principal trading centre is Anaiza, in the central province of Qasim (Nedj). The principal port on the Persian Gulf is El Katif, on Bahrein Bay (El Hasa).

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KOWEIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Salim ibn Mubarak, C.S.I.

Koweit has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Koweit, the capital (pop. 25,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, dates, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903.

Political Agent, Major J. C. More, D.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN.

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal, *born* 1886, *succ.* 1913.

Omân (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omân, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians,

Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Iman or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omān proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1916–17 to £408,046, and in 1917–18 to £323,915, a decrease owing to interior disturbances due to the war. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat, has an estimated population of 24,000.

British Consul and Political Agent, R. E. L. Wingate.....*per mensem* Rs. 2,250

THE EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR.

Emir, Abdullah ibn Mitab er Rashid.

Jebel Shammar is a Bedouin community of Central Arabia, extending across the oases from Hejaz on the west to Koweit on the east, with Nejd as a southern neighbour. Its boundaries are indeterminate, and the total population in allegiance to the Emir is believed to be about 200,000. The capital is Hail, between the two Shammar ranges (Jebel Aja and Jebel Salma) with a population of about 12,000.

THE EMIRATE OF ASIR.

Emir, Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

The Emirate of Asir includes the Red Sea littoral between Hejaz and Yemen, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert. The maritime lowland is a fertile district of wadis, and contains large grain and pastoral areas. The capital is Ebnah, a small inland town.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

The Imamate of Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Emirate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq. miles and a population of 600,000 to 700,000. It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sana'a, Tais, Asir and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut. On the plateau between the coast and the Dahna Desert (a district known as *El Jebel*) are the most fertile parts of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. The sea port of *Mocha* has become associated with the coffee export trade, but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to *Hodeida*. The trade of Yemen probably exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The capital is the walled city of Sana'a (pop. 20,000), and about 70 miles to the S. of the capital is Dhamar, an ancient seat of learning, and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Muhammadans.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadarim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x., 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shibām (Kabr Sālih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco. The capital is Shibām, in a broad valley parallel with the coast. The chief port is Mokalla.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President (1916–1922), Hypolito Irigoyen, assumed office Oct. 12, 1916.....$96,000
Vice-President(1919–22), Benito Villanueva 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Ramon Gomez
Foreign Affairs, Dr. H. Pueyrredon.
Finance, Domingo Salaberry.
Justice and Public Instruc., Jose Salinas.
Agriculture, Alfredo Demarchi.
War and Marine, Dr. Julio Moreno.
Public Works, P. Torello.

Minister in London, Señor Don Federico Alvarez de Toledo, 2 Palace Gate, W. 1.
Chargé d'Affaires (*ad. int.*), Señor Don J. L. Villegas, 22 Hans Crescent, S.W. 1.
1st Secretary, Don Luis H. Dominguez, 2 Palace Gate, W. 8.
2nd Secretary, Don Eduardo Racedo.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Luis J. Garcia.
Attaché, Don Carlos Dominguez.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Enrique Moreno.
Consul-Gen., Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 121 Oxford Street, W. 1.
Asst. Consul, Don Arturo Parker.

There are also Consulates at *Liverpool*, *Southampton*, *Cardiff*, *Manchester*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, *Newport*, and *Glasgow*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, and in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes. The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout

its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 8,462,030 in 1919. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 Spanish rule was overthrown, and in 1818 the independence of Argentina was complete, although not acknowledged by Spain until 1842. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members. Members of Congress receive $9,000 *per annum*.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were in 1914 25,866,763 cattle, sheep 43,225,452, horses 8,323,815, 565,069 mules, 4,325,280 goats and 2,900,585 pigs, the total value being placed at £130,000,000. The export of frozen beef and mutton is an important industry. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1920, there were 4,500 registered wine presses, handling about 600,000 tons of grapes, the output in 1919 being over 4,000,000 hectolitres (88,212,000 gallons). The export of wine to neighbouring South American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost ceased.

Communications.—There were (1919) 22,141 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £150,000,000* of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. The number of steam and sailing merchant vessels which entered Argentine ports in 1918 was 10,868 of a total tonnage of 8,907,731. Of these 1,818 were ocean-going vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 3,393,954.

* A total of about £400,000,000 British capital is invested in the Argentine.

Defence.—The Navy consists of 2 super-Dreadnought battleships, 2 river monitors, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo gunboats, 7 destroyers, and 2 first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 5,000 men. There is a naval post at Bahia Blanca. The National Militia has a peace footing of about 30,000, with reserves of 250,000; on a war footing the Army would comprise 3 divisions of 20,000 each.

Education.—*Primary* Education is secular, free and nominally compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14, but only some 45 per cent. of attendances are secured. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the Federal Government in lyceums and normal schools, with an average attendance of 6,000. There are also *Special Government Schools* —1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, and 1 agricultural. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and *Provincial Universities* at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue	£26,900,000	£33,168,556
Expenditure	31,965,000	32,997,000
Internal debt† (Jan. 1, 1919)	60,157,000	...
External debt (Jan. 1, 1919)	58,978,000	...
Paper and nickel in circulation‡ (Sept. 30, 1920)		119,000,000

	1918.	1919.
Total imports	£96,179,200	£132,098,000
Total Exports	£165,299,000	204,556,600

Exports to U.K. (1918), £62,967,315.

Butter	£3,797,050	Meat—Beef	£9,122,809
Corn—Wheat	13,353,798	Mutton	3,502,080
Oats	1,647,689	Preserved	9,832,036
Maize	3,473,760	Linseed	2,458,336
Hides	6,691,819	Wool	2,554,936
		Dyes	1,044,472

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1918), £17,612,159.

Apparel	£145,106	Linen manufctrs.	£199,916
Chemicals	526,092	Machinery	212,258
Coal, &c.	491,381	Iron, Steel, and manufactures	952,145
Cotton manufctrs.	7,260,347	Woollens	2,105,578
Electrical goods, &c.	65,334		

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1920), 1,658,269.

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.
(314, Reconquista, Buenos Aires.)

British Minister, J. W. R. Macleay, C.M.G., (1919)* £7,400
3rd Secretary, D. V. Kelly, M.C. .....
Naval Attaché, Comm. C. L. Backhouse, R.N. .....
Asst. Naval Attaché, Paymr. Lt.-Comm. Lloyd Hirst, R.N. .....
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. A. McClymont, C.B.E., D.S.O. .....
Commercial Sec., H. O. Chalkley .....
Do. E. C. Buxton .....
V.-Cons. and Translator, C.F.A. Bristow 650

† There is also a debt of some £36,362,000 consisting of short-term loans.

‡ Secured by $469,460,331 gold and Bonds for $11,139,585 gold (the gold itself being deposited with the Argentine Legations abroad), together equivalent to £93,373,000, held by the Conversion Office, and some $10,000,000 gold held by the Bank of the Nation, which is also responsible for another $20,000,000 gold (£5,952,000), deposited as a guarantee for the currency, but which has been converted into paper currency for re-discount, operative under one of the Emergency Finance Laws of Aug. 1914. Amortisations of External and Internal Consolidated Debt amounted to £2,532,750 in the year 1919, and from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 1920 to £2,183,400.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, Jack P. Armstrong.
Vice-Consul, David J. Rodgers .....£650 to 850
,, H. E. Bowle.....
,, R. J. Knox .....
,, (*Probat.*) L. Pearle Cross...
Bahia Blanca—V.-Consul,
Do.—Vice-Consul, W. B. Harding Green
Do.—Pro-Con., C. D. Macdonald .....
Gallegos — Cons. Agent, Duncan M. Aichison.....
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.
Do.—Pro-Consul, W. Puleston .....
Mendoza—Vice-Consul, William S. Mayne.
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt.
Tucuman—V.-Cons. (*closed temp.*).
Rosario—Consul, V. H. St J. Huckin .....
Do.—Vice-Consul, Julian Parr.
Cordoba—Vice-Consul,
Parana—Vice-Consul, William Y. Mackinnon.
Santa Fé—Vice-Consul, R. H. Smiles.
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Cons., F. W. Darch.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.

ARMENIA.

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea and the Republic of Georgia on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by the Republic of Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkish Asia Minor on the W., and until the outbreak of the War of 1914–18 it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The country possesses great historical interest as the reputed seat of the oldest civilised people in the world. The inhabitants have always possessed definite racial characteristics, but have seldom been politically independent, the country having been held successively by the Medes, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Turcoman-Tartars until 1514–1538, when the greater part became a province of the Ottoman Empire. The Eastern part remained under Persian rule, but in 1828 Russia obtained the larger share of non-Turkish Armenia. The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of Noah's Ark. In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy). The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayets* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently been organised with a view to extermination. In 1915–17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918, during the Russian Revolution, an independent "Republic of Trans-Caucasia" was formed by the union of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, and on the dissolution of the union (June 1, 1918) the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia* (area, 20,587 sq. miles, population 2,000,000). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. The United States Government was requested by the Allies to accept a mandate for Armenia, but the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has declined the mandate.

AUSTRIA

(Oesterreich).

President of the Federation (Nov. 20, 1920), Dr. Michael Mayr.
Vice-Chancellor, Eduard Heinl.
Interior and War, Dr. Egon Glaz
Education, Walter Breisky.
Finance, Dr. Ferdinand Grimm.
Justice, Dr. Rudolph Baldauf.
Agriculture and Forestry, Alois Haueis.
Social Welfare, Dr. Joseph Resch.
Commerce and Public Works, Eduard Heinl.
Food Control, Dr. Alfred Grünberger.
Railways, Dr. Karl Pesta.

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
First Secretary, Adolph Kunz.
Press Attaché, Dr. Maxmilian Bach.

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary by the identity of sovereigns, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30′—26° 20′ E. long. It embraced an area of 240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria; Bohemia; Bukovina; Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Görz and Gradiska; Istria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vovarlburg; with Bosnia and Herzegovina as administered territories.

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Serajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its unreasonable terms led to the European War of 1914–18. Before the armistice of Nov 11, 1918, Hungary had seceded from the Empire (and had established republican institutions) and a Republic of German Austria was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 28, 1918).

Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of the Austrian Republic are the Republics of Germany and Czecho-Slovakia on the N.; the Kingdom of Italy, the Territory of Fiume, and the Yugo-Slav Kingdom on the S.; Switzerland on the W., and the Republic of Hungary on the E.

The area of the Republic is 31,756 square miles, with a population (1920) of 6,067,000.

Under the new Constitution (Nov., 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces:—Lower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Burgenland (West Hungary); the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* (Seipl, Mayr, Mataja and Weiskirchner) over the *Social Democrats* (Renner, Adler and Bauer), the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of the inclusion of Austria in the German Reich and, on the other side, for a close alliance with Hungary.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. In 1915 the prevailing religion of the German-speaking people was Roman Catholic.

Finance.—Before the War Austria had a total indebtedness of about 14,400,000,000 crowns (£600,000,000), towards the annual cost of which (480,000,000 crowns) Hungary made a contribution of 61,000,000 crowns (24=£1 sterling). The indebtedness was increased by War credits (up to June 30, 1918) to £2,280,000,000, requiring an annual service of 4,335,000,000 crowns. The pre-war revenue was about 3,600,000,000 crowns (£150,000,000). The Budget of 1919–20 provided for receipts of 2,548,280,614 crowns, and for expenditure at 6,546,925,167 crowns, showing a deficit of 3,998,644,553 crowns. A Financial Commission has been appointed to make recommendations concerning the indebtedness of the Republic. In Oct., 1919, the Secretary for Finance, announcing the budget deficit of 4,000,000,000 crowns, stated that Austria would not evade her obligations under the *Treaty of St. Germain*. In Oct., 1920, the Austrian budget showed a deficit of over 13,000,000,000 crowns, the rate of exchange at that time (24·22 to the £ before the War) being about 1,350 to the £. The Austrian section of the Reparation Commission is employed on an exhaustive examination of the resources of the country and has considered far-reaching proposals for financial reconstruction.

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. Among the minerals produced are common and brown coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver and copper. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, glass, steel, wood-work and brewing.

Communications.—In Sept., 1919, there were about 3,800 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914, but the new Republic is now land-locked.

Commerce.—The Commerce of the "Common Customs Territory" of the Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary amounted in 1913 to £140,000,000 for Imports and £115,000,000 for Exports, of which totals £5,000,000 (Imports from) and £7,000,000 (Exports to) represented the exchange with the United Kingdom. Austria has free railway access to the seaport of Fiume in the neutral zone (*see* Yugo-Slavia), but no ports of her own.

Defence.—During the War of 1914–18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

Towns.—Vienna, the capital, is situated on the River Danube; in 1919 it contained an estimated population of 2,000,000. Other large towns are Grätz (177,000), Linz (93,000), and Innsbruck (60,000).

CAPITAL, Vienna. Pop. (1920) 1,852,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Legation, Metternichgasse, Vienna.
British Minister, Hon. F. O. Lindley C.B., C.B.E.
Counsellors of Legation,
1st Secretary, R. F. O. Bridgeman, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Temporary 2nd Secretary, G. M. Young, C.B.
3rd Secretary, P. B. Nichols.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir T. A. A. M. Cuninghame, Bart., D.S.O.
Asst. Mil. Attaché, Lieut. H. A. Nicholson.
Commercial Secretary, O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hill.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—Consul-General,
Consul, H. H. Cassells.
Carlsbad—Vice-Consul,
Innsbruck—Vice-Consul,
Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

AZERBAIJAN.

See Russia.

BELGIUM.

King of the Belgians, Albert, *born* 8 April, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II., 17 Dec., 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* 10 Oct., 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* 4 Aug., 1906.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* 3 Nov., 1901.

MINISTRY, Nov. 19, 1920.

Premier and Interior, M. Carton de Wiart (*Catholic*).
Justice, M. Vandervelde (*Socialist*).
Foreign Affairs, M. Jaspar (*Catholic*).
Economic Affairs, M. Van de Vyvere (*Catholic*).
National Defence, M. Deveze (*Liberal*).
Railways, M. Neunean (*Liberal*).
Science and Art, M. Destrée (*Socialist*).
Industry, Labour and Food, M. Wauters (*Socialist*),
Public Works, M. Anseele (*Socialist*).
Finance, Colonel Theunys.
Agriculture, M. Ruzette (*Catholic*).
Colonies, M. Franck (*Liberal*).

Ambassador in London, Baron Moncheur, 23 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1; *Chancelry*, 35 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Councillor, M. Charles Maskens.
1st Secretary, M. Pol Letellier.

Secretaries, Baron Egmont de Zuylen de Nyevelt; M. Jean de Fontaine.
Attaché, Baron de Zuylen.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Maton, C.B.
Asst. do., Maj. H. Nerincx; Comdt. Hemeleers-Shenley.
Aviation Attaché, Lieut. Chevalier Willy Coppen, D.S.O., M.C.
Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 37, Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.
Consul, Glasgow, P. S. Dunn, C.B.E.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1920) of 11,392 square miles and a population (Census of 1919) of 7,577,027. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was reoccupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.)

This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; *i.e.*, to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This has not yet been done (Oct. 1920), but it is unlikely that the outworn method of plural voting will ever again be resorted to.

Deputies receive 4,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914–1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant), glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1914 the *Army* on a peace footing consisted of about 50,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914–1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaigns. An organised force of 200,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 102,382. Belgium has no *Navy*.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control. Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt.

	1920.
Total Revenue ..... frcs.	3,331,500,000
Ordinary Expenditure	2,155,000,000
Extraordinary ,, ...	6,011,000,000
Debt (Sept., 1920).....	18,000,000,000
Imports (1919)	5,075,584,064
Exports (1919)	2,296,652,748
Imports from U.K. (1918)	£78,065
Exports to U.K. (1918)	200,928

From 1914–19 loans of 2,170,525,448 francs were advanced by France, £78,584,613 by Great Britain, and $249,643,000 by the United States.

The chief imports in 1919 were: manufactured article (1,809,680,406 francs), raw materials

(1,789,141,567), foodstuffs and beverages (1,328,697,478), and live animals (138,536,502); the chief exports were: raw materials (946,896,363 francs), manufactured articles (830,658,287), and foodstuffs and beverages (508,119,512).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1912 there were 4,719 kilometres of railway (including branch lines and 350 kilometres of private lines rented by the State); by Jan. 1, 1920, almost the whole length destroyed during the War had been repaired or relaid. In 1914 there were 44,564 kilometres of telegraph wire and 2,295 offices; in 1919, 24,397 kilometres had been restored and the 2,295 offices re-opened. In 1920, the post office had resumed full operations. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 2,179 kilometres (1911), and there are 9,757 kilometres of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1912) of 105 vessels (181,637 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1912, 9,268 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 14,497,101). The principal port and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since re-opened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population in 1912 of 175,809 (with suburbs, 756,637 inhabitants). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (312,884 with suburbs, 412,917); Ghent (167,477), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (170,634) the centre of the iron industry.

Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.
FLAG: 3 horizontal bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

British Ambassador, Right Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, K.C.V.O. (1920) £5,500
1st Secretary, R. C. Parr .....
3rd Secretary, Noel Charles, M.C. .. ..
Do., K. T. Gurney .....
Hon. Attaché, Charles K. Webber .....
Military Attaché, Brig.-Gen. F. Lyon, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Commercial Secretaries (30, Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels), R. F. H. Duke, C.B.E.; B. P. Sullivan .....
Registrar, W. J. Lanham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*acting*) .....
Vice-Consuls, W. V. C. Manning (*Acting.*); *Probationer*, C. F. W. Andrews; H. C. Miller; A. G. Clayton-Barker; *Probationer*, V. V. Cusden .....
Bruges—Vice-Consul, T. V. Oxley .....
Brussels — Consul-General, ...
Vice-Consul, Probationer Mc. I. E. Vibert .....
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, J. P. McGregor
Ghent—Vice-Consul, J. M. L. Mitcheson
Liège—Consul, J. Pyke .....
Ostend—Vice Consul, E. R. Templer (*Actg.*) .....

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. The total European population (Jan. 1918) was 6,487, of whom (in 1912) 379 were British, 48 Americans, 278 Italians, 303 Portuguese, 177 Swedes, 150 Germans, and 3,307 Belgians.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Lukula to Boma, the cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (125 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (270 kilometres) was completed in 1916, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Belgian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, 200 of which have been laid during the war. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway. A telegraph line is laid from Banana to Coquilhatville (895 kilometres). There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fourteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. Powerful wireless stations were being erected at the outbreak of the war at Brussels and Boma, to connect Belgium with the Lower Congo. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Maiumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Pará and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the melters at the Lubumbashi produced about 30,000 tons of copper in 1918. A rich tin-belt

extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika. The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. The total imports during the year 1918 were valued at 37,604,762 francs: the exports are mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold and diamonds. Capital, Boma (pop. 500 whites, 2,000 natives). Principal towns, Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 1,000 whites, 6,000 natives); Stanleyville (200 whites, 8,000 natives); Coquilhatville, Kinshasa (Stanley Pool), and Leopoldville.

Revenue (1918).....*francs* 48,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1918).....£1,359,465
Exports to U.K. (1918) 1,562,655

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa (*see* "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. *Ruanda* and *Urundi* formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie E. of Lake Tanganyika and S.W. of the Victoria Nyanza, and include the most fertile and productive portions of the former German possession. They are traversed by a railway from Ajiji (S.), to the Uganda boundary (N.).

Boma (Congo)—Consul, A. J. Wallach (*actg.*).....
Kasai District—Vice-Consul,
Elisabethville—V.-Con., M. A. B. Denton Thompson.
Leopoldville—V.-Con. (*closed*).
Stanleyville—V.-Con. (*closed*).

BHUTAN.

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 606).

BOKHARA.

Emir of Bokhara, H.H. Said Mir Alim Khan, *b.* 1880, *succeeded* 1911.

Bokhara is a Central Asian State with an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, and a population of 1,250,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbegs. The capital (Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 75,000. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, and silk. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. Until the Russian revolution of 1917 the Emir was under the suzerainty of the Tsar. In Aug., 1920, a revolution, organised by Bolshevik (Red) emissaries, seized the capital, and the Emir took refuge in Afghanistan.

BOLIVIA, Republic of.

**Junta de Gobierno*, Señores J. M. Escalier, Bautista Saaredra, J M. Ramirez (July 12, 1920).
Secretary-General, Señor Florian Zambrana.

MINISTRY (July 12, 1920).

Foreign Affairs, Señor J. M. Escalier.
Interior, Señor Bautista Saaredra.
War, Señor J. M. Ramirez.
Finance, Señor Abel Iturralde.

* An Assembly will be convened Dec. 20, 1920, in order to elect a President, in place of the "Council of Government."

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Adolfo Ballivian.
1st Secretary,
2nd Secretary, Señor Mamerto Urrioagoitia.
Offices of Legation, 54 Holland Park, W. 11.
Consul-General (*acting*), Señor Mamerto Urrioagoitia, 20 Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and its area is about 567,498 square miles, with a population in Jan. 1917 estimated at 2,800,000. The Republic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar, (born 1783, died 1830).

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Rubber and cinchona bark are exported in addition to tin, copper, wolfram, bismuth, silver, antimony, hides, and wool; the chief imports being iron, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and silks. There are about 1,116 miles of trunk lines of railway in operation, and 350 miles under construction; and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2½ days), and also (with a gap of 125 miles) to Buenos Aires (5 days), and from Rio Mulato to Potosi; branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca and Tupiza, in Bolivia, which, when completed, will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is in the hands of a French firm. The gap between Tupaza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking one day. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. Proposed railway from Guaqui to Puno temporarily abandoned. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. Its construction has recently been begun by means of a loan made in New York. A line from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction. The Republic intends to appeal to the League of Nations for an outlet to the Pacific, of which she was deprived in the "Pacific War" of 1879–1882 (*see* Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1918.
Actual revenue	Bs.29,957,540
Interior debt	20,479,145
Floating debt	6,758,630
External debt	£3,150,194
Exports	Bs.182,612,850
Imports	34,999,886

	1918.	1919.
Imports from U.K.....	£884,251	£
Exports to U.K.	3,596,887	

By law internal exchange is fixed at 12·50 to the £1.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 95,000.
NATIONAL COLOURS: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, William E. O'Reilly (1920).
Chargé d'Affaires, G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E
Commercial Secretary, Walter F. V. Scott.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Cochabamba—Vice-Consul, Quintus D. Pictor.
Conception de Velasco—Vice-Consul, Wallace D. McDougall.
Oruro—Consul, William Gray, M.B.E.
Potosi—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.
Puerto Suarez—(Closed temp.).
Riberalta—Vice-Consul, George Lyall (*temp.*).
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.
Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.
Uyuni—Vice-Consul, Stephen C. Sheffield.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *vid* Buenos Aires 28 (*vid* New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL, Republic of.

President (1919–1922), Epitacio da Silva Pessoa, born 1865, *assumed office* July 28, 1919.
Vice-President, Dr. Bueno Brandão.

MINISTRY (July 28, 1919).

Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. M. Azevedo Marques.
Justice & Interior, Dr. Alfredo Pinto.
Communications & Public Works, Dr. Pires do Rio.
Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, Dr. T. Simões Lopes.
Finance, Dr. Homero Baptista.
War, Dr. J. Pandia Calogeras.
Marine, Dr. Ferreira Chaves.

Ambassador in London, Senhor Domicio da Gama.
Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W.1.
Counsellor of Embassy, Arminio de Mello Franco, C.B.E.
Secretaries of Embassy, C. Moniz Gordilho; Gastas Paramhos di Rio Branco; Antonio Camillo d'Oliveira.
Naval Attaché, Commr. Oscar de Souza Espinola.
Hon. Attaché, Fenelon Alcoforado.
Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza Carneiro.
Archivist, G. R. Moore, B.A.
Consul-General in London, José Maria de Campos Paradeda, Coventry House, 20 South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Dario Freire.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 4° 22′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population estimated at 24,309,000.

The northern States of Amazones and Pará and the central State of Matto Grosso (which together constitute more than one-half of Brazil) are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, townrds the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in Sao Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaiassu, 9,000), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurgueia*, *Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauhý.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japura*; its southern tributaries are the *Jurúá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhý into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members; members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order:—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being computed at 31,000,000. The chief products of the country are coffee and rubber: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valleyof the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely,

especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *Yerba-maté* (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but there were (1915) 1,541 industrial establishments, including 161 cotton-mills, giving employment to 45,942 hands, and representing an invested capital of $50,000,000. Foreign capital to the amount of £200,000,000 has been invested in Brazilian undertakings in the ten years 1908–1917. The total value of manufactured articles imported in the first six months of 1919 was £19,638,000; the enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916. In 1918 the exported merchandise was classified: (1) animals and their products, £7,576,000; (2) minerals and their products, £1,628,000; (3) vegetables and their products, £24,208,000. In 1916 the total value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by £7,507,000; in 1917 by £11,770,000; in 1918 by £6,728,000; and from Jan.–June. 1919, by £30,463,000. In 1919 (Jan.–June) the exported merchandise was classified: (1) animals and their products, £8,844,000; (2) minerals and their products, £943,000; (3) vegetables and their products, £51,359,000.

In 1919 (Jan.–June) the imports were: From U.S.A., £20,083,989; U.K., £5,132,191; Argentina, £4,491,169; British India, £1,400,371; France, £1,309,631; Portugal, £921,365; Newfoundland, £915,430; Uruguay, £652,055; and Sweden, £502,128.

In 1919 (Jan.–June) the foreign trade of Brazil was shared as under:

Exports to:		Exports to:	
Europe—		*America*—	
France	£17,181,856	U.S.A.	£21,280,892
U.K.	5,548,992	Uruguay	2,801,293
Italy	2,336,472	Argentina	2,121,733
Belgium	2,211,975	*Asia*	46,251
Denmark	1,540,615	*Africa*	476,142
Spain	1,418,206		
Sweden	1,343,535	Total	£61,128,068

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 30,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, 2 scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—*Primary* education is secular and free, but is not as yet compulsory; it is maintained and controlled by the governments of the various States. Public instruction is progressing, and reading and writing are the qualifications for the franchise for males at 21. About 600,000 children attended the primary schools in 1911. *Secondary* education is under Federal control, and there is a national gymnasium at Rio de Janeiro. The pupils in all secondary schools numbered 32,000 in 1911. There is no *University*, but degrees are conferred in various faculties by authorities in the capital and State centres.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In December, 1917, there were 28,127 kilometres of railway open, and 3,600 under construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1916, 68,792 kilometres. In 1917 steam sailing vessels of 14,480,820 tons (of which 4,119,891 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará, Maranhão, Rio Grande, and Santos.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue	£35,144,642	£37,730,400
Expenditure	39,926,180	40,817,887
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1918)		116,000,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1918)		66,700,000
Floating Debt (Dec. 31, 1918)		24,400,000

Exchange (1919): 1 milreis = about 1*s.* 4*d.*

	1918.	1919.
Total Imports	£52,817,000	£78,177,000
Total Exports	61,168,000	130,085,000

In 1916 the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by £7,507,000; in 1917, by £11,770,000; in 1918 by £6,728,000; and in 1919, by £51,908,000.

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1918), £8,845,911:—

Rlwy. Carriages, &c.	£12,527	Machinery	£362,867
Coal, Coke, &c.	268,937	Iron&Steel&Manuf.	129,492
China & Earth'ware	281,163	Drugs, &c.	142,872
Cotton Yarn & Manf.	3,867,139	Tools & Implements	179,889
Hats&Hatters' Wares	244,621	Woollens & Worsted	766,359

Exports to U.K. (1919), £8,849,431:—

Cocoa, Raw	£ 44,574	Rubber	£1,201,943
Coffee, Raw	142,504	Wax, Ozokerit, &c.	196,196
Cotton, Raw	325,644	Sugar, Unrefined	277,291
Hides	867,790	Starch and Farina	240,368
Nuts	171,609		

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (est.), 1,250,000.

NATIONAL COLOURS, Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1918) £9,250
Counsellor of Embassy, H. G. Chilton (*Chargé d'Affaires, an. int.*).
Naval Attaché, Commr. C. L. Backhouse, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Paymaster Lieut.-Commr. Lloyd Hirst, R.N.
3rd Sec., G. H. Thompson.
Hon. Attaché, Capt. Arthur Paget.
Commercial Sec., Ernest Hambloch
do. E. Compton .....
Translator, ...

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-General, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare..... £
Vice-Consul, G. Herbert Parr, M.B.E.
,, Probationer R. Ross (*Acty.*)
,, Lewis V. Graves .....
Corumba, V.-Cons.—F. M. Wanderley
Morro-Velho—V.-Cons., Dr. John Spear
Victoria—V.-Cons., A. Emslie (*Actg.*)
Bahia—Consul, A. C. White.....
Vice-Cons., Reginald de C. Steel; W. P. Chitty (*Actg.*).....
Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz...
—Vice-Cons., E. D. Molyneux.....
Pará—Consul, George B. Michell, O.B.E.
Vice-Consul, David S. Michell .....
Manáos—Vice-Cons., E. S. Sutton (*Actg.*)
Maranham—Vice-Cons., H. B. Harrison
Porto Velho—V.-Cons., W. J. Knox-Little
Pernambuco—Cons., H. E. Dickie .....
Pro-Consul, M. J. da Costa Carvalho...
Ceará—V.-Consul, Dr. William Studart
Maceio—Vice-Consul, K. C. Macray ...
Parahyba—V.-Cons., J. H. Scott.....
Pro-Consul, Robert V. Kerr .....
Párnahyba—Vice-Consul, J. J. Clissold
Rio Grande do Norte—Vice-Consul, Robert Vance .....
Porto Alegre—Cons., Dr. T. C. Dillon, O.B.E. .....

Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, E. J. Wigg.
Uruguayana—Vice-Cons., A. F. Lockwood-Thompson.....
São Paulo—Consul, Arthur Abbott .....
Vice-Consul, H. E. Bott .....
Curityba—Vice-Cons., Cyril Lynch .....
Pro-Consul, H. C. Withers.....
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis)—Vice-Cons., J. Williamson (*Actg.*) .....
Santos—Vice-Consul, Probationer E. R. Seccombe (*Actg.*) .....
" *Pro-Consul*—H. McCardell ...
São Francisco—V.-Cons., R. O'N. Addison

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

Tsar, Boris III., *born* Jan. 30, 1894, *succeeded* (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 4, 1918.

MINISTRY (May, 1920).

Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs & War, M. Stamboliski.
Interior, M. Dimitroff.
Finance M. Torlakoff,
Education, M. Omartscherski
Commerce & Labour, M. Oboff.
Railways, M. Athanasoff.
Agriculture, M. Daskaloff.
Justice, M Radoloff.
Public Works, M. Bakaloff.

Minister in London M. D. Stancioff.
Counsellor of Legation, M. G. Madjaroff.
Chief of the Press Bureau, M. D. Mamartcheff.
Sec. of Legation, M. G Radkou.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea and the Greek province of Thrace, and on the south by Greece, the Ægean Sea and Thrace.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878), and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912–13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded the S. Dobrud to Rumania and E. and W. Thrace to Greece. The present area of Bulgaria is stated at 115,000 sq. kilometres (= 71,457 sq. miles), with an estimated population of 4,975,000. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church. In 1916, the Gregorian was substituted for the Greek Calendar.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranyé* of 213 representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Metropolitan members receive 15 *leva*, and others 20 *leva*, a day and travelling expenses.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the people and employs over half the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined at Pernik and Trevna, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914–1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915–Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casualties. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very small. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were 1,845 miles of railway open in 1919 and about 250 miles under construction; 4,000 miles of telegraph line and 1,254 of telephone line. In 1914 there were 2,515 post offices and 438 telegraph offices. The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Sistor and Vidin on the Danube. In 1913, 11,755 vessels (3,132,481 tons) entered and 11,710 vessels (3,108,505 tons) cleared at Bulgarian ports.

	*1917.	*1918.
Budget revenue	£17,520,000	£19,250,000
Budget expenditure ...	17,520,000	19,180,000
Public debt (Jan. 1, 1918)		†113,840,000
Total Imports(1913&1914)	6,850,000	9,670,000
Total Exports (1913&1914)	3,730,000	6,180,000

The Capital, SOFIA, at the foot of the Vitesha Range, on the River Isker, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna-Constantinople railway, with an estimated population (1920) of 200,000; other towns are Philippopolis (47,981), Varna (41,491), Rustchuk (36,255), Slivno (25,142), Plevna (23,019), Shumla (22,225), Staro Zagora (22,000), Tartar Pazardjik (18,000), Widdin (16,000), (Jambol (16,000), Vratza (15,200), and Burgas (15,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister Sir Arthur Robert Peel, K.C.M.G. (1920).
3rd Secretaries, F. J. R. Rodd; D. MacKillop.
Commercial Commissioner, W. B. Heard
Naval Attaché, Comm. N. W. Diggle, R.N.
Courier, J. M. Hamilton Bell.
Sofia—Vice-Consul, B. J. Gilliat-Smith.
Bourgas—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall.
Rustchuk—Vice-Consul, E. C. H. Wincer.

* At 25 leva = £1. (Exchange, June, 1920, 250 leva = £1; July, 1920, 159 leva = £1).
† Exclusive of War Indemnity of £100,000,000 under Treaty of Nov., 1919.

CHILE, Republic of.

President (1920–1925), Arturo Allesandri, *assumed office* Dec. 23, 1920 ..... $60,000

MINISTRY (July 2, 1920).

Prime Minister, Don Pedro Garcia de la Huerta.
Foreign Affairs, Don Luis Aldunate.
Justice and Public Instruction, Don Lorenzo Montt.
Finance, Don Francisco Garces Gana.
Railways, Industry and Public Works, Don Armando Jaramillo.
War, Don Ladislao Errazuriz.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Agustin Edwards. *Legation*, 22 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Don M. Salinas.
2nd Secretaries, Don I. Serrano;

Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Carlos Jouanne.
Attachés, Don J. Bittencourt; Don S. Monk; Don A. R. Edwards; Don Luis Waddington.
Consul, Vicente Echeverria L., 94 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 10′ and 56° 35′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 48′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest are the Guallatiri, 19,882 feet; the Baya, 19,993 feet; Cocorputi, 22,162 feet; El Muerto, 21,227 feet; and others nearly as lofty. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 289,798 square miles.

The population was estimated in 1920 at 4,165,858. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions; (*a*) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (*b*) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (*c*) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (*d*) European immigrants, who were represented in 1910 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 11,000 Germans, 10,000 British and Irish, and 10,000 French.

In 1918, the births numbered 145,871; marriages, 21,614; and deaths, 108,667. The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1918), are:—Santiago (415,641), Valparaiso (212,659), Concepcion (72,785), Talca (42,563), Iquique (46,941), Chillan (34,269), and Antofagasta (64,584).

GOVERNMENT. — Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maypu* (April 5, 1818) achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution bears the date of May 25, 1853. The President is chosen by indirect vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 37 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 118 members, elected by direct vote every three years. There is universal adult male suffrage for those who can read and write. From 1879–1882 Chile was at war with Peru and Bolivia, and Peru is now renewing her application for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica which were taken from her by Chile in the "Pacific War." Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific. Chile has shown a conciliatory attitude in these matters.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The live stock includes about 2,500,000 cattle, 5,500,000 sheep, 500,000 horses, 290,000 goats, and 225,000 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, and iron-ore. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,500,000 tons of coal were mined in 1918). The nitrate production was valued at 500,378,680 *pesos* (of 18*d.*) in 1918, and the copper exports were valued at 132,765,586 *pesos*. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery.

COMMUNICATIONS. — There were (1919) 8,511 kilometres of railway open and 576 kilometres under construction, 55,330 kilometres of telegraph, 927 post-offices, and 71,519 kilometres of telephone, some worked by English companies, with 7 public wireless stations. The commercial marine numbers (1918) 95 steamers (46,587 tons) and 35 sailing vessels (23,381 tons). In 1918, 2,289 vessels (4,622,597 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 15,778. The navy consists of 1 battleships, 1 ironclad, 6 cruisers, 10 destroyers, 1 torpedo-boat, 2 torpedo boat chasers, and 6 submarines, with a complement of 6,000, all ranks.

EDUCATION is free but not compulsory, and 40 per cent. of the population are still illiterate. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 162,682 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the State religion is Roman Catholic.

	1918.
Revenue (Estimate)	£23,117,655
Expenditure ,,	20,385,416
External Debt	30,266,540
Internal Debt	25,810,780
Imports	32,705,554
Exports	59,971,906

* The funds for conversion of the paper money are deposited in British Banks, and amounted in June, 1920, to £3,500,000.

Imports of British produce and manufacture (1918), £6,381,624 :—

Apparel	£91,893	Cotton Manufactures	£2,715,442
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	55,240	Machinery	140,016
China & Earthenware	111,041	Iron & Steel & Manufactures	242,322
Coal, Coke, and Manufactures	108,133	Woollen & Worsted Manufacs.	1,527,670

Exports to U.K. (1918), £19,330,903 :—

Chemicals	£15,432,634	Copper Ore	£28,563
Beef and Mutton	573,757	Silver Ore.....	87,555
Honey	278,862	Tin Ore	1,258,401
Antimony Ore ...	36,830	Wool	302,110

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1918), 4,15,641.
FLAG: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1919) £3,800
Commercial Sec., W. F. V. Scott
Naval Attaché, Commr. C. L. Backhouse, R.N.
Archivist, Capt. G. L. Rogers, M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Consul, R. C. Michell (*Sec. to H.M. Legation*).
,, *Acting Consul*, Thomas C. Sargent.
Antofagasta—Cons., H. W. W. Bird.
,, *Vice-Consul*, James K. M. Clarke.
Caldera—Vice-Consul, H. B. Beazley.
Caleta Caloso—Vice-Consul, A. E. Danks
Chañaral—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff.
Copiapo—Cons. Agent, W. P. d'Albuquerque.
Mejillones—Vice-Cons., Lawrence J. M. Hawke.
Taltal—Vice-Consul, H. T. S. Pearch.
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.
Coquimbo—Consul, G. L. Ansted.
Iquique—Consul, J. C. Hardie (*acting*).
Vice-Consul, T. G. Patrickson.
Arica—Vice-Consul, G. de M. MacKirdy.
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, C. C. Aitken.
Junin—Vice-Consul, D. S. Henderson.
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, J. B. Howden.
Tacna—Vice-Consul, C. M. Elliott.
Valparaiso—Consul-Gen., J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. Ralph H. T. Smith.
Concepcion—Consul, Wm. Borrowman.
Coronel—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Los Andes, Cons. Agent, L. Murray.
Lota—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Puerto Montt—V.-Cons., A. E. Trim (*acting*).
Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, (*closed temp.*)
Talca—Cons.-Agent, C. A. Stringfellow.
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, C. S. Coke.
Temuco, Cons. Agent, John Patillo.
Valdivia & Corral—Vice-Consul, Donald R. Macmillan.

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles *vid* Panama, and 11,000 *vid* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Vid* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

President of the Chinese Republic, Hsu Shih-Chang, *born* 1853, *assumed office* Oct. 10, 1918.
Political Adviser, John Calvin Ferguson.

CABINET MINISTERS (Aug. 13, 1920) :—

Premier, Chin Yun Peng.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. W. W. Yen.
Interior, Chang Chih Tan.
Finance, Chow Tzu Chi.
War, Chin Yün-p'eng.
Navy, Sa Chen Ping.
Justice, Tung Kang.
Education, Fan Yuan Lien.
Agriculture and Commerce, Wang Nai Pin.
Communications, Yeh Kung Cho.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, H. E. Vi Kuyuin Wellington Koo, 49 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor, Sir John M'Leavy Brown, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, Owyang King.
2nd Secretary, H. Sze-Ping.
3rd Secretaries, W. C. Chen; Tsin Tsung Chang.
Attachés, Lao Wei-hsiu; Pih Minyu.
Chancellor, Hong Nin Tong.
Consul-General, London, Lo Chong, 31, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,501,000	402,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia.....	1,076,000	3,000,000
Tibet	754,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan ...	600,000	2,000,000
Total	4,287,000	421 000,000

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000.

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and open-

ing five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Corea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of $325,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1902); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsin-mintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

In October, 1911, a revolution broke out in Hankow, which resulted finally in February, 1912, in the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty in favour of a Republican form of Government. In 1913, a second revolution, engineered by the Southern Party, was successfully put down by President Yuan Shih-kai. Since that date the Central Government has been gradually consolidating its position, and bringing about a centralisation of power in Peking. In May, 1915, a new treaty with Japan was concluded by which additional privileges are granted to Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia. Towards the end of 1915 President Yuan Shih-kai engineered a campaign to revert to a Monarchical form of government, and, as the result of elections held all over the country, was invited to ascend the throne as Emperor. The Southern Provinces, however, immediately rose in revolt, and the attempt failed and finally ended with the death of Yuan Shih-kai in May, 1916. The Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, succeeded to the Presidency, and all traces of the Yuan Shih-kai *régime* were rapidly abolished. The first Republican Parliament reassembled, and the government reverted to the Republican form adopted after the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in 1912. Both Houses of Parliament are elected by a system of limited franchise, and the government of the country is vested in them. The President, who is elected by Parliament, is assisted by a Premier and a Cabinet of Ministers, whose appointments have to be approved by Parliament, and to whom they are responsible for their actions. An abortive attempt to restore the Monarchy was suppressed in June, 1917. In 1920 a revolt in South China culminated in the declaration of an independent Republic of South China (with its capital at Chung King) including the former provinces of Yunnan, Kwei Chow, Sze Chuen and Honan, but this Republic has not yet been recognised, and internal and external discussions appear to threaten its existence.

The estimated foreign population of China during the year 1914 was as follows: British, 8,914; Japanese, 84,948; Russian, 56,319; American, 4,365; Portuguese, 3,187; German, 3,013; French, 1,864; other nationalities, 2,197, the total being 164,807. Out of a total of 3,421 foreign firms in China, 534 were British, 1,237 Russian, 955 Japanese, 273 German, 136 American and 113 French.

DEFENCE.—The army is undergoing reorganisation. The total strength of all forces in August 1913, just after the Rebellion of that year, was estimated at 500,000, but no authenticated statistics are obtainable. An Air Force is being organised, with the assistance of a British officer (Group-Capt. F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O.). The Navy consists of 2 protected cruisers built in 1911 (2,750 tons), 4 older protected cruisers (4,300–3,000 tons), 3 torpedo gunboats (850 tons), 11 gunboats (750–550 tons), 4 destroyers (400 tons), and 8 small torpedo boats (120 tons).

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. There is a University in Peking and a number of colleges all over China under foreign management. In 1911, there were 545 foreigners employed in educational work.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports for the years 1914–1919 is stated as follows, in *taels* (in 1914, 7·5 = £1. in Oct. 1920, 4·1 = £1):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1915	484,475,719	418,861,164	873,336,883
1916	516,406,995	481,797,366	998,204,361
1917	549,518,774	462,931,630	1,012,450,404
1918	554,893,082	485,883,031	1,040,776,113
1919	—	—	1,277,000,000

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

The foreign trade of China was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1914:—

British.	%	Foreign.	%
Great Britain	12	Japan	20
Hong Kong	28	U.S.A.	9
India	4	Europe (exc. Russia	11
Other British Dominions	2	Russia	6
		Other countries	8
% British	46	Foreign	54

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1918, £15,601,909 :—

Chemicals	£132,482	Machinery	£630,845
Cottons	10,549,612	Tobacco	4,8,766
Iron Manufactures	698,635	Woollens	1,217,994

Exports to U.K., 1918, £11,122,762 :—

Bristles	£555,400	Skins and Furs	£503,610
Hair	101,222	Straw Plaitings	65,425
Oil	252,634	Tallow	14,907
Peas and Beans	177,595	Tea	262,820
Raw Silk	891,949	Wool	329,370
Silk Manufactures	824,000		

COMMUNICATIONS. — *Railways.* — About 6,500 miles were open in Jan. 1915, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1914 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 96,326,276, an increase of 2,901,446 on that of the previous year. Of these 40 per cent. were British, 25 per cent. Chinese, 5 per cent. German, 20 per cent. Japanese, 2 per cent. French, and 3 per cent. Russian. In June, 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnau Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1913 there were 37,000 miles of land lines and 51,000 miles of aerial wires.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General.* By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a *Postmaster-General* (foreign) was appointed. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices is 8,324; 538,981,400 postal packets and 5,385,260 parcels were handled in 1914.

BUDGET (Nov., 1919).

Ordinary Revenue	*Taels* 375,800,000
Extraordinary Revenue	271,900,000
Total	647,700,000
Ordinary Expenditure	*Taels* 300,000,000
Extraordinary Expenditure	243,000,000
Special Expenditure	104,700,000
Total	647,700,000

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1920).

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do.	48,000,000
Railway Loans do.	40,000,000
General Loans do.	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do.	30,000,000
Short term Loans do.	17,000,000
	£215,000,000

About 10*s.* 2*d.* per head of the population.

Included in the expenditure is the sum of 214,000,000 *taels* towards repayment of debt.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000. Outer Mongolia is now, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty. Its ruler, the Hutukhta Khan of Urga, receives his title from the Chinese Government. China appoints a Resident at Urga, with three Assistant Residents in other towns. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, *q.v.*

CHINESE TURKESTAN has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Urumchi and Kulja.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, yellow, blue, white, black.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Beilby Francis Alston K.C.M.G., C.B. (1920)	£5,000
Counsellor of Embassy, R. H. Clive, C.M.G.	
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. B. H. Orpen-Palmer, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Commercial Counsellor (Shanghai), Harry H. Fox, C.M.G.	1,800
Commercial Sec. (Peking), C. A. W. Rose, C.I.E.	
Chinese Sec., S. Barton, C.M.G.	1,200
Assistant Chinese Sec., H. I. Harding	
2nd Secretary, G. E. Hubbard	
3rd Secretary, Robert Dunbar, M.C.	
Accountant, W. P. W. Turner	
Physician, Dr. Douglas Gray, M.D.	850
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.	200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, B. G. Tours, C.M.G.	
Canton—Con.-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G.	
Vice-Consul, E. A. H. Sly	700
Pro-Consul, W. A. Alexander	
Changsha—Consul, L. Giles	
Chefoo—Consul, W. R. Brown	
Chéngtu—Consul-Gen., W. M. Hewlett, C.M.G.	
Chungking—V.-Cons., W. S. Toller	700
Chinkiang—Consul, W. J. Clennell	
Foochow—Consul, O. R. Coales	
Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent,	

Hangchow—Consul, J. W. O. Davidson (*actg.*)
Ningpo—Vice-Consul, J. W. O. Davidson (*actg.*) £150
Hankow—Cons.-Gen., C. C. A. Kirke.....
Vice-Cons., W. R. Brown (*actg.*) 700
Pro-Consul, F. A. Wallis .....
Harbin—Consul, H. Porter .....
Pro-Consul, J. C. Hill .....
Hongkong—Commercial Secretary, Henry J. Brett.....
Ichang—Consul, J. L. Smith.....
Kashgar—C.-Gen, Maj. P. T. Etherton (*actg.*)
Vice-Consul, N. Fitzmaurice..... 550
Kiu-kiang—Consul, John L. Smith .....
Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul, C. D. Smith.....
Mukden—Cons.-Gen... F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G. .....
Nanking—Consul, B. Giles, C.M.G. .....
Newchwang—Consul, H. H. Bristow.....
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Havilland W. de Sausmarez 2,250
Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, Sir E. Fraser, K.C.M.G. .....
Assist. Judge, Skinner Turner..... 1,550
Consul, H. Porter.....
Pro-Consul, G. P. Byrne... ... .
Vice-Consul, H. S. G. Buckmaster (*temp.*).
Crown Adv., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson ... 600
Registrar, G. W. King .....£500 to 700
Chief Clerk, A. L. Dickson ..... 500 to 700
Assistant Clerk, Henry R. Adams... 200 to 300
Swatow—Consul, A. G. Major .....
Tengyueh—Consul, J. B. Affleck.....
Tientsin—Cons.-Gen., W. P. Ker, C.M.G. ...
Vice-Consul, H. F. Handley Derry (*actg.*) 700
Pro-Consul, A. G. N. Ogden.
Tsinan—Consul-Gen., J. T. Pratt, C.M.G...
Tsingtao—Vice-Consul, H. N. F. B. Archer
Wuchow—Consul, ...
Wuhu—Consul, ... 800
Yunnan-fu—Cons.-Gen., H. A. Ottewill ...

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA, Republic of.

President (1918–1922), Dr. Marco Fidel Suarez, *assumed office* Aug. 7, 1918.
Foreign Affairs, L. Garcia Ortiz.
Finance, Pomponio Guzman.
Treasury, José M. Pasos.
War, Jorge Roa.
Instruction, Dr. M. A. Mendez.
Agriculture, J. del Corral.
Interior, L. C. Marquez.
Works, E. Jaramillo.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42 Holland Road, Kensington, W. 14.
Secretary, Alfonso Delgado.
Consul-General, Joaquin Orrantia, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Consul in Liverpool, Genaro Payan.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population estimated at 5,475,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher *Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Queseda established a government of certain costal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811–1824. In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783, died 1830), established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829–1830 Venizuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. From 1853–1861 many of the Colombian Provinces declared their independence and the nineteenth century contained frequent revolutions and internal wars. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in large quantities but is unworked. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 750 miles being open in 1920, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about $5 gold = £1 (approximately).

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Revenue (estimate) gold	$13,859,395	$17,811,000
Expenditure (est.) ,,	17,548,471	17,548,471
Foreign debt	£4,071,007	£4,079,870

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Internal debt.....	$4,187,454	$11,882,500
Total imports.....gold	26,097,751	22,032,003
Total exports ..... ,,	31,892,671	37,728,559
Exports to U.K.....	...	£284,727
Imports from U.K.	...	5,750,561

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 130,000.
FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Lord Herbert Hervey (1919) £2,900
Commercial Secretary, Col. Rhys-Jenkins
Naval Attaché, Paymr. Lt.-Comm. Lloyd Hirst, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogotá—Vice-Consul, H. C. Sillery Vale.
Cali—Cons. Agent, Valentine Burrowes.
Honda—Consular Agent, E. J. Hughes.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, James Young.
Pasto—Vice-Consul, Alfred Hodges.
Barranquilla—Pro-Consuls, George Pycroft; J. Gillies (*actg.*).

Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, W. J. Butterfield.
Pro-Consul, Valentine Burrowes.
Carthagena—Vice-Cons., C. Stevenson.
Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., P. H. Marshal.
Tumaco—Cons. Agent, Wm. Jarvis.

Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá, 43 days.

COSTA RICA, Republic of.

President, Julio Acosta, *assumed office* May 8, 1920.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Alvarado Quiroz.
Treasury, Nicolás Chavarría Mora.
Interior, Claudio Gonzalez Rucavado.
Education, Miguel Obregon
Works, Narciso Blanco.
War & Marine, Aquiles Acosta.
Minister in London (vacant).
Consul-General, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1919) of 463,727.

For nearly three centuries (1530–1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824–1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1919) are coffee (£1,402,277), bananas (£695,753), gold and silver bullion (£151,093), cacao (£110,852), hardwoods, rubber, skins, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1919, 78·36 per cent. from United States, 7·58 from United Kingdom, 9·99 from Spanish and Central America.

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1919, 479 foreign vessels (486,081 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 405 miles of railroad were open in 1919. In 1918 there were 182 post offices, dealing with 2,231,897 packets, and 120 telegraph offices (one wireless), with 1,533 miles of line. Telephones, 513 miles. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the official language.

	1918.	1919.
Public income	£760,943	£1,137,446
Public expenditure	1,227,971	2,031,366
Foreign debt	2,930,660	2,923,350
Internal debt	2,436,382	3,428,188
Total imports	768,641	1,547,150
Total exports	1,980,526	3,652,587
Imports from U.K.	60,504	117,363
Exports to U.K.	34,341	1,323,872

Average exchange, 1919, 352%. £ = 17·6 *colones*.

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1919), 33,451 (with suburbs, 50,765); Heredia, 10,059; Limon, 8,358, Alajuèla, 10,007; Cartago, 15,098; Puntarenas, 5,490; Liberia, 2,746.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (1919) (resident at Panama, *q.v.*).
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Blake, D.S.O., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comm. Eric King, R.N.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul,
Vice-Consul, Frank N. Cox.
Port Limon—Consul,
Vice-Consul, Frederick Gordon.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit *viâ* New York, up to 30 days.

CUBA, Republic of.

President of the Republic (1917–1921), Mario G. Menocal. (*President-Elect* 1921–5, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, from May 20, 1921).
Vice-President, Emilio Nuñez. (*Vice-President-Elect*, Señor Miguel Arango.)
Foreign Affairs, Pablo Desvernine.
Justice, Luis Azcárate.
Finance, Leopoldo Cancio.
Public Works and War, José R. Villalon.
Interior, Charles Hernandez.
Sanitation, F. Mendez Capote.
Public Instruction, Gonzalo Aróstequi.
Agriculture, E. Sánchez Agramonte.
War and Marine, José Marti.

Minister in London, General Carlos Garcia Velez, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
1st Secretary, R. Rodriguez Altunaga.
2nd Secretary, P. Rodriguez Capote.
Attaché, F. Gonzalez de la Campa.
Consul, A. Merchan, 46 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The island of Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 58° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,150,112 (1919).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880–1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was

under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,000,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (estimated crop in 1920, 3,650,000 tons; actual crop, 1918–19, 3,971,594 tons); the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 3,000,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

2,516 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1916–17.	Estimated. 1917–18.
Revenue	$46,679,942	$64,460,000
Expenditure	44,153,201	62,730,774
External Debt } Internal Debt }	68,184,000	68,184,000
	1918.	1919.
Imports	$297,001,197	$357,576,522
Exports	376,880,467	572,910,373
Imports from U.K.	£1,985,007	—
Exports to U.K.	22,519,576	—

Note.—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban *paper* currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. estimated 1914, 635,000); other towns are Santiago (45,000), Matanzas (36,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (24,000), and Camaguey (29,000). In 1915 there were 32,795 immigrants.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (1919) £4,300
Commercial Sec. (vacant).
Asst. Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comdr. E. King, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Con., C. A. Edmond.
" " G. F. Plant; J. J. Drumm.
Santiago—Consul, Vice-Consul, Ernest P. V. Brice.
Antilla—Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald.
Cardenas—Vice-Consul, A. FitzGibbon.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, J. Greentree.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

President, Professor T. G. Masaryk, *born* 1850, *assumed office*, Nov. 14, 1918; *re-elceted* May 28, 1920.

MINISTRY (Sept. 16, 1920)

Premier, M. Cerny.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Benes.
Education, Dr. Susta.
Finance, Dr. Englis.
National Defence, Gen. Husak.
Interior,
Justice, Dr. Popelka.
Posts, Dr. Fatka.
Agriculture, Dr. Bradlik.
Social Welfare, Dr. Gruber.
Commerce, Dr. Hotovetz.
Slovakia, M. Micura.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Adalbert Mastny, 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Jan Masaryk.
1st Sec., M. Max Lobkowitz.
Attachés, M. J. A. Benés, M. Ivan Laichteur.
Commercial Attaché, M. L. K. Neumann.
Specially Attached, Dr. Stránsky.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918, as the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) of Czecho-Slovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Ukraine Republic on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Pressburg, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereezka)—a total area of about 54,450 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 10,000,000 for the Czech Provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and at 3,000,000 for Slovakia—a total of 13,000,000, of whom 10,500,000 are Czecho-Slovaks and 2,500,000 Germans. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. In 1919 the Democrats, Agrarians and Slovaks were in the ascendancy, Socialists 28, Clericals 28 and Progressives 6 being in the minority of the 260 members. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom, and the Church will be separated from the State. About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

The principal industries are agriculture, brewing and manufactures in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and mining and manufactures in Slovakia. Wheat, potatoes, sugar beet, and hops are among the principal crops. Forests are also a source of wealth in the Republic. Dyeing and calico printing, woollens, chemicals, and porcelain ware are among the chief industries, while the glass production of Bohemia is celebrated. The principal exports are timber, sugar, glassware, iron and steel manufactures, and textiles.

Czecho-Slovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the

country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, *viâ* the Danube, to the Black Sea.

The capital is Prague on the Moldau, the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1919 at 550,000; other large towns are Brünn (Brno) in Moravia (pop. 135,000); Pilsen (Plzen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 85,000); Pressburg (Bratislava), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 84,000); and Kaschau (Kosice) in Eastern Slovakia (pop. 50,000).

	Sokols (Francs).
Ordinary Revenue (1920)	5,323,582,361
Extraordinary do. ,,	2,427,188,412
Ordinary Expenditure (1920)	4,926,691,823
Extraordinary do. ,,	5,489,484,097
External Debt (1920):—	
To France	250,000,000
,, Italy	150,000,000
,, U.S.A.	650,000,000
,, Great Britain	15,000,000
A. & H. Debt	1,200,000,000
Liberation Tax	750,000,000
	3,015,000,000
Internal Debt (1920):—	*Sokols* (Francs).
A. & H. Bonds	4,800,000,000
Do. Notes	8,000,000,000
Liberty Loans	3,000,000,000
Bank Loans, &c.	3,300,000,000
	19,300,000,000
Debt Interest	1,158,011,000

CAPITAL, Prague.
FLAG: White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £3,500
1st Secretary, J. H. S. Birch.
3rd Sec., J. C. Latter, M.C.
Commercial Sec., R. H. B. Lockhart.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. B. J. B. Coulson, C.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Prague—Consul-General, G. B. Beak.
Bratislava—Consul, Capt. H. A. Cartwright.

DANZIG.

Under Article 102 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 580 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 200,000) was declared to be a Free City, under the guarantee of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations. There is an elected legislature of 90 members. The city and port of Danzig, at the mouth of the Vistula, has a considerable trade, and if the grain industry of Russia and Poland should revive, a large quantity of wheat and rye would be exported. The tonnage of ships entered in 1913 exceeded 1,200,000 tons, and of those cleared 875,000 tons.

British Administrator, Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Consul, B. H. Fry.
Vice-Consul, D. W. Keane.

DENMARK.

King, Christian X., *born* Sept. 26, 1870; *succ.* May 14, 1912; *married*, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederick (Crown Prince), *b.* March 11, 1899.

CABINET (May 4, 1920).

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Niels Neergaard.
Foreign Affairs, Harald Scavenius.
Agriculture, Th. Mygdal.
Interior, S. Berg.
Defence, M. Kl. Bernsen.
Worship, I. C. Christensen.
Education, Jac. Appel.
Commerce, Th. Rothe.
Justice, S. V. Rytter.
Traffic, M. Stebsger.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, M. H. de Grevenkop Castenkiold, 1, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.
Legation, 29 Pont Street, S.W. 1.
Secretary of Legation, Tage Bull.
Attachés, M. de Wichfeld, T. de Bille, Baron Bertouch Lehn.
Naval Attaché, C. Evers.
Chancellor, M. Carl Jacobsen.
Consul-Gen. in London, C. Rotböll, 8, Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, P. Scheel.
Consul-General—Leith, G. Davidsen.
Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′ - 12° 40′ E. long., with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population in 1916 of 2,921,000, nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1918, 1,070,000 hectares were under corn crops, 387,600 ha. sugar and other beets, and 787,200 ha. hay crop. In July, 1918, the live stock numbered 544,900 horses, 2,123,400 cattle, 470,000 sheep, and 620,800 swine. The crops in 1918 included 4,120,400 qrs. of oats, 2,364,400 of barley, 1,507,500 rye, 2,003,900 mixed corn and 766,000 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 399 steamers, with a tonnage of 341,835. There are (1917) 2,645 miles of railway and 8,437 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 14,000 trained men, the vote for 1918–19 amounting to Kr. 85,000,000 (including supplementary estimates of Kr. 69,000,000). The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 launched, 2 small cruisers, 27 torpedo-boats (built and

* The National Currency is the *Sokol*, equivalent to the *Franc*, replacing the former Austrian *Crown*.

building), 10 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1918–19, Kr. 33,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Revenue	Kr.325,108,333	Kr.390,431,601
Expenditure	347,727,943	621,796,401

	1917.	1918.
Public debt	Kr.589,085,593	Kr.603,358,747

Trade of Denmark.

	Imports	Exports.
1916	Kr. 1,357,000,000	Kr. 1,210,000,000
1917	1,082,460,000	1,064,457,000
1918	945,000,000	743,000,000
1919	2,500,000,000	735,000,000

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1918, £3,383,859 :—

Coal and Coke	£2,068,546	Machinery	£29,334
Hats, all sorts	85,884	China & Earthenware	27,449
Cottons	438,746	Woollen Manufs.	266,223
Oilcloth	31,366		

Exports to U.K., 1918, £4,469,504 :—

Butter	£771,291	Machinery & Parts	£87,415
Eggs	2,542,033	Metals & Ores	163,508
Bacon	189,853	Milk, Condensed	26,457
Fish	301,124	Seeds, Clover & Grass	160,216

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1916), 506,390.

FLAG : Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Charles Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £4,000
Legation, Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.
1st Sec., H. A. Grant Watson .....
3rd Sec., R. G. Howe.....
Honorary Attaché, H. D. Creek.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. Bertram T. C. O. Freeman Mitford, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O.
Commercial Sec., R. M. Turner, O.B.E.
Passport Control Officer, A. L. Hudson.
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., C.V.O. 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, R. Erskine .....
Vice-Consul, C. H. A. Marriott.
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.
Aarhus—Consul, Richard Thirsk, O.B.E., R. of D.
Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.
Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, C. L. Okholm.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, C. Loehr.
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Poul Norgaard.
Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.
Korsöer—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg—V.-Consul, Capt. E. B. de Merrall.
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Kraunsöe.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen (*actg.*).
Thisted—Vice-Consul, Sören M. Zacho.
Thorshavn (Faröe)—Consul, V. Lutzen.
Vice-Consul,

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with close on 35,000 inhabitants. They include the FARÖE, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1916, 19,600); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1911, 13,460), the trade of which is a Government monopoly. (The three islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN—were sold to the U.S.A. in 1917, the price paid being stated as $25,000,000.)

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles ; transit, 7 days.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(Santo Domingo.)

U.S. Naval Government, Rear-Adm. T. Snowden, U.S.N.
Interior and Police, Brig.-Gen. Fuller, U.S.M.C.
Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Education, Col. Marix, U.S.M.C.
Finance and Commerce, Paymaster A. H. Mayo, U.S.N.
Communications, Agriculture and Immigration, Lieut.-Comm. R. M. Warfield, U.S.N.
War and Marine, Brig.-Gen. B.H. Fuller, U.S.M.C.

Consul-General in London, Eduardo Cazeaux, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of about 18,045 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 700,000. Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee, and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (3 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, and Porto Rico. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since 1907 not less than 55 per cent. of the Customs Collections has been deposited in a New York Bank to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the Foreign Loan.

On 29 Nov., 1916, a military Government by U.S. officers was proclaimed. All the Government departments are being administered by these officers, while the entire control of finance and police is in their hands. A native constabulary under American officers is being formed.

British trade is hampered by the insufficiency of direct maritime communication and by the absence of direct service with the largest ports, which are on the south coast, the ships of the R.M.S.P.Co. calling at the northern ports only.

	1918. ($4·5=£1)	1919. ($4=£1)
Revenue	$4,877,521	$8,116,493
Expenditure	*2,520,326	*5,079,214
Imports	19,736,152	22,101,627
Exports	22,372,344	39,716,692
Debt (estimate)	18,000,000	18,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£117,633	†
Exports to U.K.	91,062	†

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 25,000.

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. W. A. E. Erskine, M.V.O. (*see* CUBA).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul (*Chargé d'Affaires, in the absence of the Minister*) C. K. Ledger.
Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, M. Doorly.
Sanchez—W. Elders.
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, J. W. Tatem.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days

ECUADOR, Republic of.

President (1920–1924), José Luiz Tamayo, *assumed office* Sept. 1, 1920.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. N. Clemente Ponce.
Interior, General Delfin B. Trèvino.
Finance, Señor Gustavo Aguirre Overweg.
Public Instruction, Señor Dr. Pablo A. Vasconez.
War and Marine, Señor Octavio G. Icaza.

Minister in London, Senor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alcúa.
Consul-General in London, A. Zaldumbide, 23 College Hill, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Chancellor, Señor Don R. Coronel.
Consuls at *Liverpool, Birmingham, Southampton, Glasgow*, and *Cardiff*.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 6° 5′ S., and between 60° 20′ and 81° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century *Pizarro's* conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 22, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 15 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carahnairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1919, about 70,000); other chief towns being Quito, 55,000; Cuenca, 13,000; and Riobamba, 12,000. The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) *Islands* (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1919.
Revenue	£1,517,831
Expenditure	1,850,526
External Debt (Jan. 1, 1920)	3,558,861
Internal Debt (Jan. 1, 1920)	2,262,448

	1917.	1919.
Imports	£2,038,960	£3,973,006
Exports	3,267,580	7,785,030

	1918.	
Imports from U.K.	£373,318	...
Exports to U.K.	142,240	...

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 55,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, A. C. Grant Duff (*see* Lima, Peru).
Commercial Secretary (*see* PERU).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, Hubert W. Wilson, O.B.E.
Vice-Consul E. S. Brown
Guayaquil—Consul, Wm. C. Graham (*acting*)
Vice-Consul, D. Sinclair.
Bahia de Caraquez—Cons. Agent, Pierre Discomps.
Cuenca, Vice-Consul, E. Malo.
Esmeraldas—V.-Cons. (vacant).
Manta—Vice-Consul (vacant).

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days

ESTHONIA. *See* Russia.

FINLAND.

President, Kaarlo Julio Stahlberg, *born* 1865, *assumed office* July 25, 1919 .....Marks 600,000

Minister in London, Monsieur Ossian Donner, 2 Moreton Gardens, S.W. 1.
Secretary of Legation, M. T. Timaneu.
Attaché, M. Merikallio.
Press Attaché, A. M. Tollet.
Social Attaché, U. Toivola.
Consul-General, Capt. L. Norrgren, 28–29, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and annexed in 1808. Resulting from the revolution in Russia, Finland proclaimed its independence in 1918, and is now an independent Republic. The area is 145,588 square miles, with a population of about 3,300,000 in 1920, of whom about 3,000,000 are Finns, 300,000 Swedes, and

° Exclusive of Debt Service. † Not yet published.

2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,512 students, of whom 518 are women. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are 2,698 miles of railroad; and a merchant fleet of 5,022 vessels (mostly small), of which 693 are steamers. Railway connexion with Sweden was completed in 1919.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

The revenue in 1920 was estimated at 1,723,750,000 Finnish marks, and the expenditure at 1,930,750,000 Finnish marks. The public debt amounted (Aug. 1920) to 1,292,000,000 Finnish marks, including 281,000,000 for railways, 378,000,000 for war expenses, 350,000,000 for the Bank of Finland, 223,000,000 for industrial development, and 75,000,000 for adjusting the 1919 budget. The imports in 1919 were valued at 2,505,500,000 Finnish marks, and the exports at 873,000,000 Finnish marks. The Finnish mark is of the same nominal value as the franc, the exchange in 1920 being about 128 marks=£1 sterling.

The *Aland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia was wrested from Sweden by Russia in 1809, and was incorporated in the government district of Finland. The total area of the archipelago is about 210 square miles, with a population of about 17,000, of whom about two-thirds inhabit Aland (the largest island). Swedish claims to the archipelago are not admitted by the Finnish Government.

CAPITAL, Helsingfors. Population, 130,000.
FLAG: white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, George J. Kidston, C.M.G. (1920).
1st Secretary (actg.), Wilmot P. M. Russell, M.C.
3rd Secretary, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes.
Military Attaché, Major J. D. Scale, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. the Hon. B. Freeman Mitford, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsingfors—(Consul for Finland), C. H. Mackie.
" *—Vice-Cons.*, G. E. Hilton.
Åbo—Vice-Cons., W. J. B. Wilson.
Björneborg—Vice-Cons., C. Rosenlew.
Borgå—Consular Agent, Torsten Ekloff.
Gamla Karleby—Vice-Cons., W. Smedlund.
Hangö—Vice-Cons., U. Cairenius.
Kajana—Vice-Cons., H. Renfors.
Kotka—Vice-Cons., E. Aarum.
Kristinestad—Vice-Cons., A. W. Starck.
Kuopio—Vice-Cons., L. Hallman.
Lovisa—Vice-Cons., A. Ljungqvist.
Tammerfors—Vice-Cons., W. Cooke.
Tavastehus—Vice-Cons., A. G. Skogster.
Uleåborg—Vice-Cons., J. R. Weckman.
Wasa—Vice-Cons., K. Kurtén.
Wiborg—Vice-Cons., R. C. King.

FRANCE.

President of the Republic (1920–1927), Alexandre Millerand, *born* 1859, *assumed office* Sept. 23, 1920.....£32,000

Ministry (Sept. 24, 1920).

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Georges Leygues.
Minister of Justice, M. l'Hopiteau.
Minister of War, M. André Lefevre.
Minister of the Interior, M. G. Steeg.
Minister of Finance, M. Francois-Marsal.
Minister of Marine, M. Landry.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Isaac.
Minister of Public Works, and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Le Troequer.
Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, M. André Honnorat.
Minister of the Colonies, M. Albert Sarraut.
Minister of Labour, M. Paul Jourdain.
Minister of Liberated Regions, M. Emile Ogier.
Minister of Agriculture, M. J. H. Ricard.
Minister of Pensions, M. André Maginot.
Minister of Hygiene, M. J. L. Breton.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur le Comte de Saint Aulaire, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. 1.
Counsellor, M. A. de Fleurian, C.V.O.
1st Secretary, M. Roger Cambon.
2nd Secretaries, M. Adrien Thierry; M. D. de la Chaussée (*tempy.*).
3rd Secretaries, M. A. de Lens; M. Blondel.
Attachés, M. Jean Lescuyer; M. Jean de Bourguignon de Sainte Martin.
Military Attaché, Gen. Vicomte de la Panouse, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Fagalde, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Capt. Comte du Buisson de Courson, M.C.; Capt. Comte T. Kergorlay.
Naval Attaché, Capt. de Frégate de Blanpré, C.M.G.
Asst. do., Lieut. de Vaisseau Comte Gilbert de la Rochefoucald, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Capt. Sablé.
Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer, C.B.
Financial Attaché, M. Avenol.
Secretary, Archivist, M. J. Knecht.
Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Consul-General, M. Lucien Louis Bonzon.
Consul at Liverpool, M. A. Barthelemy.
Do. at Southampton, M. F. C. Feer.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with an estimated population (1919) of 41,500,000. The population at the census of 1911 was 39,601,509, and in 1913 there were 745,539 births, 298,760 marriages, and 703,638 deaths. France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1906) 1,046,905 were resident there, or 2·51 per cent. of the legal population; this number included 377,638 Italians, 310,433 Belgians, 87,836 Germans, 35,990 English, 14,863 of the latter residing in the Department of

the Seine. 30 per cent. of the foreign population was born in France. About 26,000 Frenchmen are stated to be resident in England.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 21, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1915), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate* of 300 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 597 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 15,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (971,778,632 gallons of wine were produced in 1913), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1913 amounted to 661,868,702 gallons. The live stock included about 15,000,000 cattle, 17,000,000 sheep, and 7,000,000 pigs at the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918. Some reparation of the destruction of the War is to be made under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles*, whereby Germany undertakes to deliver to the French Government specified numbers of bulls and milch cows, stallions, fillies and mares, rams and sheep, and goats. The mineral resources include, coal (1912, 40,394,177 metric tons), pig iron (4,939,194 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a *plébiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar. It is estimated that the coalfields will yield 20,000,000 tons of high-grade coal, and in 1913 the various establishments in the ceded area produced 1,375,000 tons of cast iron and 1,600,000 tons of steel. Under Annex V. of the Treaty, Germany also undertakes to deliver to France 7,000,000 metric tons of coal annually for 10 years, and to make good any deficiency due to War causes in the production of coal in the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The *National Army* of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie, and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. These forces had a total strength on a peace footing (in 1914) of 633,733 all ranks. In the War of 1914–1918 over 20 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco). Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1919, the French Army will consist in future of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and of 1,300,000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including Territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks. The *French Navy* was manned in 1914 by 64,000 officers and other ranks, and consisted in 1919 of 7 Dreadnought and 13 Pre-Dreadnought battleships, 15 armoured cruisers, 18 protected cruisers, 80 destroyers, 153 torpedo boats, and 100 to 120 submarines.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp.* and *free*. Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants; (*b*) lower primary; (*c*) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical; (*b*) purely modern; (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers Rennes, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône. The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1915, was 25,579 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £49,406,200.

The length of telegraph wires is 151,700 miles, and of telephone lines 107,150 miles. At the 1st of January, 1913, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 17,670, vessels of 1,518,518 net tons (of which 15,813 were sailing ships, representing 614,024 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping and to Deep Sea Fisheries in 1912 amounted to £1,530,000, and £1,106,732 for Postal and Cable Service Subventions.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine consisted in 1916 of 1,016 steam vessels above 100 tons, with a total tonnage of 1,909,609 tons, and of 523 sailing vessels above 100 tons, total tonnage 376,119 tons. During the year 1913 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 27,409, representing a tonnage of 31,302,807 tons, of which 7,581,374 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 28,440 ships of a tonnage of 21,472,968 tons, of which 7,763,519 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Cherbourg. A bill is to be introduced into the Chamber for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

	1919. Francs.	1920. Francs.
Revenue (Budget)	19,156,747,881	21,770,243,131
Internal Debt	116,874,224,289	
External Debt	30,598,197,000	
	1918.	1919.
Imports	£832,055,360	£1,191,140,760
Exports	188,907,760	348,526,720
Imports, 1920 (8 months)		£982,447,800
Exports, 1920 (8 months)		576,245,520

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1918 were valued at £34,972,056 :—

Apparel	£352,564	Oils	£290,040
Butter	73,989	Cotton & Manufs.	644,394
Motor Vehicles	297,688	Dyeing and Tanning Extracts	507,937
Chemicals	693,656	Silk and Manufs.	5,725,736
Fancy (Paris) Goods	747,893	Paper, all kinds	205,888
Flowers, Artificial and Fresh	292,492	Spirits	1,923,972
Fruits	1,323,012	Potatoes & Veget.	753,415
Scientific Instrts	173,089	Wine	2,844,184
Leather & Manufs.	1,813,093	Wood and Manufs.	1,690,219
Machinery, &c.	211,691	Woollen Manufs.	655,387

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1918 were valued at £130,767,818 :—

Rubber	£686,417	Iron, Steel and Manufs.	£16,660,110
Carriages, &c.	750,553	Tin, unwrought	926,771
Chemicals	5,814,228	Oilcloth	215,749
Coal and Coke	26,693,207	Paper	444,814
Corn and Grain	103,687	Ships and Boats	422,532
Cotton & Manufs.	26,014,521	Silk & Manufs.	235,078
Leather & Manufs.	283,806	Skins and Furs	568,497
Machinery	4,713,622	Woollen & Worst.	13,653,765
Manures	415,601		
Copper	683,039		

Alsace - Lorraine. — *High Commissioner*, M. Mirhan (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914–1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in Dec., 1910, was 1,874,014, of whom 965,625 were males and 908,389 females; while 1,428,343 were Catholics, 408,274 Protestants, and 30,483 Jews. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 178,891), Mülhausen, and Metz.

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 16′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated in 1906 at about 1,119,416 square miles, with a population (1911) of 5,563,828, of whom 752,043 were Europeans and 4,740,526 natives. The revenue in 1917 was estimated at £5,283,653, and the expenditure at £5,213,226. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1917 to 81·3 per cent, and the imports from France to 67·8 per cent. of the total; the exports to the U.K. in 1917 were valued at £2,300,000, and the imports from the U.K. at £2,159,000. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates (200,000 metric tons in 1918), cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1917 there were 2,172 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1917 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4,075, of a net tonnage of 4,357,365 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1911, 172,397), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemnçe. *Governor-General*, M. Abel.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1911), 2,846,986.
FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1920) £11,500
Counsellor, Hon. R. C. Lindsay, C.V.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. A. R. M. Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N. .....
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. V. Vivian, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Maj. R. V. C. Bodley, M.C. .....
Air Attaché, Squadron Leader J. P. C. Sewell, O.B.E. .....
Commercial Counsellor, Joseph Addison

1st Sec., N. M. Henderson .....
Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice .....
2nd Sec., Nigel Law .....
Mr. R. I. Campbell .....
3rd Secretary, J. H. Leche .....
Capt. G. Eastwood (*temp.*) ...
Hon Attaché, Mr. A. Gascoigne .....
Secretaries to H.M. Ambassador, Hon. C. Chichester; Capt. G. Eastwood
Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson, M.B.E.

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Ajaccio—Consul, Hon. H. C. Dundas .....
Pro-Consul, Dr. Paul J. A. Pompeani
Bastia—Vice-Cons., A. Bezert (*Actg.*) ...
Algiers—Cons.-Gen., Basil S. Cave, C.B. ...
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Oran—Vice-Consul, T. N. L. Barber.....
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Antananarivo—Consul, P. Helyar.....
Diego Suarez—Cons. Agent, Jean Castaing (*actg.*) .....
Majunga—Vice-Consul, G. J. Snelus (*actg.*)
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Bordeaux—Consul, G. F. Atlee .....
Vice-Consul, Albert E. W. Murphy ...
Arcachon—Vice-Consul, ...
Pro-Consul, Alfred Audap .....
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin
Biarritz—V.-Cons., L. Labeyrie (*actg.*)...
La Rochelle—V.-Cons., H. M. Middows (*actg.*) .....
Limoges—V.-Cons., Henri F. de Luze ...
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Amiens—V.-Consul, William Sutcliffe
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Pro-Consul, G. Denimal.....
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St. Malo—V.-Con., Capt. Lucius P. Kingston .....
Pro-Consul, Philip L. Hamon .....
St. Nazaire—V.-Con., S. A. McIntosh
Cons. Agent, ...
New Caledonia—Cons., Thomas D. Dunlop
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.....
Vice-Consul, Chas. Beale (*actg.*) .....
Cannes—Vice-Consul, John Taylor, M.V.O.
Mentone—V.-Cons., Hector H. Hill.....
Pro-Consul, John Churchman .....
Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh .....
Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim.....
Pondicherry (India)— Consul, Captain H. G. Tranchell .....
Réunion—Consul, John T. Piat .....
Vice-Consul, J. A. Mancini .....
Rouen—Consul, Spencer S. Dickson .....
Vice-Consul, Capt. G. J. Neill (*actg.*)
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Pro-Consul, T. S. Alston .....
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Saigon—Consul, Josiah Crosby, C.I.E., O.B.E. .....
Vice-Consul, Mr. Alexander Denholm
Haiphong—V.-Cons., J. J. A. Giqueaux
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, F. H. White .....
Strasburg—Cons.-Gen. J. O. Wardrop, C.M.G.
Tahiti—Consul, Dr. W. J. Williams.....
Tangier Agent and Cons.-Gen., Sir H. E. White, K.C.M.G..... £2,000
1st Sec., A. J. K. Clark-Kerr .....
Interpreter & Dragoman (with local rank as 3rd Sec.), A. Irwin, C.M.G. .....

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Asst. Interpreter, C. D. Elphick.....
V.-Cons., N. Worrall ; Henry A. Hobson
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Pro-Consul, L. Morillo.
Alcazar—Cons. Agent, E. P. Carleton.
Arzila—Cons. Agent, Isaac L. Benshiton.
Laraiche—Vice-Cons., L. Forde.....
Pro-Consul, N. C. E. H. Taylor.
Tetuan—V.-Consul, C. R. B. Atkinson, M.B.E. .....
Tunis—Cons.-Gen., P. C. Sarell .....
V.-Cons., W. S. H. Bernard (*acting*)...
,, R. Schembri .....
Bizerta—Cons., Hon. Terence Bourke ...
V.-Consul, ...
Gabes—Cons. Agent, Edouardo Cini.....
Gerba & Zarzis, Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent G. Violante .....
Monastir, Cons. Agent, Carmelo Diacono
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi .....
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Consul, Harry Engerer .....

President of British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, C. T. Hounsfield.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles ; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Colony, &c.	Area.	Population.
Indo-China	257,000	18,000,000
Asia Minor	150,000	4,500,000
Africa	4,100,200	43,550,000
America	33,200	500,000
Oceania.....	10,000	100,000
Total	4,550,400	66,650,000

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of 277,700. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1912) estimated at 16,600,000.

In ASIA MINOR.—The French mandatory sphere of *Syria*, *Cilicia* and *Lebanon* has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (*see* also pp. 800-1).

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco*, the largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°—36° N. lat. and 1°—11° 40′ W. long., with a total area of about 220,000 square miles, and an estimated population of about 6 millions. In 1912 a Franco-Spanish agreement fixed the boundaries between the French and Spanish zones, and the principal part of Morocco now forms a French protectorate, while Tangier is to be internationalised. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, oil, esparto, hemp, seeds, wool, eggs and skins; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common. Steps have been taken to improve agriculture, which had previously been much neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. There are no railways, except the narrow gauge strategic lines of the military service. All the principal towns are now connected by wire and wireless telegraph systems, and from Tangier there are submarine cables to Europe and Algeria. The trade is principally with France (and Algeria), U.K. (and Malta), Germany, and Spain. Fez, the capital, has a population of about 120,000; other towns are Morocco, or Marrakesh (60,000), Casablanca (60,000), Mequinez (56,000), Rabat (50,000), Sallee (50,000), Tangier (45,000), Tetuan (30,000), Mazagan (25,000) and Saffi (24,000).

Sultan of Morocco, Moulai Yusef, *acceded* 1912.

Tunis has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 60,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. Tunis, the capital, has a population of 230,000; other towns are Sfax (84,000), Bizerta (30,000), Susa (30,000), Kairwan (22,000), Gabes (16,000), and Monastir (6,000). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 878,500); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. miles., pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are

cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andevoranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin); and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 8,378 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,100. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

Trade of French Colonies with the U.K.

	Imports from U.K. 1917.	Exports to U.K. 1917.
French Colonies	£4,302,155	£3,995,082
Algeria	2,365,766	2,918,579
Morocco	2,490,125	358,584
Tunis	1,934,463	1,529,499
Total	£11,092,509	£8,801,744

GEORGIA. *See* Russia.

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Republic, Herr Friedrich Ebert, *born*, Feb. 4, 1870, *assumed office*, Feb. 11, 1919 .....*Marks* 300,000

Ministry (June 5, 1920).

Chancellor, Dr. Fehrenbach.
Vice-President of the Cabinet and Minister of Justice, Dr. Heinze.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Simons.
Interior, Herr Koch.
Labour, Dr. Braun.
Treasury, Herr von Raumer.
Finance, Dr. Wirth.
Food Control, Herr Hermes.
Communications, Herr Groener.
Defence, Herr Gessler.
Posts, Herr Giesberts.
Industry, Herr Scholz.

Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Consul-Gen. in London, (not yet appointed).

At the outbreak of war, Aug., 1914, "Germany" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor." The German Empire had a total area in Europe of 208,789 sq. miles, and consisted of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Lauenburg and—since 1890—Heligoland); Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg; Baden; Hesse; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Saxe-Weimar; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Oldenburg; Brunswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Reuss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe-Detmold; Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine); Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg; with a census population (1910) of 64,925,993, of whom 32,031,967 were males and 32,871,456 females.

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia will be held under the Peace treaty.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan; and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov. 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb. 11, 1919, the first President of the German Versammlung was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

A counter-revolution in the Junker (aristocratic) interest was temporarily successful in March, 1920, and the President and Cabinet abandoned the capital; but in a few days the revolutionaries capitulated and the Republican administration resumed direction and control.

The religious confessions of the people of the former German Empire were divided in 1910 as follows:—39,991,421 Protestants, 23,821,453 Roman Catholics, 283,946 Christians of other categories, 615,021 Jews, and 214,152 adherents of other religions, or unknown.

There are 44 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 30 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 in Baden, and 1 each in Württemberg, Hesse, and Brunswick, while two of the three Hanse Towns also exceed 100,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany, up to the commencement of the war, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32·6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11·5 per cent. by trade and communications. Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Oct. 1, 1919) included 2,460,000 horses, 16,360,000 cattle, and 11,000,000 pigs; large numbers of these animals were ceded to France and Belgium (as part of the reparation) under the *Treaty of Versailles*. Germany supported about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce in 1914. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £592,250,000, and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore; potash, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Mühlhausen, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries. By laws of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal-tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All-German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed £100—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers (not farm labourers or domestic servants), clerks, actors and orchestra musicians, is before the Reichstag.

DEFENCE.—In the War of 1914–18 the German armies reached their zenith as a military machine during the German Offensive movement of July, 1918, when 207 divisions were available on the Western Front. At the date of the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) only 184 divisions were available, and the reserves had dwindled from a proportion of over one half of the troops in action to that of one-eleventh only, while the 184 divisions were each barely 6,000 strong, all ranks. By the grant of an armistice the German armies escaped further encounters with the Allied Armies, the reserves of which were increasing in numbers every day, while their strategical position was becoming every day more satisfactory to Marshal Foch, their generalissimo. By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battle-ships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. The interned vessels Berlin, Seydlitz, Santa Fé and Yorck are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, seaplanes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* in 1913 was 37,823 miles, of which about 92 per cent. belonged to the different States. On April 1, 1920, all the State Railways passed to the Federal Government. There are 1,500 miles of inland canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles (January 1, 1913) was 77,789. Length of *Telegraph Lines* 228,600 kilometres (length of wires, 1,907,200 kilometres); telegrams handed in, 49,533,000; post offices, 41,415; telegraph offices, 50,013; wireless stations, 14; telephone call-stations, 37,970; letters delivered, 5,994,300,000; cash on delivery orders, £640,100,000; money orders, £4,626,500,000; telegrams despatched, 49,533,000; telegrams received, 49,643,000. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 310,363. The State postal services were taken over by the Federal Government in 1920. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17·65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746 (January 1, 1912, 75,130). There were completed

in 1912 at German yards for German firms, 659 sea-going ships of 383,090 tons gross, and at German yards for foreign firms, 124 sea-going ships of 31,238 tons gross. Eleven new shipyards were established during the War. Some of the larger ships were interned in foreign harbours during the War, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* reparation is to be made for the losses inflicted on the Allies by the surrender of merchant ships. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser-Wilhelm Canal); and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic.

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248–263 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank) from Eiteu, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German-Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the indemnity due by Germany under the Treaty has not yet been fixed.

German Budget, 1920–21.

	Marks.
Budget Expenditure, (Ordinary) 1920–21	23,800,000,000
Budget Revenue, 1920-21	27,950,000,000

The Extraordinary Expenditure is estimated at 11,600,000,000 marks, in addition to which there will be a deficit of 15 milliards on railways.

The Funded Debt (which stood at 5,000,000,000 marks on April 1, 1914) amounted on March 31, 1920, to 92,000,000,000 marks, and the Floating Debt to 105,000,000,000 marks.

Five years' Imports from and Exports to the U.K.:—

Imports from U.K.		Exports to U.K.	
1910	£54,905,382	1910	£61,829,590
1911	57,418,736	1911	65,280,739
1912	59,571,964	1912	70,048,152
1913	60,499,693	1913	80,411,057
1914 7 mths	36,431,273	1914 7 mths.	47,049,343

No trade statistics have been published since 1914.

FORMER GERMAN KINGDOMS.

PRUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT (April 1, 1920).

President and Minister of Agriculture, Herr Braun.
Interior, Herr Severing.
Finance, Herr Lüdemann.
Public Works, Herr Oeser.
Trade and Commerce, Herr Fischbeck.
Instruction and Worship, Herr Haenisch.
Minister of Justice, Herr am Zehnhoff.

The former Kingdom of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1918 of 101,075 sq. miles and a population of about 33,000,000.

Of the total population (1910) 19,847,725 were males and 20,327,494 females. The number of births in 1914 was 1,202,528, against 1,209,500 in 1913, while in the year ending April 30, 1916, they were 10,700 fewer than in 1915, a decrease of 28 per cent. The number of deaths in 1914 was 802,776, against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 286,197, against 323,709. Between 1904 and 1914 the excess of births over deaths fell from 562,508 to 399,752.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Pregel, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant. Metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar-beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	Marks.
Revenue (Estimate) 1920–21	5,600,000,000
Expenditure do.	5,600,000,000
Total debt, April, 1920, Funded	10,600,000,000
Floating	14,600,000,000

The whole Funded and Floating Debts of Prussia will be taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. Population (1910), 2,070,695. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population of 4,000,000.

There are 30 towns with a population exceeding 100,000, of which the largest, in addition to the Capital, are Cologne, on the Rhine (516,167), Breslau, on the Oder (511,891), Frankfort, on the Main (414,598), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (357,702), Charlottenburg, W. of Berlin (305,181), Hannover, on the Leine (302,384), Essen, on the Ruhr (294,629), and Magdeburg, on the Elbe (279,685).

BAVARIA.

Minister-President, Dr. von Kahr.

The former Kingdom of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N. lat. and 9° 01′—13° 50′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,286 square miles, and the population (in 1910) 6,887,291. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. The Bavarian forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country: the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated

Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

	Marks.
Budget, 1918–1919	1,030,513,500
Public debt, 1 Jan., 1919	2,561,000,000

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Iser. Population (1910), 596,467. Other large towns are Nürnberg, N.W. of Munich (332,651), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (102,293).

British Consul (*Munich*), Robert Townshend Smallbones, M.B.E.

SAXONY.

The former Kingdom of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1910) of 4,806,661. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 551,697), Leipzig (pop. 587,635), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912–13); Plauen (pop. 121,272); Zwickau (pop. 73,542), and Chemnitz (pop. 287,807), the Manchester of Saxony.

	Marks.
Revenue and expenditure, 1917-18	527,802,071
Debt (31.10.19), Funded	928,500,000
Floating	428,000,000

(Will be taken over by the Republic.)

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1910), 551,697.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

The former Kingdom of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 2,437,574, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

	Marks.
Revenue, 1918-19	135,134,925
Expenditure	143,027,378
Public debt (31.1.18)	686,846,300

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1910) 285,589.

FORMER GRAND DUCHIES.

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1910) of 2,142,833. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop. (1910) 134,313. Other large towns are Mannheim (206,049), Friburg (83,324), Pforzheim (73,786), and Heidelberg (56,016).

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1910) of 1,282,051, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1910) 87,089. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (110,634), Offenbach (75,583), Worms (46,829), and Giessen (31,153).

Mecklenberg, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 6,266 square miles, with a population (1910) of 746,400. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenberg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1910) 42,519. Other centres are Rostock (65,383), Wismar (27,378), and Neu-Strelitz (11,993).

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hannover, has detached territories in Lübeck (between Holstein and Mecklenberg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 2,479 square miles, with a population (1910) of 483,042, of whom more than 80 per cent. are Protestants. The chief industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising; the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1910) 28,565.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (now part of the new Thüringian State) consists of Weimar Eisenach and Neustadt, and 24 scattered enclaves in the Thuringian Forests of Central Germany. The total area is 1,397 square miles, with a population (1910) of 417,149, of whom the majority are Lutherans. Agriculture, fruit growing and horticulture are the principal industries, the manufactures including brewing, chemicals, woollens and hosiery. Capital, Weimar, pop. (1910) 34,582. Other centres are Eisenach (38,362), Jena (38,487), and Apolda (22,620).

FORMER DUCHIES.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1910) 331,128; is in Central Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1910) 56,605.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1910) 494,339; in Northern Germany. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1910) 143,552.

Saxe-Altenburg, 512 square miles, pop. (1910) 216,128; in East Central Germany. Capital, Altenburg, pop. (1910) 39,976.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (now part of Bavaria), 763 square miles, pop. 257,177; in Thuringia, Central Germany. Capital, Gotha, pop. (1910) 39,553. Coburg, pop. (1910) 23,789.

Saxe-Meiningen, 945 square miles, pop. 278,792; in Thuringia, Central Germany. Capital, Meiningen, pop. (1910) 17,131.

FORMER GERMAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1910) 150,937; Capital, Detmold (14,295). *Reuss (Elder Line)*, 120 square miles, pop. (1910), 72,769; Capital, Greiz (23,243). *Reuss (Younger Line)*, 320 square miles, pop. (1910) 152,752; Capital, Gera (49,276). *Schaumburg-Lippe*, 130 square miles, pop (1910) 46,626; Capital, Buckburge (6,745). *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*, 363 square miles, pop. (1910) 100,702; Capital, Rudolstadt (12,937). *Schwarzburg-Sondershausen*, 333 square miles, pop. (1910) 89,917; Capital, Sondershausen (7,759). *Waldeck*, 438 square miles, pop. (1910) 61,707; Capital, Arolsen (2,793).

LAND THÜRINGEN.

The seven Thüringian States, Saxe-Wiemar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen. Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz and Reuss-Gera, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thüringen, with an area of 11,000 square kilometres, a population of 1,500,000, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thüringen is seventh among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volksrat." Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has joined the Bavarian Republic.

HANSE TOWNS.

The *Free Hanse Towns* comprise the three cities of *Lübeck*, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 116,599), *Bremen*, on the Weser (area, 99 square miles, pop. 313,433), and *Hamburg*, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,075,420). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster).

FLAG: Black, white and red with the National Colours (black, red and gold) in the first quarter, next the staff.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC.

Berlin, pop. (1910) 2,070,695.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920).
Counsellor, Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, W. Seeds.
3rd Secretaries, J. B. Carson, M.C.; C. R. Holloway.
Honorary Attachés, Hon J. Hay; J. O. Fane.
Commercial Secretary, Col. J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C.
Junior Commercial Secretaries, Major C. J. Kavanagh and H. N. Sturrock.
British Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhineland Commission, Malcolm Arnold Robertson, C.M.G.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul-General, A. C. Charlton.
Munich—Consul, T. T. Smallbones, M.B.E.
Frankfurt-on-Maine—Consul-General, C. W. C. Gosling.
Cologne—Consul-General, E. W. P. Thurston, C.M.G.
Bremen—Consul, O. B. Gilliat-Smith.

GREECE.

Queen Regent (pending decision as to Accession), Queen Olga (*born* Aug. 22, 1851), widow of King George, and mother of ex-King Constantine.

THE MINISTRY, (NOV. 20, 1920).

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, M. Rallis.
Interior, M. Tsaldaris.
Marine, M. J. Rallis.
Finance, M. Kalogeropoulos.
War, M. Gounaris.
Education, M. Zaimis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, M. D. Caclamanos, 51, Upper Brook St., W. 1.
1st Secretary, M. S. Polychroniadis.
Cons.-Gen., Sir John Stavridis, 40, Old Broad St., E.C.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean, Sea of Marmora and Black Sea, with an estimated area of 56,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 6,000,000.

Government.—Greece became a kingdom in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. The legislature consists of a Chamber of Deputies (or *boulé*) elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage, and of a Council of State. Members of the legislature are paid 4,000 *drachmæ* annually. King Alexander, who acceded to the throne on the abdication of his father (June 11, 1917), died from the effects of a monkey-bite, Oct. 25, 1920. The crown was offered to his younger brother Paul, a Regency being meanwhile proclaimed under Admiral Coundouriotis. The November elections drove the Venizelists from office, and the Regent, having admitted M. Rallis to the Premiership, was called upon to resign. He was succeeded by Queen Olga.

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, *Crete* (2,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain *Aegean Islands* increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*. Under the *Treaty of Serres* the *Dodecanese* (12 islands) are surrendered by Turkey, and these are to be handed over to Greece by Italy with the exception of *Rhodes*, for which a special arrangement is made. Greece also receives under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna*, which remain, however, under Turkish suzerainty. In addition, Greece

will receive an extension of frontier in *Epirus*, the limits of which are not yet fixed. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), of islands in the Ægean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas, and of a portion of the mainland of Asia Minor. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, and sponges.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914–1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consisted (July, 1919) of 6 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and 2 submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Communications.—There were (1919) 1,400 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 298 steamers (449,184 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, Canea (Crete), and Smyrna (Asia Minor)

	1919–20 Drachmæ.
Estimated revenue	1,147,500,000
Estimated expenditure	1,542,000,000
Public Debt, Dec. 31, 1919	2,944,000,000

	1917.
Total imports	*£8,921,897
Total exports	4,505,178

	1918.
Imports from U.K.	£1,074,147
Exports to U.K.	2,329,088

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1919 (including the Piræus), 300,000. Other large towns are Smyrna (300,000), Salonica (160,000), Adrianople (83,000), Patras (37,724), Corfu (27,397), Candia (25,185), Canea (24,399), Volo (23,563), Cavalla (23,378).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (1917) £4,000
Counsellor, (vacant) ....
Naval Attaché, Commr. N. W. Diggle.
Military Attaché, Brig.-Gen. E. S. Hoare-Nairne, C.B., C.M.G.
1st Secretary, R. S. Hudson .....
3rd Secretary, C. E. S. Dodd .....
Commercial Secretary, E. C. D. Rawlins
Translator and Local 2nd Sec., Shirley C. Atchley .....
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, (vacant) .....
Sec. to H.M. Minister, R. F. K. Dexter

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Canea—Consul, J. McG. Dawkins .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. Cassimatis.....
Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Elliadi .....
Rethymo—Cons. Agent, M. Scouloudis...
Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O....
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders
Zante—Vice-Consul, G. H. Sargint.....
Mitylene—V.-Cons., Frdk. Hadkinson, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. Rhally ....
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc .....
Santorin—Consular Agent, A. Basergio
Patras—Consul, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E...
Piræus—Consul, R. E. W. Chafy ....
,, *Consular Assistant*, A. E. Watkinson
,, *Vice-Consul*, John Joannidis .....
Salonica—Con.-Gen., Raphael A. Fontana
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. K. Helm .....
,, *Consular Assistant*, E. H. Mitchell
Syra—Consul, A. H. Martin ....
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. L. Lander .....
Volo—Vice-Consul, W. L. C. Knight .....

Athens, transit, 5 days.

GUATEMALA, Republic of.

President (1920–1924), Carlos Herrera, *born* 1856, *assumed office* March, 1920.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Don Luiz P. Aquirre.

Minister in London M. Arroyo.
Sec. of Legation, Señor Don J. M. Lardizábal
Consul in London, D. Bowman, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45′ to 17° 49′, and in W. Long. from 88° 12′ 49″ to 92° 13′ 43″ and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population in 1910 of 2,200,000. The Republic is divided into 23 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. About 620 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1917. There were 4,057 miles of telegraph working in 1917. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1915–16.	1916–17.
Revenue	£325,000	£331,000
Expenditure	300,413	315,480
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1917)	...	2,357,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1916)	...	$140,000,000

	1916.	1917.
Imports	£1,707,860	£1,798,320
Exports	2,127,580	1,561,950

* Drachmæ converted at par; 25 dr. = £1.

	1918.
Imports from U.K.	£285,694
Exports to U.K.	...

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (since earthquake of 1917) about 90,000.

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, H. Gaisford (1920).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—Vice-Consul, G. Goodall

Do. (acting), Capt. E. A. Fitzgerald, D.S.O,

Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.

San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.

Transit to New York *viâ* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI, Republic of.

President (1915–1921), M. Dartinguenave, *assumed office* Aug. 12. 1915 ..... £4,800

Foreign Affairs, Justin Barau.

Chargé d'Affaires, Abel Théard, 76 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands.

The island was visited on Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espagnola*, the native name being *Haiti* (mountainous) or *Quisquica* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haiti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,029,700. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S.A., establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 1916. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has been constituted, and a coastguard service is attached. The conduct of the United States Marines, gendarmerie, and black troops, officered by Americans, was severely criticised during the Presidential Election campaign of 1920. Grave accusations were brought against the U.S. Administration, some of the accusations being admitted by the former commandant of the U.S. constabulary forces. The Constitution was amended in June 1918, and under its provisions the President is elected for four years and there is an elective legislation. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany. French is the language of the country.

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Revenue, gold.....	$2,639,008	$5,115,930
,, paper	1,914,252	3,063,958
Expenditure, gold	2,016,175	2,349,880
,, paper	4,534,121	3,750,076
External debt (Mar. 31)	...	frs. 149,894,037
Internal debt ,,	...	$2,918,080
Total imports.....	...	17,117,608
Total exports	...	21,460,044

	1918–19.
Imports from U.K.	$551,138
Exports to U.K.....	239,000

Gold $ = 4*s.*; paper gourde = 10*d.*

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 100,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. W. Erskine, M.V.O. (*see* Cuba).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

*Port-au-Prince—*Vice-Consul*, E. D. Watt (*Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim*) .....

Transit, 15 days.

HEJAZ. *See* Arabia.

HONDURAS, Republic of.

President (1920), General Rafael Lopez Gutierrez.

Consul-General in London, A. B. Ryde, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C. 3.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 650,000 (1915).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE.—Amapala is on Tiger Island, port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 3 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5-6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to N. coast now reaches Comayagua and the journey can be made to Comayagua in 5 hours. From there to end of railroad, 3 to 4 days by mule). The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, rubber, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, henequen, and Lima wool. There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in

* Is *Chargé d'Affaires* in the absence of the Minister.

1915 was approximately 500,000. The forests are practically inexhaustible, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1917 there were 580 kilometers of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
Revenue	£421,688	£426,151	£532,689
Expenditure	424,413	425,564	550,643
*Foreign Debt ...	5,398,570	5,398,570	5,398,570
Internal Debt ...	321,307	321,307	339,741
Exports	838,131	1,218,632	1,338,223
Imports	890,422	890,422	1,259,982

One peso of 25 grams weight at 900 fine. Premium over gold now fixed at 100 per cent. American money legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

	1918.
Imports from U.K.	£64,259
Exports to U.K.	...

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1910), 35,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

British Minister, Hugh Wm. Gaisford (Guatemala).
Chargé d'Affairs, J. Armstrong.
Tegucigalpa—Consul, Joseph Walter (*actg.*).
Amapala—Consul,
Puerto Cortez—Consul, John Hepburn (*acting*).
San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul,
Truxillo—Consul, Alfred E. Melhado.
Pro-Consul, Albury H. Tatum.
Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyaria.)

Governor, H.S.H. Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya, *born*, 1867
sworn in March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY (July 19, 1920).
Premier and Minister of Commerce, Count Paul Teleki.
Foreign Affairs, Count Csáky.
Interior, M. Ferdinandy.
Finance, Baron Korányi.
Commerce, M. Rubinek.
War, Maj.-Gen. Sréter.
Justice, Dr. Tomcsányi.
Agriculture, M. Nagyatádi Szabó.
Small Holdings, M. Sokorópátkai Szabó.
Public Worship and Education, M. Haller.
Nationalities, M. Bleyer.
Food, Dr. Vass.
Public Works and People's Welfare, Dr. Bénard.

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo-Slav Kingdom (*q.v.*). The area of the Republic is about 32,800 sq. miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) estimated (1920) at 7,482,000. The political neighbours are Czecho-Slovakia on the N., Yugo-Slavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Karolyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Karolyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet (Workmen's Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Buda Pest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the League of Nation's delegates in Paris.

M. Huszár, who became Premier at the instance of the Allied Representatives in the autumn of 1919, accepted the post on the understanding that he should be relieved as soon as a Governor had been appointed and the constitution of the country had been lawfully re-established. This was attained by the appointment of Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya as Governor of Hungary on March 1, 1920, whereupon M. Huszár resigned, but at the request of the Governor continued in office until March 15. Admiral von Horthy was previously Vice-Admiral of the fleet of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; during the Communist era he was Minister of War to the Hungarian Government at Szeged, and organised what has since become the Hungarian National Army. His appointment was effected by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him royal rights, with the exception that his approval is not necessary to the verification of laws made by the National Assembly.

On the retirement of M. Huszár, the post was filled by M. Simonyi-Semadam, who remained in office until after the signing of the *Treaty of the Trianon*.

All religions are tolerated; by far the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics. The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners; a land-reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area is under discussion.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced in Nov., 1918, in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is elected by universal suffrage.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has been reduced from its former wealth to comparative poverty in forests and mines.

Prior to the war Hungary imported merchandise to the value of approximately £85,000,000, and exported approximately £75,000,000 annually; in the year 1916 the imports amounted to about Kr. 3,220,000,000 and the exports to about Kr. 2,650,000,000. Taking an average exchange equivalent, based on Zurich quotation for the year 1916, these amounts may be taken as £80,500,000 and £66,250,000 respectively.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

* The external debt remains the same. No interest has been paid since 1872, and arrears of interest amounted on Jan. 1, 1917, to nearly £21,000,000.

The pre-war revenue of Hungary was about 2,250 million kronen (£93,750,000), whereas the estimated revenue according to the Budget submitted by the Minister of Finance to the National Assembly on Sept. 14, 1920, for the year 1920-21, amount to 10,520,555,804 kronen. The public debt stood at 6,000,000,000 kronen (£250,000,000), and its present amount may be estimated at about 800,000,000,000 kronen, but this is subject to decisions that may be given by the Reparations Commission which has not yet begun to sit in Budapest.

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population at present estimated at 1,071,500. The other large towns are: Szeged (120,000), and Debreczen (90,000).

The value of the krone has fluctuated during 1920 between Kr. 500 and Kr. 1,000 per £1 sterling.

BRITISH LEGATION, Budapest.

British Minister, T. B. Hohler, C.B., C.M.G.
1st Secretary, W. Athelstan-Johnston, M.V.O.
3rd Secretaries, E. O. Coote; J. H. Le Rougetel.
Commercial Commissioner, R. J. E. Humphreys.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

British Consul, H. D. R. Cowan, M.B.E.
Vice-Consul, S. V. Chambers (*acting*).

FLAG: Red, white, green.

Buda Pest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2½ days.

ICELAND.

King, Christian X. (*see* Denmark).
Presidents of Al-thing, G. Björnson; Joh. Johannesson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1918 at 92,000.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1917): estimated, £2,175,000; exports, £1,500,000. Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 16,000.

Other towns are Isafiörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

Reykjavik—Consul, Asgeir Sigurdsson (*acting*) ..... £300 to 500
Vice-Consul (vacant).
Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Ragnar Olafsson
Seydisfjord—V.-Consul, Kristjan Kristiansson .....
Westmann Islands—V.-Consul, Gisli J. Johnsen .....
Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* November 11, 1869; *married*, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET, June 14, 1920.

Premier and Interior, Signor Giolitti.
Foreign Affairs, Count Sforza.
Justice, Signor Fera.
War, Signor Bonomi.
Marine, Rear-Admiral Sechi.
Treasury, Signor Meda.
Finance, Signor Tedesco.
Agriculture, Signor Micheli
Commerce, Signor Alessio.
Public Works, Signor Peano.
Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Pasqualino Vassalo.
Colonies, Signor Luigi Rossi.
Public Instruction, Signor Baccepli.
Labour, Signor Labriola.
Liberated Territories, Signor Raineri.

Ambassador in London, Signor de Martino, 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Signor Gabriele Preziosi.
2nd Secretaries, Marquis Rino de Nobili; Signor Giovanni Balsamo.
3rd Secretary, Signor Tomasso Assereto.
Attachés, Capt. Conte di Caltanissetta; Conte Gerardo Dentice di Frasso.
Military Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Duc de Sangro; *Assistant to do.*, Col. Virginis Riggi.
Naval Attachés, Capt. Luigi Bianchi; Capt. Giuseppe Viganoni.
Air Attaché, Capt. Giorgis Finzi.
Chancellor, Cavaliere Guiseppe de Ugo Grossi.
Archivist, Cavaliere Ugo Catani.
Consul, Marchese Faa di Bruno, 44 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and by the League of Nations territory of *Fiume, Istria, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

The administration of the northern portion of Albania (the former Turkish vilayet of Scutari) has also been entrusted to Italy, and under the Turkish Treaty of Peace (1920) the Asia Minor Vilayet of *Konia* (40,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,000,000) is placed within the Italian sphere of influence. The total area of the Kingdom was estimated (Jan. 1920) at 120,450 square miles, with a population of about 38,000,000. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English, with Anglican churches, and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest

* See also Yugo-Slavia.

peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848–1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (*born* 1805, *died* 1872) and *Garibaldi* (*born* 1807, *died* 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when the Austrians (under stress of the war with Prussia) evacuated Lombardy in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 510 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). The maximum duration of Parliament is 5 years; Deputies receive 6,000 lire annually.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silveris found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1918 the produce of the vines amounted to 1,237,632,000 gallons, and that of the olive crop (1917) to 45,012,000 gallons. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The *Army* consists on a peace footing of 310,000 all ranks. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Apr. 30, 1918, amounted to 36 millards of lire (£1,440,000,000). During the War of 1914–1918, over 15 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 469,000. The *Navy* includes 5 modern and 6 pre-Dreadnought battleships, 5 armoured cruisers, 30 destroyers, 100 torpedo boats, and 80 submarines. The peace *personnel* of the Italian Navy is about 40,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1918 there were 12,213 miles of railway open for traffic; the post-offices numbered 11,314, and there were 35,328 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1917) consisted of 844 steamers (811,660 tons) and 4,464 sailing vessels (261,969 tons). In 1914, 162,233 Italian and 10,430 foreign vessels (total tonnage 55,282,200) entered and 161,880 Italian and 10,390 foreign vessels (55,085,460 tons) cleared at Italian ports. It is proposed to construct a harbour at Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, which will convert Rome into a seaport; improvements in the water connexion to Milan are also being taken in hand.

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Budget Revenue... *Lire*	4,457,236,614	5,099,929,886
Budget Expenditure	3,864,399,416	4,810,654,310
Public debt (Oct. 31, 1919)	.....	83,729,000,000

	1918.	1919.
Imports	£641,547,036	£660,675,000
Exports	133,788,269	207,500,000

Total exports to the U.K. in 1918, £18,364,238.

Silk Tissues	£4,341,213	Oil, Olive, &c.	£183,261
Fruit	2,469,449	Chemicals	1,521,713
Hemp	5,245,019	Vegetables	654,628
Stones & Slates	22,848	Buttons & Studs	213,839
Dyes	296,156		

Imports of British produce and manufactures in 1918, £19,208,643.

Coke and Coal	£6,099,925	Arms, Ammunition, &c.	£4,412,430
Woollen Tissues	4,905,756	Machinery	1,470,997
Iron & Steel & manuf.	3,661,884	Oil	104,562
Carriages	396,130	Cotton Yarn & manuf.	1,027,827
Fish of all sorts	346,750		
Chemicals	2,011,896		

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1920), 650,000. Other towns are Naples (723,208), Milan (599,200), Turin (427,733), Palermo (341,656), Genoa (272,077). Trieste (245,000), Florence (232,860), Bologna (172,670), Venice (160,727), Catania (211,699), Leghorn (105,322), and Bari (103,522).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1919)..... £8,000

Counsellor, Howard W. Kennard 1,000

1st Sec., George A. Mounsey, O.B.E. .....

do. E. J. Leslie .....

2nd Sec., H. L. Thomas .....

3rd Sec., F. J. R. Rodd .....

Commercial Councillor, Sir E. H. Capel Cure 1,700

Commercial Sec., J. H. Henderson, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Commd. N. W. Diggle, C.M.G., R.N. 800

Mil. Attaché, Maj.-Gen. J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. 800

Air Attaché, Wing-Commr. R. Cooper, D.S.O.
Secretary to Ambassador, Terence Philip
Archivist, W. J. Uwins

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul,
Vice-Consul, H. D. Johnson
" Edward E. Berry (*acting*)
Civita Vecchia—V.-Cons., P. R. Mackenzie
Brindisi—Consul, Paul Wilkinson
Bari—Consul, J. H. Monahan £800
Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin
Manfredonia—Vice-Consul, Francesco Cafarelli
Taranto—Vice-Consul, £300 to 500
Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis
Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni
Florence—Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O.
" *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Placci
Genoa—Cons.-Gen., William H. M. Sinclair
" *Vice-Consul*, Frank S. Gibbs
Bordighera—Vice-Cons., A. E. Turton
San Remo—V.-Consul, Meysey Turton
Savona—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford
" *Vice-Consul*, C. A. Greig 600
Spezia—V.-Cons., £300 to 500
" *Pro-Consul*, H. Alinghieri
Leghorn—Consul, M. Carmichael, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. C. J. Bateman
" *Pro-Consul*, Cesare Pratesi.
Ancona—V.-Consul, Edward A. Kane
Elba and Piombina—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey
Milan-Consul-Gen., William A. Churchill
Mennagio—Vice-Consul, C. Mylius
Venice—Vice-Consul, H. C. Swan £300 to 500
Naples and S. Italy—Consul-General, P. A. Somers-Cox, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, A. Napier
" G. W. Grounsell
Capri—Cons. Agent,
Castellamare—V.-Cons., E. S. Albanese
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, R. G. Macbean, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Morrison.
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck
Lipari—Vice-Consul, F. Ferlazzo.
Mazzara—Vice-Consul, Onofrio Favara
Mazzarelli—V.-Consul, E. Criscione
Messina—Vice-Consul, J. B. Heynes, M.B.E
" *Pro-Cons.*, Guiseppe Vadala
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Calogero Deleo
Pozzallo—V.-C., Francesco P. Giunta
Siracusa—Vice-Consul, W. A. Morrison (*acting*)
Taormina—Vice-Cons., Dr. Salvatore Cacciola
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Vincenzo Bresmes
Trapani—Vice-Consul,
Trieste—Cons.-Gen., G. E. P. Hertslet
Vice-Consul, N. Salvari
Tripoli—Consul-Gen. J. H. Monahan (*actg.*).
Vice-Consul, W. L. C. Knight
Pro-Consul, John Ghirlando
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate
Benghazi—Cons., Harold Patteson
Turin—Consul, E. M. de Garston
Vice-Consul, Capt. S. O. K. Christie £300
Pro-Consul, Vittorio Marchis.

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

ITALIAN COLONIES, ETC.

Colony.	Area.	Population.
Eritrea	60,000	400,000
Somaliland	140,000	450,000
Tientsin	20	17,000
Tripoli	410,000	600,000
Konia	40,000	1,000,000
Total	650,020	2,467,000

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2′ N., to Ras Demoira, 10° 42′ N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian-Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 60,000 square miles, with a population of about 400,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal product is salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Konia.—Under the *Treaty of Sévres* Italy received from Turkey the right to occupy the Asia Minor district of *Konia* (40,000 square miles) of which, however, the suzerainty remains vested in the Sultan.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. French and British Somaliland lie between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The total area is about 140,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 450,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 17,000 natives.

Tripoli.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Sultan. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarifilik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 410,000 square miles, with a population of about 600,000. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every

four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 50,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

JAPAN.

Emperor, Yoshihito, *born* Aug. 31, 1879; *succeeded* July 30, 1912; *accession ceremony*, Nov. 10, 1915; *mar.* Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900, and has issue 4 sons.
Heir Apparent, Prince Hirohito, *born* April 29, 1901.

CABINET (Sept. 16, 1919.)

Prime Minister & Minister of Justice, Takashi Hara.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Yasuya Uchida.
Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto.
Finance, Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi.
War, Lieut.-Gen. Baron Giichi Tanaka, K.C.M.G.
Marine, Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, G.C.M.G.
Communications, Utarō Noda.
Education, Tokugoro Nakahashi.
Home Affairs, Takejiro Tokonami.
Railways, Hajime Motoda.

Ambassador in London, Baron Hayashi, G.C.V.O., 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Councillor, Matsuzo Nagai, C.B.E.
1st Secretary, Shigeru Yoshida.
2nd Secretary, Hiroshi Saito.
3rd Secretaries, Teiji Tsubokami; Ken Asaska; Kosaku Tamura: Hajime Matsumiya.
Attachés, Seijiro Yoshizawa; Junzo Sakané; Suyemasa Okamoto; Kiyoshi Yamagata.
Chancellors, H. Yunoki; Akira Tajima; S. Asana.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Kobayashi.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Matsuo Itamy.
Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Jiro Kawase.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comdr. K. Kurokawa.
Financial Attaché, Kengo Mori.
Consul-General (*London*), Shichitaro Yada, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Consul (*Liverpool*), M. Kishi.
,, (*Glasgow*), A. S. Younger.
,, (*Manchester*),
,, (*Middlesbrough*), Waynman Dixon.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Hondō (the name of the Empire being Nippon), Shikoku, Kiū-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 235,886 square miles, with a population (Dec. 1918) of 79,636,126. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fujino-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, antimony, and zinc abound, whilst agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in large quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 300,000,000 bushels (10 per cent imported) being consumed annually. Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality, is abundant; English fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are being produced.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; indigo from Germany, British India and Dutch East Indies; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea, fish, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, lacquer ware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 8,214 miles of railroad open in March, 1920, in addition to 1,314 miles open in Korea and 1,221 miles in Formosa, while the South Manchurian Railway (China) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine consisted in 1920 of 3,077 steamers above 20 tons (792 of them over 1,000 tons), and 3,190 sailing

vessels over 100 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1919 was 89,201,972 (66,676 vessels). In 1919 there were 7,877 post offices dealing with 3,390,850,232 postal packets and 25,711 miles of telegraph line carrying 75,156,716 messages outwards, and 76,597,583 inwards.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace effective is 272,731 of all ranks. The war strength is: First line, field army, about 479,922; second line, fully trained, about 1,023,190. The *Navy* includes 17 battleships, 5 battle cruisers, 25 cruisers, 10 coast defence ships, 8 gunboats, 89 destroyers, 20 torpedo boats and 35 submarines (Sept. 1920). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops are assisting to restore order in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities, which is largely devoted to the study of European languages. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are five State Universities, at Tokio, Kyoto, Tohoku, Hokkaido and Kiushu.

Estimated Revenue:—

	1919–20.	1920–21.
Ordinary	*£93,569,708	*£126,576,774
Extraordinary	24,706,995	40,342,639
Estimated Expenditure:—		
Ordinary	*£56,547,013	*£90,598,860
Extraordinary	61,719,690	76,320,553

Debt (July 31, 1919):—

Internal	*Yen 1,995,295,976
External	1,311,137,726
Total	3,306,433,702

Trade:—

	1918.	1919.
Imports	*Yen 1,668,143,833	*Yen 2,173,459,880
Exports	1,962,100,668	2,098,872,617

The imports of British produce and manufacture in 1918 were valued at £6,039,998:—

Arms & Ammunition	£52,393	Iron and Steel	£581,792
Chemicals	633,868	Machinery	1,174,349
Cotton	905,453	Woollens	1,218,019
Cycles, Motor, &c.	22,286	Books, printed	68,299

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1918 were valued at £23,872,269:—

Copper, unwrght	£1,640,281	Rice, Corn & Grain	£2,516,402
Oil, Fish and Seed	530,619	Silk & Manuf.	3,950,069
Buttons & Studs	468,676	Silk, raw	7,473,593
Brooms & Brushes	290,064	Straw plaits	731,432

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,650,047 inhabitants (1917). Imports, Yen 21,099,376; exports, Yen 40,215,791, in 1917. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1918–19), Yen 55,261,429.

CAPITAL, Taihoku. Population (1917), 102,933.

Saghalin (Kara futo).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1918) of 76,715. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1918–19) Yen 4,307,872.

The *Kwantung Peninsula* (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq. miles; population, 572,525. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1917), Yen 148,928,309; exports, Yen 149,413,033. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1918–19), Yen 6,553,374.

CAPITAL, Dairen. Population (1917), 90,385.

The *Pescadores* (Hokoto) consists of about 14 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of (1917) of 56,932.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of some 71,000 square miles. Population estimated at 16,968,997 (Dec. 1917); there are about 333,000 (Dec. 1917) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. About 8,790,580 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. About 73 per cent. of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is 1,251 miles.

Estimated revenue (1917–18), *Yen* 62,589,309; expenditure *Yen* 62,562,277.

Imports into Korea, 1919 ..... *Yen* 159,250,000
Exports from Korea, 1919 ..... „ 125,500,000

Pacific Islands.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been allocated to Japan. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone groups, with a total area of about 800 sq. miles, and a population estimated at 100,000.

Shantung.—The German possessions in the *Shantung Peninsula* of China (Kiao-Chao, &c.), allocated to Japan, have been restored by the latter to China.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (Dec., 1918), 2,347,442. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,641,580; Kiôto, the ancient capital, 670,357; Nagoya, 436,909; Kobé, 592,726;

* The local exchange value of the *yen* is taken at 2*s.* 2½*d.* for the purposes of conversion, but in Aug., 1920, its value was 2*s.* 6*d.*

Yokohama, 447,423; Hiroshima, 162,391; Nagasaki, 198,147; Kanazawa, 158,637; Kure, 154,687.
FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £5,000
Counsellor of Embassy, H. Gurney, C.M.G. .....
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. P. R. Mariott, C.M.G., R.N. .....
Military Attachés, Brig.-Gen. C.R. Woodroffe, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Maj. J. W. Marsden (*asst.*).....
2nd Secretary, Laurence Collier.
3rd Secretary, J. L. Dodds.
Honorary Attaché, R. Glen.
Japanese Sec. H. G. Parlett.
" " G. B. Sansom (*acting*).
Commercial Counsellor (Yokohama), E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G. .....
Commercial Sec. (Yokohama), H. A. F. Horne .....
Chaplain (*Hon.*), Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Dairen (*Dalny*)—*Consul*, E. L. S. Gordon	£1,000
Hakodate—*Vice-Consul*, F. C. Greatrex ...	700
Kobé—*Consul-General*, R. G. E. Forster ...	1,150
Vice-Consul, R. McP. Austin	700
Osaka—*Vice-Cons.*, R. Boulter	700
Nagasaki—*Consul*, O. White	950
Karatsu—*Consular Agent*, J. P. Carr....	
Söoul—*Consul-Gen.*, A. H. Lay, C.M.G.....	1,100
Vice-Consul, W. B. Cunningham	650
Shimonoseki—*Consul*, E. H. Holmes.....	850
Tamsui: Formosa—*Cons.*, P. D. Butler ...	900
Tokyo—*Consul*, C. J. Davidson. C.I.E.	900
Yokohama—*Cons.-Gen.*, G. H. Phipps.....	1,250
Vice-Consul, H. H. Macrae	700

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*vid* Vancouver, 23 days; *vid* Siberia, in pre-war days, 14 days).

KHIVA.

Khan, H.H. Said Asfendiar, *b.* 1871, *succeeded* 1910.

Khiva lies between Bokhara and Russian Trans-Caspia, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000, of whom about half are nomads. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus, and is highly productive. The capital (Khiva) has about 10,000 inhabitants.

KURDISTAN.

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern Asia Minor, between Armenia (N.), Syria and Mesopotamia (S.), Persia (E.), and Turkish Anatolia (W.). The Kurds are a semi-nomadic tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of Turkish Asia Minor and of N.W. Persia. They are believed to be the Karduchi of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and for centuries they have lived in quasi-independence, punctuated by raids and subsequent punitive expeditions. In 1920 the autonomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey and Persia, and by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

The area of the country is estimated at 65,000 to 70,000 square miles, with a population of 2 to 3 millions. The chief centres are Diarbekr, Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the former Turkish dominions, and Urmia (to the west of Lake Urmia) and Kermanshah, in the Persian dominions. *Lake Van* (2,000 sq. miles in extent) occupies the central portion of the former Vilayet of Van; *Lake Urmia* (1,600 sq. miles in extent), across the Persian border, is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and its waters are so salt that fish cannot live therein.

The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter; but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains; rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains, while the rich pasture-lands of the slopes and valleys support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The mineral wealth of the country is almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs; salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van.

The Kurds are Muhammadans and fierce persecutors of the Christians in their districts and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia.

LATVIA. *See* Russia.

LIBERIA.

President (1920–1924), C. D. B. King, *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1920.
Vice-President, S. Ross.
Secretary of State, E. J. Barclay.
Treasury, J. Harris.
Attorney-General, W. Grimes.
Postmaster-General, John L. Morris.
War & Interior, D. Cooper.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J. P. Crommelin, 13 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Sec. of Legation, C. W. Dresselhuys.
Consul-General in London (vacant).
Consul, J. T. Grein, 27 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, A. E. Donaldson.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla, S.E., and Manna, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 40,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European powers since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, piassava, rubber, and camwood. The chief imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, timber, and beads. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The organisation of the customs is being carried out by officers lent by the British, American and French Governments, with successful results. There are 15 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, viz.: Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greensville, Nanna Kroo, Harper Half Cavalla, Jenne, Webo, Grand Cess, Garraway, Niffoo and Batoo. In 1918, 127 vessels (333,026 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia.

Revenue, Customs (1917–18)	£32,556
Expenditure (1917–18)	53,284
External Debt (1918)	335,000
Imports (1913)	$1,150,500
Exports (1917–18)	£128,162

	1918.	1919.
Imports from U.K. '...	£176,795	£
Exports to U.K.	165,073	

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

FLAG: 11 horizontal stripes, alternately Red and white, with 5-pointed white star on blue field, close to flagstaff.

British Cons.-Gen., R. C. F. Maugham ...£1,525

Vice-Consul, Montague Y. H. Parks.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by monthly English steamer from Liverpool, 16 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., *b.* Oct. 5, 1840; *succ.* Nov. 12, 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59·6 square miles, pop. (1909) 9,854. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1915), 1,158,550 *kronen*; expenditure 1,137,880 *kronen* (24 *kronen* = £1); no debt. CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,376.

LITHUANIA. *See* RUSSIA.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, *born* Jan. 23, 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 15, 1919; *married*, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heiress Presumptive*, Princess Hilda (sister), *born* Feb. 15, 1897.

Minister of State, Mynheer Reuter.

Chargé d'Affaires, Mynheer A. Pescatore.

Consul-General in London, Mynheer H. S. J. Maas, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, 23 Nov., 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U.S. troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1916) 263,824, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1920 was estimated at 126,044,256 francs, expenditure 188,084,722 francs; debt (1 Jan., 1920) 127,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,676), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

British Envoy, Sir Ronald Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (The Hague).

Consul, N. le Gallais.

MEXICO, Federal Republic of.

President, Alvaro Obregon, *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1921.

CABINET.
(Not yet formed.)

Minister in London, Señor Miguel Covarrubias.

Consul in London, Don Julio Pani, 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.

Liverpool—Consul-Gen., Señor Teodoro Frezieres, 52 South John Street.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30′N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15,063,207.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17,879 feet) and Popocatepetl (17,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala*, some 50 miles in length, and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*.* Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810–1827. From 1837–1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since 1911 there have been many internal disturbances and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but he was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents.

Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railroad open on Sept. 16, 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sizal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

During 1918 legislation of a confiscatory nature regarding the Mexican oilfields caused a diplomatic rupture with the U.S. and Great Britain.

The monetary system has recently been placed on a gold basis. Outstanding debt (June 30, 1919) $529,572,085 (= U.S. $264,786,042).

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1919.	1920.
Estimated revenue.....	£14,938,000	£17,739,000
Estimated expenditure	20,349,000	17,305,000
Total Exports	36,730,000	...
Total Imports	16,461,000	...
	1918.	1919.
Imports from U.K.....	£1,097,296	...
Exports to U.K.	5,125,844	...

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 470,659.

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant) £2,500
Chargé des Archives, H. Cummins, O.B.E.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Translator, Geo. F. Rohrweger £300

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, N. King .. £1,825
Vice-Consul, ... £900
,, ... 700
Chihuahua—Vice-Cons., Thomas Dale ...
Chinipas—Vice-Cons., G. E. Stephenson
Durango—Vice-Cons., W. W. Graham...
Ensenada—Vice-Consul, W. D. Madden
Gomez Palacio — Vice-Cons., Patrick O'Hea .....
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, Capt. P. G. Holms .....
Guanajuato—Cons. Agent, W. Hislop...
Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia—Vice-Cons., J. Davidson .....
Pro-Consul, ...
Hacienda Matabi—V.-Cons.,
Puebla—Vice-Cons., W. Hardaker .....
Zacatecas—Cons.-Agent, J. Caldwell ...
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill .....
La Paz—Vice-Consul, F. W. Moore .....
Mazatlan—V.-Con., G. E. S. Watson ...
Pro-Consul, G. E. Ward .....
Juarez—Consul, *H. A. C. Cummins, O.B.E. 600
Piedras Negras—Vice-Cons., R. W. A. Marshall .....
Progreso—Consul, Arthur Peirce .....
Vice-Consul, ...
Cuidad del Carmen.
Salina Cruz—Consul, William Wiseman...
Pro-Consul, ...
Oaxaca—Vice-Cons., C. G. Rickards ...
Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson
Tuxtla Gutierrez—V.-Cons.,
Tampico—Consul, W. J. Pulford, O.B.E....
Vice-Consul, Robert G. Pulford .....
Vice-Consul, W. Peterkin (*temp.*) .....
,, John Thompson (*temp.*)
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, R. H. Jeffery.....
San Luiz Potosi—V.-Cons., Dr. H. E. Nolan
Tuxpan—Vice-Consul, E. G. S. Strong...
Pro-Consul, F. A. Eckard.....
Vera Cruz—Consul, W. A. Body.....
Vice-Cons., A. Hogg .....
Frontera—Vice-Cons., John Elsee.....
Jalapa—Vice-Consul (vacant) .....
Pro-Consul, R. Fuentes.....
Orizaba—Vice-Cons., S. W. Stacpoole ...
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, J. J. Sparks
Transit, about 12 days.

* \$4·82 = £1.

MONACO.

Sovereign Prince, Albert, *born* Nov. 13, 1848; *suc.* Sept. 10, 1889; *mar.*, 1869, (1) Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton; (2) Oct., 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, *born* February 10, 1858.
Heir, Prince Louis, *born* July 12, 1870.
Minister of State, Raymond Le Bourdon.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W. 1.
Vice-Consul, Paul Crémieu-Javal, 39 Ennismore Gardens, W. 1.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1913) 22,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

British Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (Nice).
British Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim (Monaco).

*Is at present Chargé des Archives at Mexico Legation.

MONTENEGRO. *See* **YUGO SLAVIA.**

NEPAL.

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence."

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND), Kingdom of.

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* August 31, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; *mar.*, Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* April 30, 1909.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* August 2, 1858; *married* the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

MINISTRY (Sept. 7, 1918).

Premier and Minister of Interior, Jonkheer Ruys de Beerenbrouck.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. van Karnebeek.
Colonies, M. S. de Graaff.
Justice, Dr. Heemskerk.
War (and Marine, ad int.), Lieut.-Gen. W. F. Pop.
Ways and Communications, M. Koenig.
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, M. van Ysselsteyn.
Finance, M. de Vries.
Education, Dr. de Visser.
Labour, Prof. Aalbersé.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marées van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane, W. 1.
Chancery, 42 Seymour Street, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Jonkheer F. Michiels van Verduynen, 47 South Audley Street, W. 1.
Attaché, A. Loudon.
Director of the Chancery, H. N. Brouwer, 3 Atney Road, Putney, S.W. 15.
Naval Attaché, Capt. A. C. Dunlop.
Commercial Attaché, F. B. S'Jacob.
Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Maas, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′–53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′–7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population in March, 1920, of 6,843,436. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles. There were 2,117 miles of railroad open in 1918, and 5,249 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on Dec. 31, 1919, consisted of 427 steamers, tonnage 3,583,256 (cubic metres) and 120 sailing vessels of 52,378 tons (cubic metres). In 1919, 18,862,802 tons (cubic metres) entered, and 19,177,304 tons (cubic metres) cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a modified *militia*, purely defensive, recruited by voluntary enlistment supplemented by conscription. Military service is unpopular. The numbers on a peace footing of the army are 22,000. The first and second lines can be raised to a war strength of 200,000. The Royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1918, of 118 vessels (7 of them ironclads, 4 protected cruisers, 15 coast and harbour defence vessels, 8 torpedo-boat destroyers, 38 torpedo-boats, 10 mine-layers, 9 submarines, 20 special service vessels and 10 for special service in the colonies.

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 95 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht, and Delft.

Trade and Commerce.—The Netherlands figure largely in the trade returns of the United Kingdom. The imports of British produce and manufacture in the year 1918 were valued at £14,986,978.

Apparel	£15,941	Machinery	£65,537
Chemical products	202,342	Metals (Iron, &c.)	26,570
Coal, coke, & fuel	151,180	Oil	948,902
Grease, Tallow, &c.	62,721		

The exports of Netherlands produce or manufactures to the U.K. were valued at £7,670,673:—

Butter	£164,317	Margarine	£1,863,679
Cheese	621,496	Milk, Condensed	1,389,451
Chemical manfs.	180,590	Painters' colours &c.	87,589
Cocoa & butter	95,253	Paper	688,611
Cotton manfs.	23,984	Sugar, refined	226,848
Glass manufactures, &c.	62,321	Tobacco	21,822
Hides & leather	36,600	Yeast	3,798
Iron & steel, &c.	6,769		

	1919.	1921.
Revenue (Budget)	*fl.449,610,000	*fl.544,163,000
Expenditure (Budget)	436,951,000	601,649,600
Public Debt (Jan. 1, 1918)	†1,850,646,000	

	1919.
Imports	fl.3,296,085,000
Exports	1,731,721,000

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1920), 649,335; and Rotterdam, population (1920), 507,661.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1920), 360,425.

BRITISH LEGATION (Westeinde 12, The Hague).
British Minister, Sir Ronald Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £8,000

* fl.12·166 = £1 (Normal). Sept. 1920, fl.11·26 = £1.
† A bill of Oct 22, 1919, authorized a forced loan of 450,000,000 fl., bearing interest at 5 p.c. and redeemable at par in 1934.

1st Secretary, H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.
Commercial Secretary (16, Kettingstraat, The Hague), R. V. Laming, O.B.E. .....
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. C. Temperley, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Archivist, Francis A. Chambers .....
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. R. A. C. Bevan.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

The Hague—Vice-Consul,
Batavia (Java) — Consul-General, J. Crosby £2,000
Vice-Consul,
Pro-Consul, A. W. Robertson .....
Koepang—Cons. Agent, Charles M. Pilliet
Samarang—Vice-Cons., E. T. Campbell
Vice-Cons., A. R. King .....
Sourabaya—V.-Cons., J. Dalton .....
Pro-Consul, J. F. Hartman .....
Macassar (Celebes)—V.-Cons., Lazarus S. Arathoon.....
Medan and Sabang (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, A. L. Mathewson .....
Pro-Consul, J. A. Bland .....
Padang (Sumatra)—V.-Cons., H. Levison .....
Curaçao—Consul, Jacob Thielen..... 400
Paramaribo—See *Surinam*.
Rotterdam—Consul-General, Henry Tom, M.B.E. (*acting*) 1,800
Vice-Consuls, J. W. Van Dyk; A. W. J. Muller; F. W. Harewood .....
Amsterdam — Consul-General, F. W. Fuller (*actg.*) 570
Vice-Consul, ...
Pro-Consul, George Payne .....
Dordrecht—Vice-Con., J. G. Vriesendorp
Middleburg—Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne 400
Groningen—Consul, J. M. Prillevitz ...
Ymuiden—V.-Cons., S. C. L. Reygersberg
Surinam—Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A. 1,450
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, Charles Spence
Transit, 12 hours.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles.

POPULATION, 47,203,639.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop. about 140,000) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and MOLUCCAS: *Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (115,000 sq. miles), *Celebes Island* (72,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with a total area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1917) of 47,203,639, of whom as many as 34,157,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1917, 17,174,995 florins) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar (1,844,135 tons exported in 1919), tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, and other products for exportation. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1917) a colonial army of 1,373 officers and 40,170 men. The colonial revenue for 1920 was estimated at £42,000,000 and the expenditure at £48,900,000. The exports, for private account, amounted in 1917, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 791,410,000 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 474,724,000 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Netherlands Guiana (imports, 1917, 7,645,941 guilders; exports, 8,582,170 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1917) 103,104 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, £483,239; exports, £190,859; population, 34,893) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 22,726 (imports, £88,455; exports, £39,598).

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1918.
Exports to U.K.	£9,544,129
Imports from U.K.	7,726,397

NICARAGUA, Republic of.

President (1917–1920), Emiliano Chamorro, *assumed office*, Jan. 1, 1917.
Foreign Affairs, J. A. Urtecho.

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul in London, P. J. Chamorro, 65 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Wyness B. Gauld.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population estimated at 800,000 in 1918, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, rice, beans, sugar, cocoa, and tobacco; large quantities of foodstuffs are imported, in addition to cottons and other manufactures from the United States.

There are 172 miles of railway open, and 1,591 miles of telegraph. Corinto is the chief commercial port.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1915–16.
Public revenue	*C$2,090,096
Public expenditure	1,789,416
	1916.
External debt	C$7,687,570
Internal debt	7,640,548
	1916. 1917.
Exports	£1,056,972 £1,195,051
Imports	955,519 1,278,613
	1917. 1918.
Exports to U.K.	472 4,091
Imports from U.K.	163,723 140 129

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 40,000; Leon, 60,000; Granada, 20,000; Matagalpa, 16,000.

* C$ = Cordoba, worth $1 U.S.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., H.W. Gaisford (Guatemala).
Managua — Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin (*acting Consul*).
Corinto—Vice-Consul, J. L. Griffith.
Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Potter.
Bluefields—Consul, S. H. Hammond.

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days.

NORWAY, Kingdom of.

King, Haakon VII., *born* Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.
Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, *b.* July 2, 1903.

CABINET (June 17, 1920).

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Minister of Agriculture, M. Halvorsen.
Foreign Affairs, M. Michelet.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, J. Lövland.
Justice and Police, O. A. Biehr.
Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, Stueveld Hansen.
Public Works, F. A. Nalum.
Interior, P. Berg.
Defence, Major-Gen. Aavatemark.
Finance and Customs, A. J. Omholt.
Supplies, H. Hauan.
State Secretary, N. Hesselberg.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt.
Offices of Legation, 25 The Boltons, S.W. 10.
1st Secretary, N. Aall.
Councellor,
Naval Attaché, Capt. S. Scott Hansen.
Commercial Adviser, G. Conradi.
Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22 Great St. Helens, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, A. Jorstad (*actg.*).

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 123 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1918) of 2,611,287. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at 98,128,000 kroner* in 1914. The mineral products are increasing, the total value won in 1916 being 30,701,000 kroner. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, and pulp-making are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. The exports of produce of the forests were valued at 163,401,000 kroner in 1917. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, &c. Norway voted for prohibition of alcoholic beverages in 1919 (385,000 for prohibition, 275,000 against).

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The war effective is about 110,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 15 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 2 coast defence monitors, 27 torpedo-boats, 3 gunboats, 3 destroyers, 5 submarines, and a few smaller vessels.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are 10 special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1913 by 1,500 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1916 was 1,973 miles, of which 281 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1916, was 14,070 miles. The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1916, consisted of 3,325 vessels, of 1,784,470 tons. During the war, to June 1, 1918, 698 Norwegian vessels have been sunk by torpedo or mine, 970 seamen have been killed, and £37,000,000 has been paid by war insurance.

	1917–18. *Kroner.*	1920–21. *Kroner.*
Revenue	570,680,154	492,000,000
Expenditure	570,680,154	492,000,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1919) ...		1,016,000,000
	1916.	1917.
Total imports	1,353,664,900	1,661,307,700
Total exports	975,475,600	791,378,200

Imports of British produce and manufacture, 1918, £5408,483:—

Chemicals	£412,763	Machinery	£131,591
Coal and Coke	2,768,369	Metals and Manuf.	202,554
Cotton and Manuf.	607,575	Woollen & Worsted	428,882

Norwegian exports to United Kingdom, 1918, £23,654,895:—

Chemicals	£1,397,774	Oil, Fish	£211,008
Fish	2,089,131	Paper	2,385,196
Metals and Manuf.	2,361,844	Do., Pulp for	8,290,9 2
Milk, Condensed	1,101	Wood and Manuf.	6,068,798

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. Feb. 1 (1917), 255,624.

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Mansfeldt de C. Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911) £4,500
Commercial Secretary, C. L. Paus, C.B.E. £

* 18 kroner = 1 £.

1st Sec., G. R. Warner .....
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. Bertram T. C. O. Freeman Mitford, D.S.O., R.N. ...
Assistant Secs.. E. Reynolds; H. W. Weedon.....
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Christiania—Consul, Edward Francis Gray £1,300
Vice-Consul, N. Vorley .....
Vice-Cons. (temp.), F. C. Cartwright; W. H. Weedon 750
†*Arendal—Vice-Consul*, Emil Kallevig.....
Bergen—Consul, A. C. Charlton 1,250
Vice-Cons., D. St. C. Gainer (*acting*).....
Pro-Cons., Einar Gran .....
Bodö—Vice-Cons. .....
,, ,, M. Christoffersen .....
Christiansand— .....
Vice-Con., Gottlob Carl Reinhardt .....
Drammen—Vice-Cons., Johannes Sveaas
†*Flekkefiord—Vice-Consul*, J. P. M. Eyde..
Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul, J. R. Jeffery
Fredrikstad—Vice-Cons., Oscar Thiis' ...
Hammerfest—V.-Cons. (vacant) ... .
**Haugesund—V.-C.*, Johannes Sundfor ...
Kirknaes—V.-Cons. (temp.), ...
†*Kragerö—Vice-Consul*, Johannes Lindvig
Larvik—Vice-Consul, O Johannsen .....
Lofoten(Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, John Berg
†*Mandal—Vice-Cons.*, H. P. Tallaksen ...
**Molde—Vice-Consul*, Peter F. Dahll .....
Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt ...
Namsos—V.-C., Theodor Sommerschield
Narvik—Vice-Cons., Johannes N. Aagaard
†*Porsgrund—V.-Cons.*, Christen Knudsen
†*Risör—Vice-Consul*, A. F. Finne .....
Sarpsborg and Frederickstad—Vice-Con. .....
**Skien—Vice-Consul*, C. Stousland .....
**Stavanger—Vice-Cons.*, T. D. Spence 400
Tönsberg, Vice-Cons.—H. Wilhelmsen ...
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. Waalmann.....
Tromsö—Vice-Cons., ...
Trondhjem—V.-Con., Francis Kjeldsberg, M.V.O. 570
Pro-Consul, John Craig .....
Vadsö—Vice-Cons. (vacant) .....
Vardö—V.-C. (temp.), ...
,, ,, Gustav Gundersen .....

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

OMAN. *See* Arabia.

PANAMA, Republic of.

President (1920-1924), Belisario Porras. *assumed office*, Oct. 1, 1920.

MINISTRY (Nov. 14, 1918.)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Ricardo Alfaro.
Foreign Affairs, Fabio Arosemena.
Finance, Santiago Guardia.
Public Instruction, Jeptha Duncan.
Public Works (Fomento), Gran. Manuel Quintero.

Minister in London, Señor Don Guillermo Andreve.

* Under the superintendence of Bergen.
† Under the superintendence of Christiania.

Consul-General, Don Juan B. Chevalier, Cooper Building, Church Street, Liverpool.
Consul in London, Don C. R. Zachrisson V., 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
Consul in Birmingham, F. Hickinbotham.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 32,890 square miles, the population (1910) about 400,000. The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coffee, tobacco, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

Revenue (1918–19)	£646,752
Expenditure (1918–19)	707,464
Imports (1919)	2,281,376
Exports (1919)	785,712

	1918.	1919.
Imports from U.K.	£[illegible],286	£214,620
Exports to U.K.	84,731	259,094

The total value of imports into the *Canal Zone* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, was $9,777,867 (U.S.Cy.).
The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population, 37,000.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (1919) (also to Costa Rica) £2,750

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Cons., E. S. Humber £890
Vice-Consul, W. Ewing .....
Pro-Consul, E. S. Humber .....
Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton
Colon—Cons., Constantine Graham £1,425
Vice-Cons., F. J. Boissière (*temp.*) 670
,, F. W. Border (*actg.*) 500
,, F. Woodcock .....
,, A. G. Ponsonby (*acting*) .....

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; *vid* New York, 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government.

Sovereign Pontiff (259th), His Holiness Pope Benedict XV. (Della Chiesa), *born* at Genoa Nov. 21, 1854. *elected* Pope (in succession to Pius X.) Sept. 4, 1914.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary (Special Mission), Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

PARAGUAY, Republic of.

President (1920–1924), Manuel Gondra.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eusebio Ayala.
Finance, Dr. Eligio Ayala.
Justice and Instruction, Don Rogelio Ibarra.
War and Marine, Col. Adolfo Chirife.
Interior, Don José P. Guggiari.

Minister in London, (Not yet appointed).
Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C. 2.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°—6° 30′ S. lat. and 54°—62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 65,000 square miles, and it contains a population of about 800,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814–1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840–1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Corá*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members. The republic is subject to frequent revolutions, of which those of 1911 and 1912 were exceptionally fierce and sanguinary.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which are said to reach an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for 180 miles from Asuncion and (above the shallows there encountered) for a long distance north-west; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with thickets. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolvia, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia; it is practically a dead level, pierced by great rivers, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, yerba maté, oranges, timber, quebracho extract, hides and cassava (mandioca), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising is the chief industry. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

	1915.	1917–18.
Revenue (Estimate)	£597,750	£523,312
Expenditure (do.)	562,495	577,182
Foreign Debt (Jan., 1917)	—	1,172,167
Internal Debt (do.)	—	not stated.
Imports	481,174	£1,021,240
Exports	1,119,410	1,300,040

	1918.	1919.
Imports from U.K.	£246,026	£
Exports to U.K.	320	

Exchange (Sept., 1918), for cheques on London, about $122 to £1.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 80,000.
FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

British Minister, J. W. R. Mackay, C.M.G. (1920).
Con.-Gen. (with local rank of First Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires, ad int.), P. W. Paris £2,000

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, *b.* June 29, 1898; *suc.* July 17, 1909; *crowned* July 21, 1914.
Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, *b.* Feb. 19, 1899.

CABINET (Nov. 13, 1920).

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Sephadar Azam.
Foreign Affairs (ad int.), Fahim el Mulk.
Finance, Amin el Mulk.
British Financial Adviser, Sydney A. Armitage-Smith, C.B.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. J. J. H. Nation, C.V.O., D.S.O., R.E.; Hon. J. M. Balfour, O.B.E.
Justice, Mirza Suleiman Khan.
Instruction, Wahid el Mulk.
Commerce and Public Works, Salah Lashgar.
Posts and Telegraphs, Sardar Motamed.
Without Portfolio, Nasr el Mulk.

Envoy Extry. and Minister Pleny. in London, His Excellency Davood Khan Mefiahoo-Saltaneh, 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.
2nd Secs., Fathollah Khan Noury Monazem es Saltaneh; Mirza Issa Khan Kerimi Mahames-Saltaneh.
3rd Secs., Ebrahim Khan Gharagozlou; Abdol Hossein Khan Ansari.
Hon. Attaché, Gholam Hossein Khan Sadri Farid es Saltaneh.
Consul-General in London, Sir Harry Foster, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Sheffield (Consul), J. A. Hill.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. ms., with a population estimated at 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and

independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests. On Aug. 9, 1919, this Agreement was superseded by a Treaty between Great Britain and Persia, by which Great Britain agrees to respect the integrity of Persia, and to provide a loan of £2,000,000, in return for the security of diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries, and for the purpose of establishing order and developing the resources of the State.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. An option for the construction of a railway from Khanikin to Tehran *vid* Kermanshah and Hamadan (with a branch to Enzeli on the Caspian) was granted in 1920 to the Persian Railways Syndicate.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000). The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babiism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah, who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until 1914).

The revenue (£1,480,780 in 1913–14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (Dec. 31, 1916) to £6,325,700. In 1919, under a special agreement, the British Government advanced to Persia the sum of £2,000,000, on the security of the revenue and customs duties. The apparent increase in the trade figures is due to the fall in the exchange. The British Empire was the chief trader in 1917–18, and sent about three-fifths of the total imports. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and *vid* Baghdad. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British. Persia's chief imports are cotton piece-goods (mainly from England and India) and sugar (from Russia and France), with tea, cotton yarn, metal wares, gold and silver, petroleum, and indigo. The principal exports are dried fruits, raw cotton, pearls, opium, rice, wool, fish, hides and skins, carpets, and silk cocoons.

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Imports	£15,602,000	£15,876,000
Exports	11,300,000	9,028,000
Imports from British Empire	—	12,799,000
Exports to British Empire	—	3,827,000

CAPITAL, Tehran.

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Herman C. Norman, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E. (1920) £5,000
Counsellor, Lieut.-Col. T. W. Haig, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E. (*acting.*) .....
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. C. M. Hoskyn, C.B.E. D.S.O. 865
1st Secretary, E. St J. D. Monson .....
3rd Secretaries, C. W. Baxter, V. A. L. Mallet .....
Oriental Secretary, W. A. Smart ... £400 to 700
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G. ..... £300 to 450
Hon. Attaché, H. Maclean, C.M.G.
Physician, Dr. Anthony Neligan 900
Secretary to Minister, Lieut. C. A. Barry, R.F.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—Vice-Consul, H. R. D. Monypenny .....
" " " G. T. Havard .....
Hamadan, Vice-Consul, Capt. E. W. Geidt (*acting*).
Kasvin—Vice-Consul, E. J. Goodwin.
Resht—V.-Cons., O. A. Butters.
Bushire—Cons.-Gen. & Political Resident, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750 *per mensem*
Consul, Maj. M. E. Rae.
Vice-Consul, Capt. S. Clegg (*tempy.*).
Bunder Abbas—Consul, G. A. G. Mungavin. Rs. 700 *per mensem*
Lingah—Vice-Consul, Dr. Johnstone (*acting*).
Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., F. E. Crow, C.M.G. £1,500
Vice-Consul, N. P. Cowan.
Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, Edward P. Hutton (*acting*).
Yezd—Vice-Consul,
Kerman—Consul, Major A. J. H. Grey. Rs. 1,600 *per mensem*
Vice-Consul, Clarmont P. Skrine.
Bam—Vice-Consul,
Kermanshah—Consul, Major F. S. Greenhouse.
Kasr-i-Shirin—Vice-Consul, Ely B. Soane.
Meshed—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 2,250 *per mensem*
Vice-Cons. Lt. B. Temple.
Mohammerah—Consul, Asst.-Surg., C. H. Lincoln.
Ahwaz—Vice-Consul, E. C. Peel (*acting*)
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Major T. V. Brenan Rs. 1,700 *per mensem*
Vice-Con., Major Davis Heron Rs. 900 *per mensem*

Birjand—Vice-Consul, Lieut. J. W. Matthews
Shiraz—Consul, Capt. John E. B. Hotson £1,050
Tabriz—Consul, Ernest Bristow 1,175
Vice-Consul, Charles Stevens.
Maragha—Cons. Agent, Dr. H. M. Vatarnian.
Transit to Tehran, 20 days.

PERSIAN GULF.

See "Countries Contiguous to India" (p. 607).

PERU, Republic of.

President (1919–1924), Señor Augusto B. Leguia, *assumed office* Aug. 9, 1919.
Ministry (Aug. 19, 1912).
Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alberto Salomón.
Justice and Education, Dr. J. C. Barrós.
Interior, Dr. A. Leguia y Martinez.
Public Works, Dr. Julio E. Aguirre.
Finance and Commerce, Dr. Fernando Fuchs.
War and Marine, Col. E. Castro.

Minister in London, Señor Don Dr. Francisco Garcia Calderon.
Legation, 104 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Secretary, Señor Don Dr. Ruardo Rivera Schreiber.
Attaché, P. E. Caballero.
Consulate in London, 31 Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
Consul-General, Señor Don Gonzalo Firado.
Chancellor, E. Zevallos.
Consul at Liverpool, C. Estenos.
Do., Glasgow, Angel Velarde.
Do., Cardiff, C. Mackehenie.
Do., Southampton, A. P. Saez.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S. latitude and between 69° and 81° 19′ W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° 13′ S. is still occupied by Chile, and representations are again being made for the return of these provinces, which were occupied by Chile during the Pacific War of 1879–1882. The area of the Republic is estimated at 532,000 square miles, and the population at 3,530,000. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President and two Vice-Presidents are elected for four years by direct vote of the people, and are ineligible for a succeeding term of office.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascaran* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lirima, Tocora*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, a low arid desert except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of irrigation; the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes; the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coast region is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper, coal (of inferior quality) and vanadium are conspicuous; while in the department of Tumbes, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility, with a tropical climate. The medicinal productions of that region are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. India-rubber is an important product of the country. Coca, cocoa, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar and cotton are the staple agricultural articles of the country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano.

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are minerals and metals, petroleum, raw cotton, sugar, hides and skins, gums (chiefly rubber) and wool. In 1918 the U.S.A. sent 54·3 of the imports and took 46·6 of the exports, while the U.K. sent 16·1 per cent. and took 31·7 per cent.

The total length of the railways open (1915) was 1,734 miles. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titiaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes two cruisers built at Barrow, and a destroyer bought from the French Government, and 2 submarines.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1917.	1918.
Public revenue	*£4,510,435	*£4,392,461
Public expenditure	3,330,483	4,693,343
Total Debt	6,197,327	5,802,104
Total imports.....	13,502,851	9,705,113
Total exports	18,643,415	19,972,595
Imports from U.K.		1,536,870
Exports to U.K.		8,047,197

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1908), 151,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, A. Cunninghame Grant Duff (1920) £3,450
Commercial Sec., F. W. Manners £700 to 900

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Vice-Cons., Sir R. A. Christison (*actg.*).
Callao—Consul-General, H. A. Richards £1,625
Callao—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. Henslowe, O.B.E., R.N. .....
" *Pro-Consul*, H. E. Young.

*Peruvian £ = (Sept. 1920) £1 4s. 0d.

Arequipa—Vice-Consul, R. W. Stafford.
Mollendo—Vice-Consul,
Payta—Vice-Consul, E. Antram.
Salaverry and Trujillo—V.-Cons., G. P. Nelson.
Iquitos—Consul (vacant) .....£
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. W. Massay (*Actg.*).

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* Southampton, 30–35 days, or *viâ* New York & Colon, 19–22 days.

POLAND.

President, Joseph Pilsudski, *born* 1867, *assumed office* November, 1918.

MINISTRY.

Premier, Wincenty Witos.
Vice-President of the Council, Ignacy Danynski.
Foreign Affairs, Prince Eustachy Sapieha.
Interior, Leopold Skulski.
Commerce and Industry, Wieslaw Chrzanowski.
Agriculture, Juljusz Poniatowski.
Education, Maciej Rataj.
Finance, Wladyslaw Grabski.
Public Health, Witold Chodzko.
Railways, Kazimierz Bartel.
Posts and Telegraphs, Wladyslaw Steslowicz.
Justice, Stanislaw Nowodworski.
Public Works and Labour,
War, Lieut.-Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski.
Culture and Art, Jan Heurich.
Food, Stanislaw Sliwinski.
State Works, Gabryel Narutowicz.
Labour and Public Protection, Edward Peplowski.
Minister for Posnania and former Prussian Territory, Wladyslaw Kucharski.

Minister in London (vacant), *Legation*, 45, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Councillor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), John Ciechanowski.
1st Sec., Tadeusz Halpert
2nd do., Count Joseph Potocki; Joseph Lipski.
Mil. Attachés, Rear-Admiral W. Kloczkowski; Capt. J. Gorski.
Consul, London, K. Komierowski.
Financial Attaché, Sir M. de Rutkowski, K.C.M.G.
Commercial Attaché, L. Goldstand.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Paris* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted (as far as possible) within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 283,000 sq. miles, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Königsberg District), and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N.; the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia in the S.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 300,000 sq. miles, with a population of 30,000,000, but the disposition of the following areas has yet to be determined by plebiscite: the Regency of Opole (Upper Silesia) and the Teschen district (as between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia); and the Masurenland district of East Prussia (as between Poland and Germany). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are large numbers of Protestants and Jews.

In 1920 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to obtain peace on favourable terms, and claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow of about 150,000 sq. kilometres, containing a population of 1,330,000 Poles, 1,200,000 Ruthenians, 900,000, Ukrainians, 550,000 Jews and 500,000 of various nationalities. The advance of the Polish armies into Lithuania was the cause of anxiety among the Supreme Council of the Allies in the autumn of 1920.

GOVERNMENT.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1918, the President exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a single chamber (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage.

PRODUCTION.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Russian Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia); zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Borysław) are famous oil fields. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

DEFENCE.—In Nov., 1919, the war strength of the Polish army was 550,000 all ranks, with a reserve of 400,000. When the various causes of conflict have disappeared, it is not anticipated that the Republic will require a large army. A small navy, for coastal defence, is projected.

EDUCATION.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are about 11,000 miles of railway and over 20,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

FINANCE.—The Budget for the 9 months ending March 31, 1920, gives the revenue at 1,078,000,000 Polish marks, expenditure at 8,650,000,000, which figure includes 4,500,000,000 as the cost of the war. The estimates do not include the figures of former Prussian Poland. Temporary national currency: Polish mark: about 3,500,000,000 in circulation, besides some 3 milliards roubles, 2 milliards German marks

and 5 milliards Austrian kronen (total of about 15 milliards Polish marks). The Polish *mark* has been adopted at the ratio of 70 Galician *kronen* = 100 Polish marks.

The capital, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by four magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings; its population in 1914 was about 800,000, and in 1919 about 1,000,000. Other large towns are Lodz (450,000), the centre of the textile industry; Posen, at the confluence of the Warta and Cybina rivers (160,000), Cracow, on the Vistula (170,000), Bialistok (110,000), and Sosnowice (100,000).

BRITISH LEGATION.
No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.

British Minister, Warsaw (vacant). £4,000
1st Secretary, Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart.
3rd ,, V. Cavendish-Bentinck.
3rd ,, P. S. Scrivener.
Commercial Secretary, R. E. Kinnens £1,200 to £1,200
Secretary to Minister, H. W. Davison.

BRITISH CONSULATE.
No. 107 Aleje Jérosolimskie, Warsaw.
Consul, F. Savery.

PORTUGAL, Republic of.

President, Antonio José d'Almeida, *assumed office* Oct. 6, 1919.

CABINET (Nov., 1920).

Prime Minister and Agriculture, Senhor Antonio Joaquim Granjo.
Foreign Affairs, Senhor J. C. de Mello Barreto.
Interior, Senhor F. A. Pedrosa.
Justice, Dr. A. C. Lopes Cardoso.
War, Senhor H. A. dos Santos Ribiero.
Marine, Senhor R. Paés Gomes.
Finance, Senhor Mocencio Camacho Rodrigues.
Colonies, Senhor M. F. da Rocha.
Instruction, Senhor Julio Dantas.
Commerce, Senhor F. G. V. Correia.
Labour, Senhor J. R. de Lima Duque.

Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Senhor M. Texeira-Gomes, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Senhor J. A. de Bianchi, O.B.E., 32 Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1.
2nd Secretary, Senhor J. de Lima Santos.
Naval Attaché, Comm. F. Branco.
Military Attaché, Col. A. I. Ferraz, D.S.O.

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General (*London*), Senhor O. G. Potier, 12, Taviton St., Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consul (*London*), Maj. M. C. V. Hurst, Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, W. 1.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 6,399,355, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1917) numbered 104 steam and 102 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 122,726. In 1918, 5,566 vessels, of 3,284,995 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,854 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1913, and there were 5,945 miles of telegraph line in 1913. For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of 1 coast-defence ship, 4 protected cruisers, some old pattern gunboats, 4 destroyers, and 3 submarines and 4 gunboats of the *Herbaceous Border* type, acquired in England (1920), manned by about 4,898 sailors.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums. There are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (1291) had 1,108 matriculated students in 1910.

	1920–1921.
Revenue (estimate)	*$119,615,315
Expenditure (estimate)	234,679,251
Total debt (1920)	1,914,044,927

	1915.	1916.
Imports	£14,950,000	£22,684,000
Exports	8,774,900	12,210,900

	1918.
Imports from U.K.	£4,042,143
Exports to U.K.	9,747,181

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1920), 500,276; Oporto had a population (1920) of 215,330.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Hon. Sir Lancelot D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913) £4,000
2nd Secretary, E. A. Keeling
3rd Sec., T. A. Shone
Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. A. R. Ramsay, R.N. (*Paris*).
Military Attaché, Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Madrid*).
Hon. Attaché, Sir J. Williams-Drummond, Bart.
Commercial Secretary, Geoffrey Salis.
Translator, H. C. G. Oakley £300 to 400

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Cons.-Gen., Sydney J. A. Churchill, M.V.O. 1,300
,, *V.-Cons.*, John E. M. Carvell
,, ,, (*temp.*), Charles Broughton

* The $ (*escudo*) is valued at par at 4s 6½*d.*; the present Exchange value (Nov. 22, 1920) is 7½*d.*

Belem—V.-Cons., Charles J. Ffrench Duff
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos
Portimão—V.-Cons., José P. d'Azevedo
Setubal—Vice-Cons., Joaquim P. Fryxell
Villa Real de Santo Antonio — Vice-Consul, H. H. Maxwell
Chinde—Vice-Consul, G. H. V. Mercier
Funchal (Madeira)—Cons., P. J. Stanisforth £1,275
V.-Cons., E. Sarsfield
Londa—Consul, F. E. Brinjes (*actg.*)
V.-Cons., ,, F. E. Brinjes.
Londana—Cons. Agent, A. R. Cadman.
Lobito—Vice-Cons., R. A. Duthie (*actg.*).
Sao Thomé—Vice-Cons., E. A. Willmott
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, H. Hall Hall 1,750
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. T. Long
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. McClelland
Beira—Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland (*actg.*) 650
Mozambique—V.-Cons., J. R. Taylor, (*actg.*)
Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul, W. Folliott, (*actg.*).
Quilimane—V.-C., G. M. Foster (*actg.*)
Tete—Vice-Cons.,
Consular Agent, A. J. Correa
Macao (China)—Vice-Consul (vacant)
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, H. S. Lane
Oporto—Consul, Honorius Grant 1,300
,, *Vice-Consul (tempy.)*, A. K. Spens.
Figueira—Vice-Consul, George Laidley
Vianna and Caminha — Vice-Consul, Manuel P. M. de Lemos
Vianna do Castello—Pro-Consul, A. M. de Castro.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, G. W. Hayes
,, *Vice-Cons.*, B. C. Morley (*temp.*)
,, ,, A. G. Fleming (*temp.*)
Fayal—Vice-Consul, G. E. Davies.
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo
St. Vincent—Consul, H. Butler (*actg.*) 570
,, *V.-Cons.*,
St. Jago—Vice-Consul, J. R. da Silva
Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1909-10, £223,000; imports, £1,316,000; exports, £220,000.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £127,300; imports, £1,520,000; exports, £1,700,000.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1910-11, £40,000; imports, £80,000; exports, £64,000.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £90,000; exports, £70,000; imports, £320,000.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £62,000; exports, £90,000; imports, £180,000.

SAO THOME and PRINCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue, 1909-10, £186,500; imports, £520,000; exports, £650,000.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £460,000; exports, £700,000; imports, £1,150,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, 1909-10, £1,100,000; total trade (imports and exports), £6,000,000.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£2,015,630	£1,626,759
Exports to U.K.	1,522,207	1,003,192

RUMANIA.

King, Ferdinand, *born* August 24, 1865; *succeeded his uncle* Oct. 10, 1914; *mar.* Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Edinburgh.
Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, *born* Oct. 15, 1893.

MINISTRY (June 21, 1920).

Premier, Gen. Avaresco.
Foreign Affairs, Take Jonesco.
War, Gen. Rascano.
Interior, M. Argetoiano.
Public Instruction, M. Negulesco.
Fine Arts, M. Octavian Goga.
Public Works, M. Vaiiano.
Finance, M. Titulesco.
Agriculture, M. Cudalbu.
Commerce and Industry, M. Octavian Taslaoano.
Reconstruction, M. Atanasiu.
Labour, M. Trancu Jasi.
Bukovina, Baron Starcia; *Transylvania*, M. Mocsonyi; *Bessarabia*, M. Nita.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur Michael B. Boeresco (*Chargé d'Affaires*).
Legation, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
and Secretary, Capt. Costiesco-Ghyka.
3rd Secretaries, M. Nano; M. Alexander Cretziano.
Attachés, M. Alexander Constantinesco; M. Nicholas Vladesco.
Military Attaché, Col. Douglas Capitaneano.
Consul, M. Marcu Beza.
do., M. N. Gologan, 28 Crescent Road, Norbiton.
Commercial Attaché, M. Gr. Michaesco.
Hon. Consul-General, Sir Albert. Rollit LL.D., 3 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Hon. Consuls at Glasgow, Manchester and Malta.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia*, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The territory is known as Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Bukovina, Crizona-Maramuresh, Transylvania, with part of the Banat and of the Dobrudja. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the

Danubian principalities of *Walachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained an integral part of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexander John Cuza was elected ruler under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) the new Principality was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912–13, and her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier at the expense of war-worn Bulgaria. In the War of 1914–1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities between the protagonists. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (53,000 sq. miles) was more than doubled by the inclusion within its borders of *Bessarabia*, *Transylvania*, *Bukovina*, and part of the *Banat* of Temesvar. The area of the enlarged Kingdom of Rumania may thus be estimated at 122,282 sq. miles, and the 1914 population of 7,000,000 has has been increased to 17,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church, but there are many Jews, full political rights being accorded to all.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 8 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority races. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Walachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe. The wheat crop for 1919 was estimated at 7,000,000 quarters (of 480 lb.). The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (11,888,792 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All estates over 1,335 acres have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914–1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small *Navy* on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were about 7,131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom. There are 19,715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea port of Constantza (Dobruja) is linked with the interior by a railway. An International Commission, exercising sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube, has its seat at Galatz.

	1915-16.	1916-17.
Budget revenue	£25,800,000	£25,830,000
Budget expenditure	20,465,000	25,830,000
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1919)	*lei 9,000,000,000	
Total imports		£21,000,000
Total exports		24,300,000

	1916.	1917.
Imports from U.K.	£48,128	£704,750
Exports to U.K.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with an estimated population of 400,000 in 1919. Other towns are Jassy (80,000), Galatz (62,000), Braila (60,000), Ploesci (50,000), and Craiova (46,000); in *Transylvania*, Kolozvar or Klausenburg (60,000), Czernovitz or Karizburg; and in *Bessarabia*, Kishinev, Akkerman, Bender, and Bialtzy.

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest).

British Minister, Sir Herbert Guy Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (1920) £4,000
1st Secretary, W. F. A. Rattigan (*Chargé d'Affaires*) .....
3rd Secretary, C. Cradock Hartopp.
Mil. Attaché, Brig.-Gen. C. R. Ballard, C.B.; *Assts.*, Major A. W. Barrett; Capt. A. H. Simpson, M.C. .....
Commercial Sec., A. A. Adams, 33 Strada Gen. Gh. Manu (fosta Verde) £1,000 to 1,200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bucharest—Consul, L. E. Keyser .....
Cluj—Consul, C. A. Goodwin .....
Cernowitz—Consul, F. J. Cameron.....
Braila—V.-Cons.,
Galatz—Vice-Consul, C. Clifton .....
Sulina—V.-Cons.,

Transit, 5 days.

* At par = £360,000,000. A further (internal) loan of 2,000,000,000 lei (£80,000,000) was issued in April, 1920.

RUSSIA.

President of the Council of Commissaries of the People, Valdimir Iljitch Ulianov-Lenin, *born* April 23, 1870.

Members of the Council :—

War and Marine, Leon D. Bronstein Trotsky.
Foreign Affairs, G. Tchitcherin.
Interior, Posts and Telegraphs, Glebov.
Justice, Kourky.
Public Instruction, Lunakharsky.
Finance, Goukouski.

The area of *Soviet* Russia cannot be stated with accuracy, owing to the ebb and flow of the various conflicting forces. It may, however, be estimated at 1,650,000 square miles (with a population of about 100,000,000) *West* of the Ural Mountains; and at 3,200,000 square miles (with a population of about 8,000,000) *East* of the Urals (Siberia, exclusive of Yakutsk).

Prior to the War of 1914-8 the *Russian Empire* of the Tsar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000. Included in this area were the present Republic of *Finland*, the Russian portion of the Republic of *Poland*, the Baltic Republics of *Esthonia*, *Latvia* and *Lithuania*, the Southern Republics of *Georgia*, the *Ukraine*, and the *Don*, the Caucasian Republics of *Kuban* and *Azerbaijan*, and the Russian portion of the Republic of *Armenia*, while the States of *Khiva* and *Bokhara* were dependencies of the Empire.

The Central Government of this vast area was an absolute autocracy, the country being regarded as the estate of the autocrat and the public revenue as his private income, from which the expenses of administration were met. Reforms of various kinds were introduced from time to time. The peasants, who constituted 75 per cent. of the inhabitants, were freed from the condition of serfdom in 1861 by the Tsar Alexander II., and land was allotted to them in communal ownership. After the disasters of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 the Tsar Nicholas II. published a rescript foreshadowing a constitutional form of government. In 1906 the Imperial *Duma* (parliament), elected under the tentative constitution, was opened by the Tsar, but it possessed little authority and its recommendations were usually ignored, while it was liable to be dissolved at the will of the Tsar. The government in force at the outbreak of the War in 1914 was "Constitutional" in name alone, as the limits to the power of the ruler were subject to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy, at the will of the autocrat.

Local Government, on the other hand, was highly developed. In the rural districts (containing 80 per cent. of the inhabitants) the village communities elected councils under the presidency of a *starosta* (mayor), villages being grouped into provinces and thus into governments, with larger elective councils for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the villagers being grouped by voluntary association into districts, usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the Society and distributed at the Co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils under the presidency of a mayor, but in many cases the local authority was overshadowed by the superior authority of the military governor.

Education was not widespread in the Tsar's dominions. Primary schools afforded only the most elementary instruction, and the attendance was voluntary, while they were closed in rural districts during the summer months. Secondary schools existed only in the great cities, and the eleven universities had only 40,000 students of both sexes. Fully 90 per cent. of the peasants (*i.e.* 72 per cent. of the people) were illiterate. A rural *starosta* who could neither read nor write was in no way unusual, and accounts were frequently kept for the local branch of the Co-operative Society by the village schoolmistress or by the priest, the *abacus* being employed by the shopkeeper for simple additions of roubles and kopeks by means of moveable balls (of different colours) on a wire frame.

For many years a sullen undercurrent of unrest had been noticeable in Russia, particularly among the University students and the educated classes. The movement spread rapidly among the workers and peasants from about the year 1860, and was secretly organised in 1869 as the "Society for the Liberation of the People." The reforms originally demanded were reasonable and neither anti-dynastic nor revolutionary. They were resisted principally because they were regarded as premature. The impatient extremists endeavoured to hasten reform by violent means, and resorted to terrorism and assassination to achieve their aim, which was criticised as a desire to reduce rule to anarchy, and to substitute for existing authority "nothing," as expressed in their nickname. This *Nihilism* was kept in check by a large force of Secret Police, whose methods were generally arbitrary, and frequently inhuman, arrest on suspicion of membership of a secret society, or of sympathy with Nihilism, being followed by banishment for life or by penal servitude in the mines of Siberia.

Involved in the War from Aug. 1, 1914, the military forces of the Tsar fought against the armies of the Central Powers with varying success. On March 12, 1917, owing to the avowed hostility of the *Duma*,* the Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, but the successor nominated by him was not admitted to power, and a provisional government was set up under Prince Lvov. On May 16, 1917, this administration was taken over by a Republican Cabinet under Alexander Kerensky, but Kerensky failed to establish a settled government. Administrative chaos was followed by a *débacle* in the field, and the armies of Russia, hitherto a bulwark of the Allied cause, retreated in panic from the battle line, many of the soldiers abandoning their arms and returning to their homes.

On Nov. 7, 1917, a military revolution transferred the power from the Republican Cabinet of Kerensky to "People's Commissioners," appointed by an "All Russia Congress of *Soviets*," the *Soviets* being Councils of delegates elected by workmen, soldiers and peasants throughout the country.

The opposing theories of government were

* The Tsar Nicholas II, with the Tsaritsa, Tsarevitch Alexis (heir apparent), and the Princesses (and such faithful adherents as remained to them), were arrested by order of the Kerensky Cabinet. They were subsequently captured by the Bolsheviks, and on July 16, 1918, the Tsar and his family and attendants were butchered in cold blood.

known as "Maximalist" and "Minimalist" rule, the *Soviets* claiming to represent the Maximalists or largest class, the Republican Cabinet being accused of representing only the *bourgeoisie*, or smallest (Minimalist) class. The Maximalists or *Bolsheviks* (Bolsheviki = majority) professed to act in the name not only of the people of Russia, but in harmony with a projected "Federation of the Proletariates of the World."*

Meanwhile, the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and after granting an armistice they imposed on the *Soviet* government the crushing conditions of the *Treaty of Brest Litovsk* (March 2, 1918), which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by the Allies.

The Bolshevik *régime* had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Koltchak), South Russia (Denikin), and North Russia (Tchaikovsky), mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German-Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the *Soviets* against governments which were held by them to be representative of Minimalist rule and of the *bourgeoisie* they had pledged themselves to eradicate.

In 1919 the *Soviet* armies met with almost universal success in their encounters with the forces from Siberia. Koltchak was driven across the Urals and his armies were dispersed, the leader being captured and put to death. Local resistance in North Russia was strengthened by Allied troops (principally from Great Britain and U.S.A.), and help was also rendered to General Denikin in the south. But the victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the Allied Nations for further military adventures, and the reinforcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the North, from Odessa in the South, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the "White" resistance to the "Red" (Bolshevik) armies, and by the close of the summer of 1920 the greater part of Siberia and the Archangel government were included in *Soviet* Russia. In 1920 war broke out between the Republic of Poland and the *Soviet* armies, in conjunction with operations under General Wrangel, the successor of Denikin in the South. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger of capture, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland.

Soviet Russia is governed by the President and Council of the Peoples' Commissioners, nominally for the benefit of the People of Russia; but the so-called Bolshevik, or majority, rule is in effect that of a minority, and it is upheld by an army which contains at least 60 per cent. of foreign (largely Chinese) mercenaries, by methods in every way as undemocratic as those of Tsardom. "Liberty" is dismissed as a *Bourgeoisie*, and freedom of the Press and free speech are similarly regarded, while the Social Democrats (Menshevists) and the Salvation Army are proscribed as "Counter-Revolutionary." *Soviet* rule has hitherto been accompanied by indiscriminate slaughter and outrage; it has not yet been recognised by any of the Allied Powers.

Before the War the annual revenue of the State was about 3,500,000,000 *roubles* (at the 1914 rate of exchange 9·458 *roubles* = £1 sterling). The *Soviet* budget of 1919 showed a Revenue of 20,349,000,000 *roubles* for the first six months of the year, and an expenditure of 50,103,000,000 *roubles*, a deficit for the six months of 29,754,000,000 *roubles*. The State debt amounted, in 1914, to 8,811,380,000 *roubles* (£931,600,000), against which there was a gold reserve in the State Bank of 1,673,580,000 *roubles* (£175,900,000). In Oct. 1917 the State debt amounted to 32,300,000,000 *roubles*, including a number of loans contracted abroad, Great Britain being a creditor for the amount of £571,000,000 lent to Russia from Sept. 1915 to Oct. 1917. All internal and external obligations of the State have been repudiated by the *Soviet* government. In Sept. 1920 particulars were published of an agreement between the British Government and *Soviet* Russia for resumption of trade relations, and in this agreement (so far as its details were made known) the repudiation of the public debt appears to be condoned by the British Government. The internal debt has been increased by many millions of *roubles* monthly by the indiscriminate issue of paper money. Before the War of 1914-8 the paper *rouble* was worth about 2s.; on Nov. 8, 1920, the exchange in South Russia was quoted at 135,000 paper *roubles* = £1 sterling and the gold 10 *rouble* piece at 190,000 paper *roubles*. All banks and financial and trading concerns and shipping enterprises have been declared to be the property of the proletariate, and the balances and credits have been dissipated by theft or neglect. Private ownership of land has been abolished and all real estate has been declared proletariate property.

The harvest of 1911 produced 21,478,311 tons of wheat, 25,842,956 tons of rye (the staple food of the peasants and workmen), 10,321,593 tons of barley, 15,569,348 tons of oats, 2,354,006 tons of millet, 2,861,106 tons of maize, 37,399,474 tons of potatoes, and 124,466 tons of tobacco; the live stock included (1914) 52,052,000 cattle, 72,273,000 sheep, lambs and goats, 14,995,000 pigs, and 34,973,000 horses.

In 1913 the mineral output of Russia was 57,230,000 tons of coal (principally from the Donetz basin), gold, platinum (337 poods of 36lb.), pig iron (7,400,000 tons), copper, quicksilver, salt and lead.

In 1914 the Imports into Russia were valued at 1,100,000,000 *roubles*, and the Exports from Russia at 960,000,000 *roubles*, a total trade (at 9·458 *roubles* = £1) of £217,480,000, the chief imports from the United Kingdom being machinery and coal, the exports to the U.K. being principally cereals, timber, eggs and flax. Under Bolshevik rule trade is at a standstill, but there is a prospect of resumption of trade relations by the Allied Powers.

* Bolshevik propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, but has gained few adherents in democratic countries. The principal agency for Bolshevik propaganda abroad is the *Rosta* (Russian Telegraph Agency), which has at its disposal considerable sums derived from the "nationalisation" of the banks and commercial houses of the *bourgeoisie*. Personal propaganda is directed by Koppelmann Semenoff. In 1920 the sum of £75,000 was offered by the *Soviet* government as a subsidy to the London Labour organ, *The Daily Herald*. This money available is derived principally from the sale of jewels of murdered Russian men and women.

There were (1913) 46,839 miles of railway with a gross revenue of £112,213,000, 15,261 post offices carrying 2,663,900,000 letters, &c., and 476,177 miles of telegraph wire. The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Petrograd, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *viâ* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostock, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovka. The projected *Amur Railway*, when completed, will connect Stryetensk with Khabarovko, and the Trans-Siberian line will thus connect the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans-Caspian system. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through the autonomous Republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *viâ* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *viâ* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in *European Russia* about 150,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one-third by rafts. In Asiatic Russia there are 85,000 miles of waterway, of which 20,000 miles are navigable. Some 175,000 persons were engaged in the traffic (1910), the vessels numbering (in 1910) 4,000 steamers and 23,000 sailing vessels. In 1906 the ships and rafts carried over 400,000,000 tons of goods.

The principal ports of *Soviet* Russia are Petrograd and Kronstadt on the Baltic; Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterinsk in the Kola River (Murmansk); Astrakan at the mouth of the Volga (on the land locked Caspian Sea); Vladivostok and Nicolaieffsk on the Pacific; and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka.

On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1914 of about 1,500,000, reduced by famine, assassination and misrule to about 700,000 in 1920. PETROGRAD (before the War "St. Petersburg") the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1721, had a population in 1914 of 2,000,000 (estimated at 1,000,000 in 1920). Other centres are Saratov (200,000), Kazan (170,000), Astrakhan (150,000), Tula (135,000), Minsk (110,000), Nijni Novgorod (100,000), Voronezk (90,000), Orel (88,000), Vitebsk (86,000), Kursk (80,000), and Yaroslavl (80,000). Archangel had about 45,000 inhabitants in 1914.

In various districts there are organized Governments, independent of *Soviet* Russia, and in other parts there is organised opposition to *Soviet* rule. The autonomous governments in Russia are:—

AZERBAIJAN.

Azerbaijan is a Transcaucasian Republic on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extending from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia. The area is about 50,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 4 to 5 millions, of whom over 75 per cent. are Muhammadans.

The Capital is BAKU (pop. 250,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Yelisabethpol, Derbent, Kuba and Shemakha.

The Republic has been formally recognised by the Allied Powers.

THE DON.

The territory of the Cossacks of the Don declared itself a Republic in Jan. 1918. Area about 63,000 sq. miles, population (1914) 3,700,000. The Republic covers the greater portion of the valley of the Don, and extends to the mouth of the river at the Sea of Azov. The largest town is Rostov on the Don (pop. 1914, 120,000), and the seat of government is at the former Provincial capital, NOVOCHERKASS (pop. 1914, 75,000). *Ataman of the Don* (*Governor*), General Krasnov.

ESTHONIA.

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea and on the S. by Lake Peipus and *Soviet* Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 20,000 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with *Soviet* Russia), with a population (1920) of about 1,800,000. A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors, and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, rye, oats, barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, sugar refining, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum. The capital is REVAL (pop. 1914, 170,000) an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Petrograd; other towns are Narva, Hapsa, Pernau, Valk and Dorpat.

The government is administered by the *Esthonian National Council*, and has been recognised by the Allied Powers and by *Soviet* Russia.

CAPITAL, Reval.

British Chargé d'Affaires (Reval), J. E. *r.* Leslie.

Esthonian Chargé d'Affaires (London), Prof. Antonius Piip.

GEORGIA.

A former Kingdom in Transcaucasia, with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence. The *Republic of Georgia* comprises the former governments of Tiflis and Kutais, the dis-

tricts of Zakathali, Sodchi, Sukhum and Batum; the total area (excluding the Province of Lazistan, now Turkish, and claimed by Georgia ethnographically), is about 45,000 sq. miles with a population (1915) of 3,175,156. The Republic is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. It includes the important Black Sea ports of Batum (pop. 50,000) and Poti (pop. 30,731). Other large towns are TIFLIS, the capital (pop. 1914, 356,000), Kutais (pop. 85,151), Sukhum (pop. 61,974), Tchiaturi, the centre of the manganese industry, (pop. 25,675), Dusheti and Signagi. The Railway system of Georgia extends to 970 miles. The trunk line 556 miles long, connects the Black Sea ports of Pito and Batum with Baku on the Caspian Sea. Batum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe line. The Republic is very rich in mineral resources such as manganese, iron, copper, silver-lead, petroleum, coal, etc. It has over 500 mineral springs, partly unexploited, among them many containing sulphur and radium. Its agricultural resources are also very considerable.

Georgia is a Democratic Republic. The executive power is entrusted to a Cabinet of Ministers, and the President of the Cabinet is acting temporarily as Supreme Head of the Republic.

President of the Republic, N. Jordania, *born* 1867. *Elected by the Constituent Assembly* March 12th, 1919.

Georgian Chargé d'Affaires (London) D. Ghambashidze, 32 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

British High Commissioner at Tiflis, Commander Luke, D.S.O., R.N.

KUBAN.

In Nov. 1918, anti-Bolshevik elements in the basin of the Kuban river, N. of the Caucasus and E. of the Sea of Azof, proclaimed a government under M. Sazonov at Ekaterinodar. The area includes the river basin, the N. slopes of the Caucasus to Elbruz (on the E.), the river mouth, and the coast of the Sea of Azov, and extends over about 36,500 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 3,000,000. Under normal conditions the Kuban soil not only supports the inhabitants, but enables about one-third of the produce to be exported. The aim of the government is reunion with Russia under a Democratic Federal Government. Capital, EKATERINODAR (pop. 1914, 120,000); other towns, Novorossiisk (pop. 1914, 70,000), Maikop (pop. 1914, 55,000), and Yeisk (pop. 1914, 53,000).

LATVIA.

A Baltic Republic in the basin of the Dvina river and round the Gulf of Riga, practically co-extensive with the former Provincial government of Courland, the area being about 10,000 sq. miles, with a population (1914) of about 900,000. On Oct. 7, 1919, General Biskupski assumed office as Premier and Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The seat of government is RIGA, at the mouth of the Dvina river, with an estimated population of 570,000, other centres being Libau (100,000) and Mitau (50,000) on the Baltic coast, and Dwinsk (90,000) near the Lithuanian frontier, in the south-east.

CAPITAL, Riga.

Chief of British Political and Economic Mission, Col. S. G. Tallents, C.B., C.B.E.

Chief of Military Mission, Maj. A. H. Keenan, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Commercial Commissioner (Riga), Wm. Peters.

LITHUANIA.

The former governments of Kovno and Vilna and portions of Grodno, Moghilev and Vitebsk were united in 1918 as the *Republic of Lithuania*. The Republic is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. by the German district of Konigsberg, Poland and *Soviet* Russia, on the E. by *Soviet* Russia, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic being about 40,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 5,000,000. The future of the districts of Memel and Tilsit is to be settled by the League of Nations, as between Lithuania and its S. neighbour, Poland. The seat of government is VILNA, on the Viliya river, a tributary of the Niemen (pop. 1914, 210,000) connected by railway with Riga (Latvia), Petrograd, and Warsaw (Poland); Kovno, on the Niemen, had a population in 1914 of 95,000, other centres being Grodno (60,000), Memel, on the Baltic (35,000), Suvalki (30,000), and Shayli (30,000).

CAPITAL, VILNA.

President of the Lithuanian Republic, A. Smetonia (April 4, 1919).

Lithunian Chargé d'Afaires (London), A. Tyszkiewicz.

British Chargé d'Affaires (Vilna), Lt.-Col. R. B. Ward.

TARTAR BASHKIR.

The former Provinces of Samara, Ufa, and Orenburg declared their independence in 1918 as the *Tartar-Bashkir Republic*. Samara (capital, Samara on the Volga, pop. 1914, 120,000) has a total area of 58,320 sq. miles and a population (1914) of 3,700,000; it lies to the E. of the Volga river and is largely agricultural, but includes iron-founding, tanning, brickmaking, and flour milling among its industries. Ufa (capital Ufa, at the confluence of the Ufa and Bielaia rivers, pop. 1914, 65,000) has an area of 47,109 sq. miles and a population (1914) of 3,000,000; it lies to the N.E. of Samara, and is largely agricultural and pastoral. Orenburg (capital, Orenburg on the Ural river, pop. 1914 100,000), E. and S.E. of Ufa, is largely mountainous, but contains also fertile low-lying tracts in which agriculture is extensively carried on. Orenburg has considerable mineral wealth which is practically undeveloped.

TAURIDA.

In March 1918 the former government of Taurida declared its independence as the *Taurida Republic*. The area is 23,312 sq. miles, with a population (1914) of 2,000,000, and the Republic is bounded on the N. by the Dnieper river and the Province of Ekaterinoslav, on the W. and S. by the Black Sea, and on the E. by the Sea of Azov. The soil is very productive, especially in its southern peninsular, known as the *Crimea* (the ancient Tauric Chersonese). The capital is SIMFEROPOL (pop. 1914, 85,000), other towns being Sevastopol (pop. 1914, 62,000), Kertch (pop. 1914, 60,000), Theodosia (pop. 1914, 44,000), Berdiansk (pop. 1914, 41,000), Yalta (pop. 1914, 32,000), Eupatoria, Melitopol, and Perekop.

TEREK.

In Sept. 1918 the Ciscaucasian Province of Terek proclaimed its independence. The *Terek Republic* has an area of about 28,000 sq. miles, and includes a population of about 1,250,000.

The S. neighbour is Georgia, the Kuban Republic lies to the W., and the E. boundary is the Caspian Sea. The N. boundary is indeterminate, but the Republic extends over the basin of the Terek river towards Astrakan.

TURKESTAN.

In Jan. 1918 the former Russian Provinces of Ferghana, Syr-Daria, Amu-Daria, Samarkand and Semiryechensk, with a total area of about 420,000 sq. miles and a population of about 7,000,000, declared their independence as the *Republic of Turkestan.* The territories of this Republic extend from the Aral Sea in the W. to the boundaries of the Chinese Republic in the E., and between the River Chu and Lake Balkash on the N., and Khiva, Bokhara and Afghanistan on the S. The capital is TASHKEND (pop. 1914, 275,000), other large centres being Khokand (pop. 1914, 125,000), Samarkand (pop. 1914, 100,000), Andijan (pop. 1914, 90,000), and Namangan (pop. 1914, 80,000).

UKRAINE.

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volkynia in "West Russia") was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine.* The new Republic was despoiled by Germany in 1917–18, and until August 1919 was overrun by Bolshevik forces, who were then driven from Odessa and the Ukraine by a rising of the inhabitants. The total area of the Republic is about 174,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 30,000,000. The chief town and seat of government is KIEV (pop. 1914, 600,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1914 of 650,000), Kharkov (pop. 1914, 260,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1914, 180,000), and Zhitomir (pop. 1914, 80,000). The Ukraine is the great wheat growing district of Russia, and contains large deposits of iron ore and coal. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the War of 1914-8 the exports from the Ukraine (wheat, sugar, hides, bristles and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000 and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000. In March 1919 the Allies recognised the government of the Ukraine. In the autumn of 1919 the Republic broke off relations with the forces of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin and hostilities ensued, with varying fortunes, between the Ukrainian armies under General Wrangel and the "United Russian" armies of General Denikin. A "peace" was concluded in Nov. 1919, and in 1920 the struggle was continued with the armies of *Soviet* Russia, the trend of the struggle appearing to be entirely in favour of the "Red" Armies.

President of the Ukrainian Republic, Simon Petlura.

YAKUTSK.

In May 1918 the vast East Siberian Province of Yakutsk broke away from the Republic of Siberia and established a *Republic of Yakutsk.* This sparsely populated area of 1,530,253 sq. miles contained in 1914 a population of less than 350,000, the chief industry being hunting and trapping in the forest regions and agriculture in the S. There is considerable mineral wealth. The capital is YAKUTSK on the Lena river, the centre of the Siberian fur trade (pop. 1914, 10,000).

SALVADOR, Republic of.

President (1919–1923), Señor Jorge Melendez, *assumed office* March 1, 1919).
Vice-President, Dr. Alfonso Quinonez Molina.
Interior and Public Works, Dr. Miguel Molina.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juán F. Paredes.
Finance, José E. Suay.
War and Marine, Dr. Pio Romero Bosque.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Dr. Arturo E. Avila, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,225 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,271,336. It is divided into 14 departments.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office.

There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,300 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santo Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,120 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes are frequent, and on June 8, 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917, and a severe earthquake was experienced on April 28, 1919, doing great damage to the capital.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asalguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guija, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west.

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee; sugar is also grown and indigo, rice, &c., are important crops. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. The chief imports are cotton goods (from the U.S.A. and U.K.), and leather, hardware, chemicals and motor cars.

A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre; and another line is in course of construction from the port of La Union to the capital. This has been completed to San Vicente (112 miles), whence a motor service to San

Salvador has been organised. The principal ports are Acajutla, La Libertad and La Union.

There are 120 post-offices and 215 telegraph offices, with 3,000 miles of wire.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Revenue	£1,040,428	£1,106,115
Expenditure	1,056,100	1,499,264
Internal debt	1,085,400	...
Treasury Bonds		...
External debt	1,300,000	...
Imports	1,374,000	1,228,539
Exports	2,230,000	2,479,960

	1918.	1919.
Imports from U.K.	£292,225	£ "
Exports to U.K.	12,432	"

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 65,500.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (Guatemala), H. W. Gaisford (*Chargé d'Affaires San Salvador*) .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul, Arthur Hastings-Medhurst .....

Vice-Consul, W. Gibson .....

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit, 21 days *viâ* Puento Barrios (Guatemala).

SAN DOMINGO. *See* Dominican Republic.

SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 33 square miles, the population 12,036. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish.

British Consul-General for San Marino, M. Carmichael (Leghorn).

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Commendatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

SERBIA. *See* Yugo-Slavia.

SIAM.

King, Rama VI., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., *born* January 1, 1880; *succeeded* October 23, 1910.

Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Prince Dewawongse.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, in London, Phya Buri Navarásth, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.

Consul-General, Sir John Anderson, 5 Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang T'ai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1914, 8,150,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Siam contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 2,600 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. Education is now under the Minister of Public Instruction. There are 394 public schools and 4,137 schools of all kinds, attended by 122,800 children. A University is in process of organisation. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over two-thirds of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1918-19 rice constituted 81 per cent. and teak 3½ per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers and a general adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. Siam has an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. About 1,200 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N.E.), Nakawn Lampang (400 miles N. of Bangkok), Petriu (40 miles E.); while the northern line is being extended to Chiengmai, and the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916. In July, 1918, the southern line was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the silver tical, worth about 1s. 6½d. The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov., 1902. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupee is more or less current. The Government issues notes.

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Total Revenue	£6,337,780	£6,653,390
Ordinary Expenditure	5,458,417	5,703,791

	1918.	1919.
Public debt	6,702,220	6,633,960

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Total imports	£7,467,511	£7,930,147
Total exports	9,522,696	12,463,956

	1918.
Imports from U.K.	£1,625,860
Exports to U.K.	56,074

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1919), 541,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Richard Sturgis Seymour, M.V.O. (1920) £3,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-Gen., T. H. Lyle, C.M.G. £1,200
Vice-Consul, R. S. le May 600
Chaplain (Honorary), Rev. H. J. Hillyard, B.A., LL.D.
Chiengmai—Consul, W. A. R. Wood, C.I.E. 900
Nakawn-Lampang—Vice-Consul, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E. 550
Senggora—Consul, F. G. Gorton 800
Puket—Vice-Consul, John F. Johns 550

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* (*and acceded to the throne*) May 17, 1886; *married* May 31, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* Oct. 24, 1887).
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* May 10, 1907.

CABINET, Aug. 31, 1920.

Premier and Minister of Marine, Señor Don Eduardo Dato y Iradier.
Foreign Affairs, Marqués de Lema.
Interior, Conde de Bugallal.
Finance, Señor Don Lorenzo Dominguez Pascual.
War, Viscoudi de Eza.
Public Works, Señor Luis Espada.
Public Instruction, Marques de Portago.
Justice, Señor Mario Ordoñez.
Labour, Señor Don Carlos Canal.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Señor Don Manuel G. Barzanallana.
1st Secretary, Señor Don Alberto de Aguilar.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don Fernando Valdés.
3rd Secretary, Señor Don Luis de Olivares.
Attachés, Señores P. J. de Zulueta, E. M. Peña, Marques de Murrieta.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Luis Rich.
Consul-General, Excmo. Señor Don José Congosto, 46 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
Vice-Cons., Señor Don Fernando Kobbe.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1914, of 20,356,000 —102·5 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The principal towns are Madrid (pop., 653,396), Barcelona (621,921), Valencia (244,594), Seville (164,244), Malaga (130,957), Murcia (134,656), Saragossa (126,315), Carthagena (102,542), Bilbao (100,104), and San Sebastian (38,052); and there are 15 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jérez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the war, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1920 there were 9,430 miles of railway open, and 69,400 miles of telegraph line. The seagoing mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1919, consisted of 474 steamers and 448 sailing vessels over 50 tons, of a total tonnage of 766,298 tons. In 1919, 14,811 vessels of 9,520,196 tons entered and 15,358 vessels of 10,017,656 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1920, 20,000 officers and 212,000 men. War strength: Field Army, first line, 300,000. Second line, 450,000.

The Navy is being rebuilt and reorganised, and consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 20 torpedo-boat destroyers, 24 torpedo-boats, 4 submarines, and 10 gunboats.

Education.—*Primary*, is nominally compulsory and mainly free; and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	1920–21. *Pesetas.**
Revenue (Budget)	1,842,926,572
Expenditure (Budget)	2,403,730,313
National Debt (1920)	12,398,000,000

	1918.	1919.
Total imports	£24,394,080	£43,505,658
Total exports	37,920,000	52,926,810

Exports to U.K., 1918. £30,649,519:—

Copper Manuf.	£669,433	Pyrites (iron and copper)	£2,230,516
Cork and Manu.	465,171	Quicksilver	198,040
Grapes, Raw	1,206,374	Esparto, &c.	96,093
Nuts (inc. Almonds)	642,238	Olive Oil	403,294
Oranges	5,481,847	Onions	2,005,938
Raisins	169,404	Potatoes	5,145
Other Fruit	311,485	Silver Ore	44,486
Iron Ore	9,826,314	Wine	613,857
Lead and Manufactures	1,766,872		

* *Pesetas* 25 = £1.

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1918, £3,860,856:—

Carriages & parts..	£4,639	Machinery.....	£362,985
Chemicals	318,868	Metals, all sorts ..	294,624
Coal and Coke	814,469	Wool, &c.....	205,488
Cottons	739,289	Yarn, Jute & Linen	19,148
Fish, all sorts	51,727	Arms and Ammun.	10,082

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1920), 655,796.

FLAG; Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red, the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the Royal Arms of Spain).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1919) £6,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Chas. Wingfield.
Military Attaché, Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. 800
Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. S. Sanday, D.S.O.
1st Sec., Hon. Mervyn Herbert.....
2nd Secretary, Hon. John Cecil .....
3rd Secretary, J. V. T. W. T. Perowne...
Financial Secretary, G. W. M. Harpley.
Press Attaché, F. B. Deakin.....
Commercial Sec. (*at* Montalban, Madrid), Capt. U. de B. Charles £1,000 to 1,200
do., S. G. Irving ..... £500 to 700
Temporary Secretaries, M. H. Bell; N. S. Cornelius; C. S. Fox .....
Chaplain, Rev. E. A. Ommanney, M.A.... 200
Consul (Alcala Galiano, 5, Madrid), F. Oliver 1,275
Pro-Consul, H. L. Sunderland.....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-Gen., A. L. S. Rowley £1,800
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. C. R. Rose .....
Alicante—Vice-Cons., José Tato .....
Burriana—Vice-Consul, A. G. Stubbs ...
Denia—Vice-Consul, J. Morand .....
Gandia, &c.—V.-Consul, R. Pomerez ...
Iviza—Vice-Cons., J. S. Lopez .....
Palma—Vice-Cons., J. Webb .....
Palamos—Vice-Cons., P. Matos .....
Port Mahon—V.-Cons., B. Escudero, M.V.O. .....
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibels .....
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, L. Navarro.....
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester ...
Valencia—Consul, E. Harker, O.B.E. .....
Bilbao—Consul, A. M. Madden, C.M.G..... 1,300
Vice-Consul, Leonard H. Leach... .....
,, James Innes .....
Castro-Urdiales—V.-Cons., A. Ybañez ...
Irun—Cons. Agent, Ecequiel Roca .....
San Sebastian—Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, A.E. Dawson, O.B.E. (*temp.*)
Santander—Vice-Consul, G. Raine.....
Corunna—Consul, T. Guyatt 1,275
Almeria and Adra—V.-Cons., Magnus Harrison .....
Carril and Villagarcia — Vice-Consul, Reginald Walker .....
Corcubion—Vice-Consul, J. S. Ulloa .....
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, William Martin ...
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.....
Rivadesella—Vice-Con., W. D. MacKenzie
Vigo—Consul, Thomas Guyatt.....
Vice-Consul, G. A. Higginson .....
Malaga—Consul, E. R. Thornton (*acting*)... 1,300
Vice-Consul, Edward R. Thornton .....
,, ...
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller
,, ,,
Garrucha—V.-Cons., A. W. Harrison.....
Granada—V.-Cons., W. A. S. Davenhill
Linares—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado
Mazarron—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse ...
Porman—Cons. Agent, Juan Rubio de la Torre.....
Teneriffe—Consul, Thomas J. Morris £1,275
Vice-Consul, R. C. Griffiths .....
La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar ...
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Peter Swanston .....
Vice-Consul, Ernest Wootton .....
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid...
Seville—Consul, Frank G. Rule 1,275
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Henderson .....
,, ,, A. B. Lawford; C. B. Bruce (*acting*).....
Algeciras—Vice-Consul, J. Morrison .....
Cadiz—Vice-Consul, A. E. Browne.....
,, *Vice-Cons.*, W. S. Hunnisett (*temp.*)
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison
Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C. .....
La Linea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Pedley
Port St. Mary—V.-Cons., Rbt. J. Pitman
San Lucar—Vice-Consul, J. Diaz.....
Vigo—Consul, *see* Corunna.

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1910) of 325,703. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of about 13,000.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 419,809. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

SPANISH COLONIES.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

Fernando Po.

FERNANDO PO (*Fenando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat. and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are:—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of

Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 50° 35′ E. long. The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Baia) is much frequented by passing vessels, which also obtain water and vegetables from the islanders.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Fernando Po—British Vice-Consul, A. C. Reeve (*acting*).

Rio de Oro and Rio Muni.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20′–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs. There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle, sheep, and camels are bred where vegetation permits.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.–2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast. Cocoa, coffee, and bananas are cultivated, and rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, and other forest produce are exported.

Spanish Morocco.

On the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 37,565, and the settlement exports goatskins, eggs, and beeswax, and imports cotton goods and provisions.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population about 1,000.

Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

	£
Imports to Spanish Colonies from U.K. (1918)	326,662
Exports from Spanish Colonies to U.K. (1918)	643,389

SPITSBERGEN.*

The Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago lies between 76° 26′–80° 50′ N. lat. and between 10° 20′ 32″ 40′ E. long., with an estimated area of 25,000 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (12,000 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the main land by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the main land by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (70 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many smaller islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

The Spitsbergen whale fishery was opened up by Henry Hudson, the navigator and explorer, in the early years of the 17th century, and in 1773 a Polar expedition under John Phipps (with Nelson as ship's coxwain of H.M.S. *Carcass*) penetrated to the north of the archipelago. In 1817 an expedition under Buchan and Franklin wintered in the ice off Spitsbergen, but the archipelago was little more than a geographical term until it came into prominence through recent exploration. Although stated to have been annexed in the 17th century by the Dutch, and in the 18th by the British, no steps were taken in either case to make the annexations effective, and Spitsbergen was regarded internationally as *terra nullius* until 1919, when its status was under consideration by an Inter-Allied Commission, and it is expected that the archipelago will be assigned to the sovereignty of Norway. It is also anticipated that the "squatter" claims of various nationalities will be recognised as at present existing.

The archipelago is generally mountainous and there are traces of extinct volcanic action. The highest points are Mount Newton (5,696 feet), Mount Poincaré (5,446 feet) in the N.E., and Hornunstind (4,690 feet) in the S., of the main island. The coast is deeply indented by fjords, of which the largest are King's Bay, Cross Bay, Ice Fjord, Bell Sound, Lowe Sound, and Horn Sound in the W., and Red Bay, Liefde Bay and Widje Bay in the N.; of these, Ice Fjord from the W. and Widje Bay from the N., the heads of which are only about 10 miles apart, give access to the centre of West Spitsbergen, and are of the greatest importance for the development of its resources.

Spitsbergen lies within 600 miles of the North Pole, but the Arctic climate is considerably influenced by a prevailing S.W. wind; there is, however, no possibility of cultivation. The principal minerals are coal, gypsum, oil and building stones. Carboniferous coal occurs principally in the centre of W. Spitsbergen, the area being estimated at 240 sq. miles, with a capacity computed at 6,000,000,000 tons, while Bear Island contains a greater area, which is stated to be of inferior quality to that of the main land. Steam coal, to the computed capacity of 2,000,000,000 tons, and stated to be of the first quality, occurs near Ice Fjord, Green Harbour and Lowe Sound. In 1917 the coal export was 40,000 tons, and in 1918 60,000 tons (mainly to Scandinavia); the 1919 output is estimated at 100,000 tons. Two or more British companies are concerned in the mining industry. Gypsum (from which plaster of Paris is made) is stated to be abundant, and small quantities of copper have been found. Marble, breccia, and other building stones are abundant. There are also supplies of oil shale, and indications of free oil. The archipelago is visited by whalers (but the industry is declining), and by hunters for seal and wild fowl.

Certain districts in the main island (West Spitsbergen) have been named as follows:—King James Land and New Friesland (W. and E. of Widje Fjord) in the N.; Sabine Land, in the centre; and Torell Land in the S. There are settlements at Longyear "City" (on Ice Fjord); Davis "City" (on Lowe Sound); Green Harbour (at the S. entrance of Ice Fjord) with a

* The spelling of the name with a "z" is a corruption of the true name.

high power Telefunken wireless station (erected by the Norwegian Government) connecting with Europe; and Coal Haven (in King's Bay).

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmausk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour (the postal station) 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

SWEDEN, Kingdom of.

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., *born* June 16, 1858; *suc.* December 8, 1907; *mar.*, Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* August 7, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* Nov. 11, 1882; *married* June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1, 1920).

CABINET (October 27, 1920).

Prime Minister, Baron G. L. de Geer.
Foreign Affairs, Count A. H. Wrangel.
Justice, M. Birgen Ekeberg.
Finance, M. Henric S. Tamm.
Commerce, M. Costa Malm.
Communications, M. Walter Murray.
Defence, General C. G. V. Hammarskjöld.
Social, M. Henning Elmquist.
Public Worship & Instruction, M. B. J. Bergqvist.
Agriculture, M. Nils Hansson.
Ministers without Portfolio, MM. Knut Dahlberg and Marten Ericsson.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna.
Legation, 73 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Baron Alstromer.
2nd Secretary, W. Winther.
Attachés, Count S. Wachtmeister; G. Oldenburg.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. Mossberg.
Naval Attaché, Comm. D. H. Tiselius.
Chancellor, J. Stille.
Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consul, G. Lundberg (*acting*).
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,086 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1919, of 5,847,037, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 49 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 298,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railroads 9,455 miles in length (of which 3,333 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1919; and 45,187 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 22,430 railroad telegraph wires), 152 stations, and 1,875 railroad and 1,282 other telegraph stations (1918). There were at the same date 273,492 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 90,000 trained men. The first line can be raised to war strength of about 110,000; second line, 85,000. The *Navy* consists of 81 fighting vessels (485 guns), 19 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund, Upsala, and a few private faculties.

	1918.	1919.
Revenue (Budget)*	Kr.1,641,579,000	Kr.964,522,000
Expenditure (Bgt.)	1,641,579,000	946,522,000
Debt (Jan. 1920)		1,536,000,000

	1917.	1918.
Imports	*Kr.758,610,000	Kr.1,233,310,000
Exports	1,349,551,000	1,350,433,000

Imports of British produce and manufactures, 1918, £3,619,217.

Coal, &c	£2,052,680	Iron manufactures	£57,464
Cottons	155,843	Woollens	73,041
Machinery	24,717		

Exports to United Kingdom, 1918 ... £22,524,531

Matches	£62,992	Timber, hewn	£871,412
Iron Ore	815,321	,, sawn	10,810,301
Steel manufactures	3,020,736	Wood Manuf.	142,362
Paper	1,154,210	Machinery	241,083
Paper materials for	4,318,870		

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1920), 415,201.
FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, C. A. de R. Barclay, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (1919) £4,500
1st Sec., Hon. P. W. Maule Ramsey
3rd Sec., J. C. S. Bennett .....
Naval Attaché, Capt. B. Freeman Mitford .....
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O. .....
Commercial Secretary, Herbert Kershaw.

* At par, the Crown = 1s. 1⅛d. (18·159 *Kronor* = £1); the present exchange (Nov. 24, 1920) is 18·08 = £1.

Temp. Secretary, Grenville Grove.....
Archivist—G. A. Urquhart.....£200 to 300
Chaplain (hon.), Rev. H. M. Williams

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, S. E. Kay, M.B.E. 1,275
Vice-Consuls, F. V. Zetterlund; E. R. Sindall (*temp.*) .....
Borgholm—Cons. Agent, G. E. Erikson
Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson .....
Gävle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick .....
Gotland—Vice-Consuls, Jens Berner and G. T. Gillespie .....
Hudiksvall—Vice-Con., C. J. Henric Amnéus .....
Luleå—Vice-Consul, K. H. Falkland ...
Norrköping—Vice-Cons., R. Gohle .....
Ornsköldsvik—V.-Con., Henric Öhrngren
Söderhamn—V.-Con., Christoffer Myhre
Sundsvall—V.-Con., H. A. Carrick .....
Västervik—Vice-Con., J. Emil Häggblad
Gothenburg—Cons.-Gen., J. B. Browne ... 1,800
,, *Vice.-Cons.* (*actg.*), Rev. C. H. R. Baldwin
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, T. Schéle .....
Helsingborg—Vice-Con., Carl Westrup
Karlskrona—Vice-Con., Gustaf W. Albrecht .....
Landskrona—V.-Con., Einar Petersson
Malmö—Consul, Harry Castleton..... 600
,, *V.-Con.*, F. J. Carter .....
,, ,, (*tempy.*), R. Le May.
Uddevalla—Vice-Con., Charles Thorburn
Warberg—Vice-Consul, R. C. T. Jobson
Ystad and Ahus—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg
Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

**President* (1920), M. Giuseppe Motta.
Vice-President (1920), M. Edmund Schulthess.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Motta.
National Economy, &c., M. Schulthess.
War, M. Carl Scheurer.
Interior, M. Chuard.
Justice, M. Häberlin.
Finance, Dr. J. Musy.
Posts and Railways, M. Haab.
Pres. of National Council, (1920) M. E. Blumer.
Pres. of Council of States, (1920) M. A. Pettavel.
Federal Chancellor, M. A. Steiger.
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President*, M. E. Picot.
Director, International Posts, M. C. Décoppet.
Direc., International Telegraphs, M. Emil Frey.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, M. R. Comtesse.
Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, L. Forrer.
Director-General of Federal Railways, M. H. Dinkelmann.

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32 Queen Anne Street, W. 1.
1st Secretary of Legation, M. J. L. Isler.
Do. & Commercial Adviser, M. Henri Martin.
2nd Secretary, M. Franz Joseph Borsinger.
Attaché, M. Leopold Boissier.
Hon. Attachés, MM. E. Stutz; M. Oederlin; W. Preiswerk.
Chancery Secretary, M. Walter Sterchi.
Counsellor, M. Charles Corragioni d'Orelli.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,877,210 in 1913, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400 and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zurich, pop. (1915) 203,265, Bale 137,155, Geneva 138,688, Berne 98,000 (1916), and Lausanne 66,125. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1914 there were 3,530 miles of railway in working order, 17,333 miles of telegraph line, 317,403 miles of telephone line, and 2,099 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 189 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 20,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 18,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismtd. branches only; *then* [Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

	1918.	1919.
Public revenue	*£8,868,200	*£9,112,000
Public expenditure	11,353,990	12,832,000
National debt (Jan. 1, 1919)	...	57,400,000
	1915.	1916.
Total imports	£67,291,208	£95,140,184
Total exports	66,802,250	97,793,000
	1918.	1919.
Imports from U.K.	£6,224,214	£
Exports to U.K.	13,073,176	

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1915), 95,776.
FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Theo. Russell, C.B., C.V.O. (1919) £3,000
2nd Secretary, T. M. Snow.
3rd Secretary, N. B. Ronald.
Honorary Attachés, Robert Clarke.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. L. C. F. Oppenheim, C.M.G. *Asstts.*, Maj. F. O. Langley; Capt. H. Jump.
Commercial Sec., J. R. Cahill ... £1,000 to 1,200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Küpfer.
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chable
Geneva—Consul, Hugh S. London.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. Cazenove (*acty.*)
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. Goodman .....
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland .....
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cu'nod.
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons), E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G. 1,800
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. M. Gann 400
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. Smith.
Bâle—Consul, Norman Carl Haag.
Grisons—Consul, W. G. Lockett.
Lucerne—Consul, T. Edgar Harley.
Lugano—Consul, W. Cecil Stronge .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. J. Eastcott.
St. Gall—Consul, W. J. Holmes (*temp.*) ...
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. H. W. L. Brown (*temp.*) .....

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA, CILICIA AND LEBANON.

French High Commissioner, Général Gouraud.

Under an agreement of May, 1916, between Great Britain and France (known as the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*) *Syria* from Tyre to Aleppo, *Cilicia* (in S.E. Asia Minor) and *Southern Armenia* (from Sivas to Diarbekir) were to be within the French "Sphere of Influence." The Syrian Districts of *Damascus, Aleppo, Urfah, Deir* and *Mosul* were to be Independent Arab districts, subject to French influence. Under the same agreement *Palestine* was to be constituted an International Territory from the Jordan to the Mediterranean, and *Haifa* and *Mesopotamia* (from Tekrit on the Tigris to the Persian Gulf) were to be within the British "Sphere of Influence."

The victorious forces of Gen. Sir E. H. Allenby, in conjunction with Arab levies, under the leadership of the Emir Feisal (son of the King of the Hejaz, Arabia), freed the whole of Syria from Turkish rule in 1918, and in accordance with the terms of the Sykes-Picot Agreement, French garrisons (under the command of Gen. Gouraud) were placed in certain cities of Syria and Lebanon; but Damascus and Aleppo had previously been occupied by Arab adherents of the Emir Feisal and on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The area claimed by the "Syrian Congress" included the Lebanon, Palestine and Northern Mesopotamia. The action of the Syrian Congress was repudiated by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920), Turkey renounced the sovereignty of Syria, Cilicia and Lebanon, and their administration was entrusted to France by the Council of the Allied Powers, the Sykes-Picot agreement being modified as and where necesary to correspond with the changed circumstances.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and extends from the Arabian Desert in the south to Khurdistan and Cilicia in the north, and from the Jordan, the Grand Lebanon and Cilicia in the west to Mesopotamia in the east, with an estimated area of 107,000 square miles, and a population of about 3,500,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiite Muhammadans and Druses. "Responsible Government" has been accorded to Syria and the executive power has been entrusted by the High Commissioner to a Cabinet (formed July, 1920) with Alla-ud-din Bey Druby as Premier, the Cabinet being responsible to Congress. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit and wine, but there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast, while between Syria and Mesopotamia is the Syrian Desert. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hamah (60,000). The Pilgrims' Railway (through Arabia) and the Haifa line (through Palestine), reach Damascus from S., and the Beirut line from W., the last-named extending northwards (with a westward connexion to the coast at Tripoli) to Aleppo, where there is a junction with the Baghdad railway. Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayedes (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes annually, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 11) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay. At Baalbek (Heliopolis), on the eastern slopes of the Anti Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 × 17 × 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons.

The Capital of Syria is Damascus.
British Consul-General, Damascus,

Cilicia extends round the Gulf of Alexandretta, from Lebanon in the south to the Anti Taurus in the north, and from the Seihun Irmak river in the west to Urfa in the east, the total area

* Estimated.

(which includes part only of the ancient Roman province of Cilicia, or of the Turkish villayet of Adana) being about 12,000 square miles with a population estimated 300,000. The country is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, etc., and is capable of considerable agricultural development. The principal towns are Adana (45,000), the former capital of the Turkish vilayet of that name, Marash (50,000), and Alexandretta or Iskanderun (10,000), the chief port and an important strategical centre with command of the Beilan Pass.

British Consul-General, Alexandretta,

The Great Lebanon (the former Turkish vilayets of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *The Great Lebanon*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from Palestine and Haifa to Cilicia, and eastward to the Anti Lebanon Ridge and to Syria. The estimated area of the Great Lebanon is about 7,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 600,000. The products of the soil are wheat and other grain, and cotton; the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth. The Capital is Beirut (pop. 200,000), other towns being Tripoli (30,000), and Antioch (25,000). The seaports are Tyre, Sidon, Beirut, Tripoli (or Tarabulus) and Latakia. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

British Consul-General, Beirut, R. A. Fontana.

TURKEY.

(The Ottoman Empire.)

Sultan, Muhammad VI. (Wahid Ed-din), *b.* Jan. 12, 1861; *succeeded his brother*, July 3, 1918.

Heir Presumptive, Abdul Medjid Effendi, *born* June 27, 1869.

CABINET, Oct. 28, 1920.

Prime Minister (*Grand Vizier*), Tewfik *Pasha.*
Sheikh ul Islam, Nouri *Effendi.*
Foreign Affairs, Sefa *Bey.*
War, Zia *Pasha.*
Marine, Salih *Pasha.*
Interior, Izzet *Pasha.*
Finance, Rashid *Bey.*
Instruction, Mustafa Reshid *Bey.*
Public Works, Abdullah *Bey.*
Justice, Arif Hikmet *Pasha.*
President, Council of State, Mustafa Arif *Bey.*
Commerce & Agriculture, Hussein Kiazim *Bey.*
Minister Resident in London (not yet appointed).
Consul-General, London (not yet appointed).

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century. These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (or Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman (1299–1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876–1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct. 12, 1912). These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the *Treaty of London* (1913), the north-western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia, on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey took advantage of the military difficulties of Bulgaria and re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the war of 1914–1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia. Great Britain sent expeditions to Gallipoli (which were withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule, while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct. 30, 1918, Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies.

Under the *Treaty of Sevres* (1920) the boundaries of Turkey are set out and the Ottoman Empire now consists (Nov. 1920) of:—

Turkey in Europe (1,500 sq. miles) consisting of the city and district of Constantinople, including Lake Derkes (the reservoir for the water supply of the city) with a population of about 1,300,000. European Turkey is separated from Asia by the Bosporus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the only political neighbour being Greece, on the west. The custody of the Dardanelles (the gateway to the Black Sea) and the navigation of the Straits, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus, is placed under international control. The port of Constantinople (from St. Stefano to Dolma Bagtchi) in European Turkey, and of Haida Pasha, Smyrna, Alexandretta, Haifa, Basra, Trebizond and Batum, in Asia Minor, are declared to be of "international interest."

Turkey in Asia (140,000 sq. miles, estimated population 8,000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor (with exceptions afterwards noted) and extends from the Aegean Sea to about 41° 30′ E. long, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun," or Orient) of the Greek historians,

but part of the former vilayet of *Aidin* (Smyrna) is assigned to Greece (subject to a *plébiscite* of the inhabitants within 5 years from 1920), while the vilayet of *Konia* (about 40,000 sq. miles) is similarly assigned to Italy, and part of *Cilicia* (Adana) to France. In addition, Turkish *Armenia* is declared to be autonomous, and *Kurdistan* is recognised as independent.

All other territories formerly subject to the Ottoman Empire are declared to be independent of Turkey. The *Aegean Islands* and the *Dodecanese* are transferred to Greece and Italy, *Cyprus, Egypt* and the *Sudan* are recognised as British Protectorates, while *Syria*, the *Great Lebanon, Mesopotamia, Palestine* and *Haifa*, and *Arabia* are acknowledged to be independent of Ottoman rule.

The Capital of the Ottoman Empire and the principal town of European Turkey is Constantinople (the Roman city of Byzantium, selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328 and renamed by him; became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 364); those of Asiatic Turkey are Scutari in Anatolia (80,000), Broussa (80,000), Kaisariya (70,000), and Sivas or Sebasteia (65,000).

The present Sultan is in direct descent from Othman, the founder of the Empire, in whose line the succession is vested, the eldest male representative in the direct succession being the presumptive or apparent heir.

The Sultan is Caliph of the Muhammadan world, but the outcome of the War of 1914–18 has greatly restricted his title. The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are training schools, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Although the soil of Turkish Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive. Cereals are abundantly produced, cotton, tobacco, and coffee are generally cultivated, and figs, nuts, grapes, olives, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Cattle raising is an important industry. The exports were considerable before the War, and consisted principally of coffee, opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, and otter of roses. The forests are a source of wealth, and the mulberry is planted for the silkworm industry. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is considerable, but almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, petroleum, gold, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet-weaving. Before the War the exports were valued at about £T25,000,000 annually, and the imports at about £T45,000,000 (£T11 = £10).

About 60 miles of railway remain under Turkish control in European Turkey. In Asia Minor the Anatolian Railways run from Smyrna to Konia, and thence (as part of the projected Baghdad Railway) to Eregli, and from Haidar to Angora; with other lines these have a total length of about 1,500 miles. There are electric trams in Constantinople.

Turkish Finances.—Attempts have been made since 1908 to establish a Parliamentary control over the finances, and budgets have been drawn up and adopted. The chief sources of revenue are direct taxes, customs duties, and monopolies, and from these sources a revenue of about 30 to 35 millions (£T) is obtainable on the present basis of taxation. The expenditure (owing to the service of the debt) is at least half as much again in recent budget estimates, the interest on the debt requiring almost the whole of the revenue.

The General Debt of the Ottoman Empire was stated on Oct. 1, 1915, at *£T165,250,967, and during the War of 1915–18 loans and advances of £T289,298,623 increased the total to £T454,649,590 by Aug. 31, 1918. The Egyptian Tribute Loan (£T17,485,655) has to be deducted from this total, leaving it at £T437,163,935, exclusive of indemnities or reparations to the Allies. The Debt of £T437,000,000 requires £T21,000,000 for interest and administration annually, out of a total average revenue of about £T32,000,000. There is a proposal for a Joint International Financial Commission to reorganise the finances of the country.

	1918.	1919.
Imports from U.K.	£1,814,103	£22,962,868
Exports to U.K.	694,715	9,672,682

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1913), *circ.* 1,200,000.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Constantinople).

British Ambassador Designate, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1920).
Chief Political Officer, Sir H. H. Lamb, K.C.M.G.
Financial Adviser, Lt.-Col. R. W. Graves, C.M.G., O.B.E.
2nd Political Officer, A. Ryan, C.M.G.
2nd Secretary, G. G. Knox.
3rd Secretary, P. M. Roberts.
Commercial Secretary, Capt. C. H. Courthope-Munroe.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. M. Staveley, C.M.G., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. I. M. Smith, D.S.O., M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Constantinople—Consul-General, A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, William Linskill Bond.
Beirut—Consul-General, R. A. Fontana.
Smyrna—Vice-Consul, E. C. Hole (*actg.*)

President, British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Baltic States (34–35 Tunnel Han, Galata, Constantinople), Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G.
Sec. and Treasurer, Wm. Smith-Lyte.

UKRAINE. *See* RUSSIA.

URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President (1919–1923), Dr. Baltasar Brum.
President, Administrative Council, Dr. Feliciano Viera.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Antonio Buero.
Interior, Dr. Gabriel Terra.
War and Marine, Gen. Guillermo Ruprecht.
Public Works, Ing. Humberto Pittamiglio.
Finance, Dr. Ricardo Vecino.
Industries, Dr. Luiz Cariglia.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Rodolfo Mezzera.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Federico R. Vidiella.
Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S.W. 7.

* £T = 18s.

1st Secretary, Señor Carlos de Santiago.
Cons.-Gen., José B. Terra, 55-57, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.
Consul, Ramon Piriz Coelho.

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25′—57° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,210 square miles, and a population on Jan. 1, 1918, of 1,407,247.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726-1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President. This amendment has already caused difficulties.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the export is at present prohibited. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (9,000,000 in 1908) and sheep (26,000,000 in 1908), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, and bloodstock. The imports from the U.K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,639 miles of railway open (1918), all in British hands, and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 101,638,265 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1918-19.
Revenue (Estimate)	$29,451,428
Expenditure	29,521,666

	1919.	
Total Debt	Internal	$34,342,828
	External	126,621,950
	International	2,135,500
	Total	$163,100,288
Total Imports (1919)		£8,420,793
Total Exports (1919)		27,457,991
Imports from U.K. (1919)		3,230,347
Exports to U.K. (1919)		10,514,697

CAPITAL, Montevidéo. Pop. (1918), 378,993.

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (1919)... £3,200
Naval Attaché, Comm. C. L. Backhouse, R.N. (*see* Argentina) .....
Chaplain, Canon C. K. Blount, M.A. ...

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevidéo—Vice-Cons., (vacant).....
(*do.*) E. A. Cleugh .....
(*do.*) Maj. De S. Dobree, R.M.A.... 650
Fray Bentos—V.-C., L. A. Gepp (*actg.*)
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Barnett
Paysandu—V.-Con., W. B. Russell .....
Salto—Vice-Consul, John White .....

Montevidéo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 30 days.

VENEZUELA, Republic of.

President (1919-1922), Juan Vicente Gomez.
Interior, Ignacio Andrade.
Foreign Affairs, Esteban Gil Borges.
Hacienda (Treasury), R. Cardenas.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Pedro Cesar Dominici, 7 Richmond Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W. 5.
Consul, London, Paul C. Heyden, 10 Eastcheap, E.C. 3. (*Vice-Consul*, C. Heyden.)
Consul, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.
Consulates at *Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Newport*, and *Southampton*.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1°40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′—73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1891 gave the population as 2,323,527; it was estimated to be 2,796,448 at July 31, 1914.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. The western boundary is in dispute, the area estimated by Venezuelan geographers (599,538 square miles) lying between 1° 40′ S.-12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 40′ 73° 31′ W. long. Included in this area are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and

Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Carácas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Carácas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Carácas in 1842. Venezuela, formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of August 5, 1909, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for four years and ineligible for a consecutive term of office, and a "Council of Government" of ten members (one for each two States), chosen by Congress for four years, its members (by seniority) supplying at need a successor to the President.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Carácas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The costal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but so far as is known they are frequently dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March. Yellow fever is endemic at Carácas, and plague cases have occurred there since 1908.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (82,382 metric tons in 1918–19); cacao (18,527 metric tons in 1918–19); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1919.
Revenue	£3.759,700
Expenditure	3,085,093
	1918–19.
Debt (June 30)	5,479,885
Total Imports	5,243,147
Total Exports	9,724,263
Imports from U.K. (1918)	1,027,070
Exports to U.K. (1918)	423,050

The exchange being about 23 Bs. = £1 (1918), and 20 = £1 in 1919; in Sept. 1920 the rate was 21 = £1.

CAPITAL, Carácas. Estimated pop. (1920), 90,720.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen., H. H. D. Beaumont (1919) £2,860
1st. Secretary, C. F. J. Dormer, (*Chargé d'Affaires*).
Chaplain (*Hon.*), Rev. S. P. Hendrick, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Ciudad Bolivar—V.-Cons., F. N. Aerstein (*actg.*)
Barrancas—Cons. Agent, René Alexander.
San Felix—Cons. Agent, E. A. Mathison.
Caracas—Vice-Consul, T. Ifor Rees.
Carupano—Cons. Agent, A. Franceschi.
Cristobal Colon—Cons. Agent, L. McDonald Smith.
La Guaira—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer.
Maracaibo—Vice-Cons., John Robertson.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Cons., P. Ramirez Tirado.

YUGO-SLAVIA.

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Peter I. (Kara Georgevitch), *b.* July 12, 1844, elected (King of Serbia) 15 June, 1903, *married*, 1883, the late Princess Zorka of Montenegro.
Prince Regent & Heir Apparent, Prince Alexander, *b.* Dec. 17, 1888.
Premier (May 16, 1920), M. Vesnic.
Foreign, Dr. A. Trumbic.

Minister in London, Dr. M. Gavrilovic.
Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, M. Paolé Karovic.
2nd Secretary, M. Slobodan Jovanovic.
3rd Secretary, M. Donchan Rechitar.
Military Attaché, Col. G. Ostojic, C.V.O.
Asst. do., Major M. Jovicic.

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes is an outcome of the War of 1914–1918, through the fusion of the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro with the Yugo-Slav districts of Austria-Hungary. The area and population of the new kingdom are approximately as under :—

District.	Sq. Miles.	Est. Pop.
Serbia	34,500	5,000,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000
Crotia and Slavonia	16,418	2,700,000
Banat (part)	6,000	800,000
Bosnia	16,233	1,630,000
Herzegovina	3,527	270,000
Carniola (part)	2,500	350,000
Styria (part)	1,900	350,000
Total	86,878	11,600,000

The political neighbours are the Republics of Austria and Hungary on the north, Albania and Greece on the south, Bulgaria and N.W. Greece on the east, and, on the west, the "buffer state" of *Fiume - Istria - Dalmatia* and the Adriatic Sea. This "buffer-state" has been constituted by agreement with Italy, and in it Fiume (the former Austrian port) has a special status, and is administered by a committee of five members (two Italians, two Yugo-Slavs, and one citizen of Fiume). In Sept., 1919, an unofficial raiding party of Italians, under the leadership of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the soldier poet, seized the port and town of Fiume.

In 1913 Serbia, as a member of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro), waged a successful war against Turkey, and enlarged her boundaries; but in August, 1913, Serbia and Greece were attacked by Bulgaria, their former ally, owing to disputes concerning the division of the spoils. The second war collapsed in a few weeks through the threatened intervention of Rumania, and ended in the *Treaty of Bucharest* (Aug. 7, 1913), by which the whole of "Old Serbia" (the greater parts of the Turkish vilayets of Macedonia) were included within the Serbian boundaries. The assassination of the Austrian Heir Presumptive (June 28, 1914), brought about an invasion of Serbia by the forces of Austria-Hungary and resulted in the War of 1914–1918, during which the whole country was overrun by the forces of Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria. On Aug. 28, 1916, the Serbian Parliament met at Corfu, but in Oct., 1918, the Serbian armies were again in occupation of Nish, and on Nov. 3, 1918, the capital was re-occupied.

Serbia has no seaport, but access to the Adriatic is guaranteed by the *Treaty of London* (May 13, 1913), over any railways built through Albania under Serbian auspices. By a convention with Greece of May, 1914, similar access is obtained to the port of Salonika, on the Aegean; and by the *Treaty of Paris* (June 28, 1919) access is granted to Fiume and the Dalmatian ports. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1913) 980 miles of railway, and (1914) 2,830 miles of telegraph line, with 1,560 post-offices and 2,325 miles of telephone line.

The Army on a peace footing consists of 30,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The religion of the state is Greek-Orthodox. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent. of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

The capital, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Save and Danube, is a modern city, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, the national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel. In 1914 Belgrade contained about 100,000 inhabitants. Other towns with their (1914) populations are Monastir (60,000), Prisrend (42,000), Uskub (32,000), Nish (25,000), and Prilip (24,000).

Montenegro was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire which came to an end after the battle of Kossovo in 1389, since which date it has always claimed to be independent, and it was recognised to be so by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878). It has an area of 5,800 square miles (including the territory acquired from Turkey in 1913) and a population estimated at 500,000. On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Skupshtina deposed King Nicholas (who had reigned since Aug. 28, 1860), and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia. The capital is Cettinje (pop. 5,000) and the ports are Antivari and Dulcigno.

Croatia, Slavonia, &c.—On Oct. 30, 1918, at the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Kingdom, the National Assembly of the former Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia proclaimed the complete independence of those provinces, and a National Council was established, to which representatives of other Slav States (Boznia, Herzegovina, and parts of Austria and Hungary) were admitted.

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1914, 100,000.
FLAG: Red, blue, white.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to H.M. the King of the Serbs, Croats, & Slovenes, Sir Charles Alban Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1919)...£3,900
Mil. Attaché, Brig.-Gen. E. Hoare-Nairne, C.B., C.M.G.
Commercial Secretary, Capt. E. M. Harvey, M.C.
1st Secretary, E. J. Hope-Vere.
3rd Secretary, W. Strang.
Secretary to Minister, R. L'E. Bryce.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney.
Monastir—Vice-Consul,
Uskub—Vice-Consul, F. H. W. Stonehewer-Bird.
Zagrab (Agram)—Consul, G. T. Maclean.

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

BUILDING GUILDS.

AN interesting experiment in the building world has been inaugurated during the past year in the form of Building Guilds. For some years past the principles of the guild system have been finding increasing favour in the labour world, and to the building industry has now been given the opportunity of putting these principles to a practical test. The supporters of the new system hold that the old system has completely failed to cope with the post-war housing difficulties and that a fair trial of the new scheme will lead to an increase in efficiency and an improvement in output. The control of the guilds is vested in the representatives of trade unions, together with representatives of the administrative and technical staffs required for the work. Provision is made for a full week or "all-weather" employment, so that workers will not suffer from pay shortages owing to interruptions of work due to inclement weather. It is thus hoped that labour difficulties will be surmounted. It is not desired to run the guilds on a profit-earning basis, but an additional percentage over cost is required to cover losses from the full-week wage system, purchase of plant, etc.

The first guild to start operations was the Manchester Building Guild, a limited company under the Companies Act, which came into existence early in 1920, with the object of contracting for the building of houses for local authorities. After negotiations between the Guild and the Ministry of Health an agreement was reached with regard to the form of contract between building guilds and local housing authorities which the Ministry will approve. The guild agreed to give a definite estimate for each type of house, which must be approved by the Ministry, and the guild's remuneration will be a lump sum of £40 per house to guarantee the full working week, and a further allowance of 6 per cent. on the prime cost of each house to cover overhead charges. The agreement provided that the Co-operative Wholesale Society might be associated in the contract for the purchase of materials, and that the Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited, on being satisfied with a contract, would insure the local authority against loss under a contract for a premium of one-eighth of 1 per cent.

Following the Manchester Guild, the London District Council of the National Federation of Building Operatives proceeded to the formation of the Guild of Builders (London), Ltd., which is a society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893-1913. Similar to the Manchester Guild in the essentials of its working arrangements, the London Guild intends to work for every type of building owner, whether public or private. A large number of building guilds have since been formed throughout the country, affiliated to the London or Manchester Guilds, and it is hoped by the supporters of the new system that a National Building Guild, which will link up all the branches in one organisation, will be subsequently established.

CAPITAL LEVY AND WAR WEALTH TAX.

THE much-discussed question of a capital levy was brought to the direct attention of the House of Commons in connexion with the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the proposal to impose a tax on war-time increases of wealth. An amendment to the motion to appoint this committee was moved, to widen the terms of reference to include an enquiry into a levy on capital for the specific purpose of reducing the National Debt. But this amendment, which received the support of the Labour Party, was defeated by 167 to 62. Thereupon the Government's resolution was agreed to and the Select Committee appointed. This Committee heard the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, representatives of bankers, stockbrokers, landowners, agriculture, trade and commerce, expert economists and surveyors, the Treasury and the Board of Inland Revenue. The Committee examined a scheme prepared by the Board of Inland Revenue, under which taxpayers liable would be required to furnish returns, to be officially examined and checked, giving particulars of their wealth at home and abroad on June 30, 1914 and June 30, 1919. Duty would be payable either in cash or by the transfer of Government stock or other appointed securities, and payment might be made by instalments, with interest, over a period of years. The Board submitted for illustration purposes two graduated scales of duty, which would have yielded estimated amounts of £900,000,000 and £1,000,000,000 respectively. It was estimated that the aggregate of the individual increases of wealth for the whole population of the United Kingdom is £4,180,000,000, and that if the increases in the hands of those persons whose post-war wealth does not exceed £5,000 are excluded, there remains an aggregate increase of £2,846,000,000 in the hands of 340,000 persons.

Objections were raised to this scheme, and several new schemes were prepared in which provision was made for largely increased tax-free allowances. Under the scheme adopted as a basis for enquiry, an abatement equivalent to a percentage of pre-war wealth was to be deducted from the amount of the increase of wealth. That percentage was 100 where the pre-war wealth did not exceed £25,000 and diminished by steps until it reached 30 in cases where the pre-war wealth exceeded £500,000. The rates of duty on the balance started at 40 per cent. and rose by stages to 80 per cent. The number of taxpayers under this scheme it was thought would not exceed 75,000, and the yield of the tax was estimated at £500,000,000. The Committee decided that the scheme was practicable and that the burden of taxation would in the main be cast only on those individuals who could most justly be called on to make the sacrifice. As regards the question of practicability in its wider sense of expedience and desirability, the Committee felt that this question was one which could only be determined with regard to national and financial conditions in general.

Following the report, discussion in Parliament was opened by Mr. Clynes moving "... that in order to meet the financial burdens and assist in liquidating the National Debt further measures should be adopted for raising revenue from accumulated wealth." The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his reply declared that as a fiscal expedient the levy is shown to be a failure, and the motion was defeated by 244 to 81.

THE CENSUS OF 1921.

THE decennial census of Great Britain will be taken during 1921. The Census Act of 1920 differs

from previous Census Acts in that instead of being limited to a single census it provides that censuses for Great Britain, or for any part of Great Britain, may be taken from time to time under Orders in Council. The Order may prescribe the date on which the census is to be taken, the persons by whom and with respect to whom the returns are to be made, and the particulars to be stated in the returns. The Act stipulates that an Order may not require a census to be taken more often than every five years, so that apparently a quinquennial census is contemplated, as this departure from past procedure, *i.e.*, a census every ten years, means that if an extra census is not taken in the fifth year following a decennial census it cannot be taken afterwards without breaking the series of decennial censuses.

The particulars required in the census returns are not all specifically set out in the Act, as has been the case with previous Acts passed in each year preceding the taking of the census, but must be defined by the Order in Council, subject to the limitations laid down in a general way in the schedule to the Act. The particulars in the schedule include—names, sex, age; occupation, profession, trade or employment; nationality, birthplace, race, language; place of abode and character of dwelling; condition as to marriage, relation to head of family, issue born in marriage; any other matters with respect to which it is desirable to obtain statistical information with a view to ascertaining the social or civil condition of the population.

For the purpose of enabling any Order in Council directing a census to be taken to be carried into effect, the Minister of Health (or the Secretary for Scotland) may make regulations (*a*) providing for the division of the country into districts and the appointment of persons to act in those districts; (*b*) requiring superintendent registrars, registrars, overseers and assistant overseers of the poor, relieving officers for poor law unions, collectors of the poor rate, and such other persons as may be employed for the purpose of the census, to perform such duties as may be prescribed; (*c*) requiring persons employed for the purpose of the census to make a statutory declaration with respect to the performance of their duties; (*d*) requiring the chief officers of public or charitable institutions, or of any other institutions prescribed by the regulations, to make returns with respect to the inmates thereof; (*e*) with respect to the forms to be used in the taking of a census.

An interesting innovation is contained in Clause 6 of the Act, which provides that if an application is made at any time by a local authority to the Minister of Health, or the Secretary for Scotland, asking that a census may be taken for the whole or a part of its own area, or for the whole or any part of an adjoining area, the required permission may be given if it be considered that the census would facilitate the due performance by the local authority of its statutory duties. Any expenses incurred in connection with the taking of such an enumeration, including the publication of any reports or returns with reference thereto, are to be paid by the local authority by which application is made, and are to be deemed to be part of the general expenses of that authority.

Penalties are specified in the Act for failure to comply with its provisions. The Act does not apply to Ireland.

DAY CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

An innovation which will have far-reaching effects on the educational, industrial and social life of the country will be made during 1921 by the opening of compulsory day continuation schools, in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act of 1918. After an "appointed day" all young persons between the ages of 14 and 18, with certain exceptions, must attend these schools, to be conducted between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Young persons who have attained the age of 14 prior to the "appointed day" will be exempt, and in the first instance the obligation will not apply to young persons between 16 and 18 years of age. Only after a period of seven years from the "appointed day" will these latter young persons come within the scope of the obligation. The "appointed day" will be fixed generally by agreement between the Board of Education and the local education authorities throughout the country, and the President of the Board of Education has stated that he contemplates some time in the autumn of 1921 as the date by which all education authorities should have made some provision for compulsory attendance, but that he would welcome any efforts on the part of the local authorities to anticipate this date. In London a number of schools will be opened on or about Jan. 1, 1921.

Attendance at a day continuation school will be compulsory for a minimum period of 320 hours a year, and in order to enable all young persons to attend the schools employers must suspend their employment and allow them such time, not exceeding two hours on any one occasion, as the local education authority consider necessary, to secure that they arrive at the school in a fit mental and bodily condition to receive full benefit from the instruction given. Instruction will be free, and important powers in connection with the provision of medical inspection and treatment are given to the local education authorities. A large number of business houses have already instituted voluntary day continuation schools for their employees, and those employers will probably wish their schools continued in accordance with the Act. Other employers may desire the local education authorities to conduct and maintain compulsory day continuation schools in premises which they are prepared to place at the disposal of the authorities.

The scheme for London has received a great amount of careful attention from the London County Council during the past year, and representatives of employers and employees in various industries have been consulted as to the most satisfactory lines on which to proceed. The following general principles were approved by the Education Committee of the Council:—(*a*) With some exceptions it would appear that the most convenient arrangement would be for the young persons to attend the schools for two half-days of four hours each week. (*b*) Schools should be established near the place of employment rather than near the place of residence. (*c*) The curriculum should, as a rule, provide general education for the 14 to 16 age groups, with at least a vocational bias for the 16 to 18 age groups, and in some cases education of a definitely technical or commercial character. (*d*) Except in the case of seasonal trades, facilities for instruction should be continuous throughout the year, *i.e.*, the schools should be

open practically all the year, and should also be open on Saturday mornings.

It is hoped by the Council that the corporate life of these schools will be fostered by the development of many extraneous social activities, and that sports and games clubs, recreational and social organisations, visits to places of educational interest, rambles, etc., will become established. The schools should eventually become in the evening centres of vigorous social life.

DRUNKENNESS.

THE fear that the encouragement to drink rum whilst on active service would lead to much drunkenness after the war appears to be quite unfounded. It is not fashionable to become intoxicated, whilst on the other hand women drink, and smoke also, in public considerably in advance to the custom of 1913. The advent of Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson in England, the strengthening of the Prohibition Parties abroad, has raised considerable interest in temperance matters. The experiment of Local Option in Scotland may lead to similar legislative measures for England and Wales. Statistics in regard to drunkenness are hardly satisfactory for purposes of argument. It is impossible to count the people who get drunk simply because there is not a means of registering them. The official figures for drunkenness convictions are :—

	England and Wales.	Metropolitan Police Area.
1914	183,831	73,689
1915	135,811	56,979
1916	84,191	31,154
1917	46,410	18,263
1918	29,075	10,910
1919	57,948	22,391

The premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors for consumption on or off decreased from 84,644 on Jan. 1, 1918, to 84,044 on Jan. 1, 1919. The average decrease per annum since the 1904 Licensing Act came into force was 1,069. In 1919, 8,049 Clubs were registered.

GAMBLING IN MARKS.

IN pre-war days, transactions in foreign exchanges were for the most part in the ordinary course of trade, *i.e.*, purchase and sale of goods abroad. Violent fluctuations that came with the war gave rise to much speculation, and the lucky gamblers made big profits. Large quantities of rouble notes were bought and sold, and millions of notes were gradually brought into this country, being paid for at 2*s.* or less each. To-day, these notes are practically worthless currency. When war ended with Germany trade began, and some basis had to be fixed for the value of currency for exchange purposes. The par value of the German mark in pre-war times was 24·02 to the £1. It is expected that in due course, when trade resumes internationally and all indemnities have been paid, that the mark will return to that value. But trade was resumed on a basis of 125 marks to the £ in November, 1919. Large purchases were made of German currency by people in this country, as they were optimistic enough to believe that in a few months everything would be normal.

Foreign exchange operators also saw an opportunity for working the market. Large quantities of notes were printed by the German Bank without adequate gold cover, and the rate went gradually against Germany. Then followed the attempt of the Kapp revolution. The number of marks to the £1 rose on the first days of the month thus; Dec. 168, Jan. 187, Feb. 293, March 331. An improvement set in from the German point of view, and on April 1 the number of marks to the £1 fell to 277, and a month later the figure was 220. The Kappist episode had been well used by the speculators to reduce the value of the mark. Throughout May the improvement in value grew from 220 to 120 on May 26. The tide turned, and on June 14 the figure was back to that of May 22, namely 153. Fluctuations were recorded daily, as will be seen from the range of 147 on July 6 and 217 on August 31; Sept. 7 had a figure of 170, Oct. 20, 240, and Oct. 30, 262.

The Bank of Germany had been increasing its note issue almost beyond bounds. In the year ended Oct. 15, 1920, the notes in circulation increased from 29,286,916,000 marks to 62,128,656,000 marks, whilst the gold holding showed little change; on the latter date it was 1,098,593,000. Speculators have not been paying so much attention to the gold cover of the notes. Provided they are able by buying to send up the daily value of the mark or in selling to reduce it they are well satisfied. Much of the changing is done with borrowed money, the bills and drafts and notes being held as security by the lenders. Naturally, whilst there is a continued fluctuation in the value of the mark, commerce is difficult because the seller cannot have any security in regard to the sum he will actually receive.

HOUSING PROGRESS.

PRACTICALLY no relief has yet been felt from the great shortage of housing accommodation, although measures have been taken during the past year which it is hoped will shortly result in a considerable acceleration of house building. The number of new houses which had been completed up to September 1 last was less than 6,000, including 2,000 which were completed with the exception of painting. Shortage of labour would appear to be one of the chief causes of the slowness of building operations, the number of men employed in trades in the building industry for part of the past year being considerably less than half the number employed in 1910, whilst the number of men in the various trades employed on state-aided housing schemes at the end of June last represented a small percentage of the total in the industry, *e.g.*, carpenters, 4·3; bricklayers, 13·2; slaters, 15·5; plasterers, 9·0; painters, 1·0; plumbers, 2·5. Negotiations between the Government and the Resettlement Committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Building Trades having for their object the formulating of a scheme to speed up house building extended over many months, and resulted in a settlement at the beginning of October last. This provisional settlement had to be submitted to the various trades in the industry, and at the time of going to press the final decision had not been given. Further interesting developments in connection with the building industry have been the establishment of building guilds (*quod vide*) and building by direct labour by local housing authorities. Up to the middle of September last the Ministry of Health had sanctioned building by direct labour in the districts of 65 local authorities who

had been unable to obtain satisfactory tenders from contractors. The number of houses covered by these schemes was 5,695. Sanction had also been given to five public utility societies to build 1,069 houses by direct labour.

The financial difficulties connected with the housing problem have been responsible for the issue by local authorities of Housing Bonds, and for the extension up to December 23, 1921, of the period in which houses may be completed in order to rank for the Government grant to private builders. Up to September 21 plans had been approved for the erection of 19,706 houses by private enterprise, involving an ultimate payment by the Government of £4,773,252. The number of houses actually completed to that date was 1,507, and the grant paid in respect of these houses amounted to £320,356.

In August last a move was made by the Government to deal with the question of empty houses by the introduction of a Bill providing that local housing authorities should be empowered to hire compulsorily any house suitable for the housing of the working-classes which had been withheld from occupation for a period of at least three months. It was also proposed to give further powers to the Ministry of Health to check luxury building, and general powers to local authorities to provide houses for their own employees.

The total number of house plans of local authorities and public utility societies approved by the Ministry of Health up to September 18, 1920, was 241,294, the total number of houses in tenders approved was 144,615, and contracts had been signed for 104,287 houses.

INDUSTRIAL COURT.

THE Industrial Court Act, that received the Royal Assent in December, 1919, placed on a permanent basis the work of the old Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act of November, 1916. Under the latter Act, 930 awards were made by the Interim Court, and on fifty occasions (subsequent to which twelve orders were made) the Labour Department was advised by the Court. The engineering trade had an arrangement whereby a four-monthly meeting was held under the Court. The 1919 Act confers powers upon the Minister of Labour to appoint a Court of Enquiry to investigate the causes and circumstances of any existing or apprehended trade dispute. The Court thus appointed has no power in itself to settle a dispute by arbitration. It can only investigate, report and recommend. A permanent Court of Arbitration is created under Section 2 of the Act to settle any dispute by arbitration after other means have failed.

First important case under the Act was the Dockers' Enquiry. A general request was made by the Port Labour Employers and the Transport Workers' Federation for the investigation of the programme of claims presented by the workmen. First sitting was held on Feb. 3, 1920, and 20th, and last on March 11. Enquiry was open to the public; Press paid considerable attention to the evidence; the dockers' case was stated in a remarkably efficient manner by Mr. Bevan. Men wanted 8s. per half-day for eleven half-days per week as a basic wage, plus certain other advantages. On the production of the Report of the Court, both sides accepted it and endeavoured to work out amicably the findings. In October, 1920, decasualisation of labour was still being discussed by both parties.

Second enquiry of note was that in response to a demand from coal tippers of South Wales for a substitution of two continuous shifts for the existing broken shift system that involved night work. Court supported the trimmers, and the employers granted the demand. Up to October, 1920, 500 cases had been submitted to the Courts, and the tendency was for the Courts to recommend that wages had reached their maximum.

INSURANCE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

A PLACE among measures of social reform passed by the present Government must be given to the Unemployed Insurance Act. 1920, which came into force on the 8th November last. Under this Act the total number of persons insured will be ultimately about 12,000,000, including non-manual workers in receipt of remuneration not exceeding in value £250 per annum, compared with about 4,000,000 covered by the Acts of 1911 and 1916. It is estimated that 8,000,000 will be insured under the general scheme of the new Act and ultimately 4,000,000 will come under special schemes which may be set up by industries which provide benefits at least equivalent to those of the general scheme. Compulsory insurance is extended to substantially all persons for whom health insurance contributions have to be paid, except out-workers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service. The employees of local authorities, railways, and certain other public utility undertakings, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme are also excepted if the Minister of Labour certifies that they are not subject to dismissal except for misconduct, and are employed under conditions which make insurance unnecessary, but generally the exceptions include only persons who are excepted from the Health Insurance Acts. A distinction from Health Insurance is that workpeople over 70 are insurable, except in the case of Old Age Pensioners, who are excluded from insurance. Contributions and benefits have both been considerably increased and under the general scheme are as set out below.

Contributions :—

	From Employer.	From Employee.	Total.
Men, 18 and over.....	4*d.*	4*d.*	8*d.*
Women, 18 and over ...	3½*d.*	3*d.*	6½*d.*
Boys, 16 and 17.....	2*d.*	2*d.*	4*d.*
Girls, 16 and 17.....	2*d.*	1½*d.*	3½*d.*

For every contribution paid in respect of men and women the State contributes 2*d.* and 1⅔*d.* respectively and proportionate amounts in the case of boys and girls.

Benefits are at the rate of 15*s.* per week for men and 12*s.* per week for women. Contributors under 18 are entitled to half the full rate. No benefit is payable for the first three days of unemployment, which constitutes a "waiting period." Thereafter it is payable for a maximum of 15 weeks in any insurance year, subject to the limitation that the amount of benefit drawn must not exceed the proportion of one week for every six contributions. Before an insured person can become entitled to benefit, not less than 12 contributions must have been paid in respect of him; but during the first 12 months

of the Act this condition may be satisfied by the payment of 4 contributions. The Act specifies certain other conditions which must also be fulfilled. Disqualification from benefit ensues, among other reasons, if (a) unemployment is due to a stoppage of work owing to a trade dispute, or to misconduct, or to leaving employment voluntarily without just cause; (b) the insured person is in receipt of sickness benefit, or an old age pension, or benefit under a special scheme.

Insured contributors who have made 500 contributions (or a smaller number if over the age of 55 on entry into insurance) will on reaching the age of 60 be entitled to a refund of the amount of their own contributions, less any benefit paid, together with interest.

Special schemes which may be set up by industries which contract out of the general scheme with the approval of the Minister of Labour will be administered by a joint Board of Managers representing employers and employees on behalf of the industry or industries concerned, and the form and amount of the contributions and benefits will be determined in the scheme itself, and need not be the same as those laid down in the general scheme.

HEALTH INSURANCE.

The National Health Insurance Act, which came into force on July 5 last, affected over 15,000,000 male and female workers, and almost all employers. Generally speaking, all manual workers, and non-manual workers whose remuneration does not exceed £250 per annum, come within the scope of the Act. Rates of contributions payable by employers and employees and benefits are increased as follows:—

Contributions.—Apart from employed persons to whom certificates of exemption have been granted (in which cases the employer's rate is 5*d.*), the weekly contribution payable in Great Britain is increased from 7*d.* to 10*d.* in the case of men workers and from 6*d.* to 9*d.* in the case of women workers; the worker's share, ordinarily 4*d.* for men and 3*d.* for women, being increased to 5*d.* and 4*d.* respectively. The balance to be met by employers therefore becomes 5*d.* in each case instead of 3*d.* In cases where a worker aged 18 or upwards is not in receipt of board and lodging from the employer and the rate of remuneration does not exceed 4*s.* a working day, the amounts to be deducted from the worker's wages are less than 5*d.* for men and 4*d.* for women—*i.e.*, where the rate of remuneration is over 3*s.* but not over 4*s.* a working day—4*d.* for men and 3*d.* for women; where the rate of remuneration is not over 3*s.* a working day no deduction can be made from wages.

Benefits.—The ordinary rates of sickness benefit are increased from 10*s.* to 15*s.* per week in the case of men, whilst women's rates have risen from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* per week. But before the expiration of 104 weeks from entry into insurance and the payment of 104 contributions, the benefits per week are for men 9*s.* and for women 7*s.* 6*d.* Disablement benefit has been increased for both men and women from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per week, and maternity benefit is now £2 instead of 30*s.* under the old Act. Sanatorium benefit, so far as Great Britain is concerned, ceases to be included among the benefits conferred by Part I of the Act of 1911, but medical benefit is to include treatment and attendance in respect of tuberculosis. The total annual expenditure on benefits will, it is estimated, approach £30,000,000. It will be seen that the rates of benefits have been increased in greater proportion than the contributions of the workers, sickness benefits for men having been raised 50 per cent. and for women 60 per cent., disablement benefits 50 per cent., and the maternity benefit 33⅓ per cent., whilst the weekly contributions have been increased by 25 per cent. for men and 33⅓ per cent. for women. Further increases in benefits may accrue in some cases from surplus funds of Approved Societies.

Important new provisions for the payment to Insurance Committees of sums in respect of medical benefit and the cost of administration are contained in Clause 7 of the new Act.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.

A scathing report has been made during the past year by the Board of Trade Departmental Committee, appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Parmour, to enquire into the working of Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies. The magnitude of the interests which came under the review of the Committee is shown by the fact that the total amount of premiums received in respect of policies in the Industrial Branches of the companies and societies in the year 1918 exceeded £25,000,000; the number of policies in existence at the end of that year being about 51,000,000, whilst the total number of whole time and spare time agents and collectors employed was estimated at 70,000. The institutions affected comprised 18 Companies registered under the Companies Acts, and 56 Collecting Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Acts. The abuses to which the present industrial assurance system lends itself, and the extremely unsatisfactory conditions under which it is worked, are fully exposed by the Committee, who are agreed that there is urgent need for many reforms, and recommend that legislation should be undertaken without delay.

Industrial assurance, which consists in the assurance of small sums payable for the most part on the death of the life assured, in consideration of the payment of weekly premiums, appeals chiefly to the working classes, and has a possible *clientèle* of about 35,000,000 persons. It is evident that many millions are assured under two or more policies, and policies on a single life are frequently held by different persons. Great laxity has prevailed in this respect, and in spite of legislation the Committee state that it is doubtful whether the practice of issuing illegal policies has entirely ceased. But there is no doubt that in many cases premiums continue to be paid on illegal policies effected before 1909, to the advantage of the companies and their agents, but with doubtful security to the holders of the policies. The poor return received by the policy holders generally is referred to in the Report, which states that about 44 per cent. of the total premium income on industrial policies is absorbed by expenses and commission, and in the case of companies by dividends to shareholders—in other words, of £25,000,000 paid yearly in premiums by the working-classes, only £14,000,000 come back to them, and £11,000,000 are absorbed in expenses and dividends.

The great majority of policies affected lapse

within a short time. In the case of one of the largest companies (which, in this connexion, is in no way exceptional) the Committee found that in the ten years, 1909-18, 9,322,336 policies were issued, while 6,426,313 lapsed. It is probable that the premiums paid on these latter policies amounted to £500,000, practically the whole of which must have been absorbed in new business charges, chiefly procuration fees and commissions paid to the agents. Taking all the offices together it is probable that lapses of policies in the year of issue, or in the year following, reach an annual total of 5,000,000.

The question of nationalisation of industrial assurance was not brought prominently to the notice of the Committee, but they were of opinion that, as the system is constituted, the State could not properly undertake its administration. Their proposals, which therefore contemplate the continuance of the present societies, include (*a*) the bringing of these under the supervision and control of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies; (*b*) the extension of the block system of collection; (*c*) the prohibition of payment to agents of procuration fees for new business; (*d*) the payment to policy holders of a larger part of the profits than is accorded to them at present; (*e*) the securing to policy holders of some return when premiums are not continued; (*f*) statutory forms of proposals and policies; (*g*) penalties for assisting in effecting policies without insurable interests; (*h*) for audit purposes, the employment of a public auditor instead of a person "carrying on publicly the business of an accountant."

INTER-IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

(*a*) BY CABLE.

THE devastation in our Imperial Cable lines must be counted as one of the more important outcomes of the recent Great War. The number of lines interfered with meant lasting traffic congestion and delay in those still left intact; but this state of things was almost equally contributed to by (*a*) the increased demand for communication between different branches of the British Commonwealth, and (*b*) the wastage in ships. Neither the subsequent return to cable codes without censorship, nor the gradual renewal of cables, at all met the difficulty. Apart from the Home Government and the Dominions carrying on much more communication than in pre-war days, there is a markedly increased tendency on the part of the British communities to converse telegraphically as well as in every other way. Owing to the prevailing shortage of labour and to the cost of materials, the demand has not yet been by any means met—a demand which should proceed apace if we are to achieve the increased production that is so essential for British Trade and Commerce, let alone high political considerations. Moreover, no recent invention has so far come to the rescue to any adequate extent practically.

In the face of much opposition from the Cable Companies as well as H.M. Post Office, the late Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., in Canada, and Mr. (now Sir Charles) Bright, F.R.S.E., in this country actively, and for many years, urged the construction of the All-British Pacific Cable, which was eventually laid in 1902. This line proved its value times out of number during the war. Its traffic has since remained so large that duplication is now more than ever essential—apart from the strategic objections to reliance on a single line on any given route.

Again, ever since the Western Union Telegraph Company of America took over the control, in 1912, of all our British Trans-Atlantic Cables, our communication with Canada—and, *via* the Pacific line, with Australasia—has not been on as satisfactory a footing as is desirable from an Imperial standpoint. This danger was pointed to by Sir Charles Bright as soon as the Government (represented by H.M. Postmaster-General) was approached, over the transfer of landing rights.* Had the Post Office refused to transfer these rights to the American Company, the deal —which was quite contrary to national interests —could not have gone through. The Postmaster-General excused himself for agreeing to the transfer on the grounds of securing a reduction of rates in exchange, but no such reduction ever transpired. The War has fully borne out this view; and though one of the two former German Atlantic Cables (interrupted within six hours of the declaration of war) was eventually turned to British account, this has never given much satisfaction. Thus, when, towards the close of 1919, the Western Union Company had repudiated their 99 years' lease of the Direct United State Cable (originally laid in 1874) on account of its constant inoperation, negotiations for the purchase of the latter were embarked on by H.M. Government, this having for many years, physically speaking, formed a direct All-British link between Ballinskelligs Bay (Ireland) and Halifax (Canada). This line, like the late German Atlantic Cable, is to be worked as a direct link with the Imperial Pacific Cable, by H.M. Post Office—the department, as it happens, which, as stated above, had entirely failed to recognise the seriousness of this British Cable falling out of British control, just as it had previously opposed the scheme for an All-British Pacific Cable.

Whilst there has been much talk about All-British Cables for the last 30 years, it is only since the war that the United States have taken up the same idea. Our cousins over the water, on the other hand—moving more promptly in such matters—have already taken active steps to establish, on a low rate basis, "All-American" Cable links with the object of embracing (telegraphically speaking) the whole of the North, Central and South American Continent, as well as for fostering friendly relations between the republics here involved. The United States Government is taking an active part in this matter, being fully alive to the strategic, political and commercial value of American owned and American controlled cables.

Thus, if we, in this country, are to maintain the position we should hold, as the original pioneers of Submarine Telegraphy, we shall require to act a little more speedily than we have done of late years. There is some prospect of this now, for an Inter-Departmental Imperial Communications Committee was established at the beginning of 1919, under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary (Lord Milner).

This was the outcome of a suggestion of 1901 from Sir Charles Bright. By its institution, whereas formerly all telegraphic matters were solely controlled by H.M. Post Office, authority now rests equally and combinedly with all the

* Address to the London Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 29th, 1911 (L.C.C. Tract No. 80).

Government Departments concerned, representatives of which meet periodically to settle things as they arise—whether concerning Cable, Wireless or Air communications. This Board of Control ought to achieve much in National, Strategic and Commercial interests as well as in the interests of the British public generally.

(*b*) BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The development and application of Wireless Telegraphy under the auspices of the Admiralty (and with the assistance of the Marconi Company) was one of the most remarkable features of the war. There is to-day little to choose between the actual working speed attainable through a cable and that, under the same conditions, by Wireless of a correspondingly up-to-date character. Indeed, so far-reaching and important have been the technical developments of this (Wireless) method of communication* since hostilities commenced that it is clearly destined to be turned to something like the same account between distant lands as has already taken effect for marine purposes.

We now need (1) the All-British Wireless Chain without much further delay, (2) every inter-Imperial Cable connected supplemented by Wireless, and (3) a highly-developed Wireless News Service established for the prompt and synchronous dissemination of news betwixt all branches of the Empire, this being a field for which "Wireless" is especially well adapted.

It has to be remembered that Wireless can in some instances be satisfactorily used and maintained where the same does not apply with a Cable. Moreover, Wireless Stations can usually be more speedily established than a Cable can be made and laid.

But just as we have talked about All-British Cables out of all proportion to what has been achieved, so similarly, though the Imperial Wireless Chain is becoming quite an old story in theory, nothing whatever has yet been done in the matter. In November 1919 a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Norman, M.P., with fairly wide terms of reference, to go into the whole question: their Report [Cd. 777] was issued in June, but at the time of writing the Government have taken no steps. The Marconi Company have for long been prepared with a separate scheme of a highly enterprising nature, but that also awaits Government decision.

Meanwhile, "Wireless" is proceeding apace in the United States, whilst Germany is fast recovering from the war destruction she experienced at our hands over her Wireless Stations.

(*c*) BY AIR.

The security of the British Empire seems now to be far more dependent on Aerial Supremacy than on Naval or Military action. This being so, it becomes essential that we should not allow our Air strength to fall below a certain figure. It happens, however, that this strength can be turned to admirable account for other purposes in time of peace, *i.e.*, for the purpose of civil aviation. It should be added that, whilst a fighting air plane cannot readily be converted into a commercial air plane, the latter can comparatively readily be turned to account for the purposes of warfare.

The principal pioneers of the Air were largely instrumental in winning the War. They exhibited much enterprise in the development of aviation; and the position is such at the present time that, unless the Government take some practical steps to keep aviation alive, it will be impossible for it to proceed. Having regard to the enormous amount of aviation that was accomplished during hostilities it may well seem strange that, so far as this country is concerned, Civil Aviation has not yet been made to pay its own way successfully. The reasons are, generally speaking, jointly or severally as follows:—

(*a*) That for a considerable time—and in a lesser degree still—non-economical war machines were in use; (*b*) present cost of petrol; (*c*) lukewarm encouragement of the Post Office, which also fails to take ordinary business methods to bring Air transport to public notice; (*d*) the public still regarding aviation as somewhat dangerous; (*e*) the present cost of transport by air; (*f*) business men are not yet satisfied as to its reliability. So far as safety goes, it will be found on close investigation that the percentage of accidents in the Air are far less than those associated with Road or Rail, and as regards the cost, the enormous saving of time when travelling by air—especially over considerable distances—should be taken into fuller account. This time advantage would be more marked in the case of the mail were the Post Office to establish better connecting arrangements at the terminals.

It should also be remembered that a passage in an air-ship (*e.g.*, across the Atlantic) is far less troubled by weather conditions (in the matter of fog, etc.) than any ship at sea.

These are days when the country needs to be economical; but the Government have plenty of scope for further economy in other directions without exercising a false economy by failing to recognise—as other Governments have done—the necessity of encouraging Civil Aviation in the interests of national trade, as well as, indirectly, for national security. If the Anglo-Continental Air Service is to proceed in a healthy way, the Government must come forward either with some sort of guarantee, or else, as substantially in the case of cables, with a material subsidy. Commercial firms should also show a little more inclination to encourage enterprise in aviation, when it is remembered that a business man can now, thanks thereto, breakfast in London, lunch in Paris, and be back in London in time for dinner.

Looking ahead, however, whereas all methods of communication and transport are of use, the special scope for Aviation would appear to be over great distances, and for connecting up those parts of the Empire which are, at present, ill provided with systems of communication or transport. Here, however, material preparation is entailed in the matter of Air routes, such as must necessarily be carried out by the Air authorities.

Over the War we undoubtedly achieved first place in the Air. On the other hand, both Germany and France, as well as the United States, have been officially far more active in the development of Civil Aviation. In all these other countries, and in Italy, Air lines have been operating regularly day by day. In the United

* Special mention should be made of the thermionic oscillation valve, largely originating from the work of Dr. J. A. Fleming, F.R.S., as Scientific Adviser to the Marconi Company, in addition to that of Dr. Lee De Forest.

States, Aviation has lately been proceeding at a great pace—with a line from New York to Chicago—and in Germany, metal air planes are the order of the day, that country being also convinced that future wars will be settled in the air.

It has of late become a commonplace that England ceased to be an island when men learned to fly. The welfare of the British Empire is likely to be considerably influenced by our Air policy. In days to come air stations will be at least as important as coaling stations are now. It may almost be said that in the matter of Imperial routes everything is to hand for us, so to speak—seeing that our possessions are dotted, more or less, all over the world. It surely behoves us, therefore, for the various reasons set forth, to take up aviation in earnest.

Aviation should be put on trial, and be regarded for some time from the point of view of what it achieves for the country, its security and welfare—much in the same way as we regard our Navy and Army. This view is already accepted so far as the Air Force is concerned, but expenditure on Aviation generally (to keep it alive) would, as already indicated, serve the double purpose.

LABOUR QUESTIONS.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

THE second Annual Conference after the Labour Party's reconstruction was held at Scarborough, June 22–25, 1920, when 1,100 delegates, representing a membership of 3,300,000, attended, with Mr. W. H. Hutchinson, of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union, in the Chair. The Party, whose membership is open to "all producers by hand or by brain," issued at the Conference a programme that was described as "a labour manifesto to the nations and the world." The chief points were the revision of the Peace Treaties with a view to speedy and equitable settlement of international disputes in Europe; end of intrigue abroad and interference by military missions in local governments; denunciation of secret agreements and treaties; economic arrangements to cope with the famine threatened in Central Europe; and reconstruction of the basis of the League of Nations. A deputation from the Party was to wait upon the Prime Minister to report the investigations of the Party's representatives in Finland, Hungary and Russia.

Conference re-affirmed belief in "nationalisation with joint control between the representatives of the producers, consumers, and the State, is the only satisfactory solution of the mining problem." A resolution to join the Third (Moscow) International was rejected upon a card vote by 2,940,000 to 225,000. The Labour Party thus remains affiliated with the *Second* (Amsterdam and London) *International*. A Prohibition motion was defeated by 2,603,000 card votes to 472,000, whilst a resolution in favour of Local Option was accepted by 2,003,000 card votes to 623,000. Self-determination was proposed for Ireland (with immediate withdrawal of all armed forces), Egypt, and India. The customary resolutions in favour of various socialistic projects were adopted.

To meet the expenses of political action, it was found necessary to increase the affiliation fee for each member in the societies forming the Labour Party from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per annum, and the new income was estimated at £43,750 for the current year. England was to be divided into eight districts, with a responsible organiser for each in order to spread propaganda. Every Labour candidate has to sign the constitution of the Labour Party before he or she is adopted. The Executive Committee consists of representatives from trade unions, local societies, and kindred organisations in the Party, and women's societies. The Executive is dominated by the general workers, miners, railwaymen, engineers, and textile workers' unions. For the Labour Peace Memorial the sum of £12,000 was collected by the Party.

At the *Annual Co-operative Congress* in May, 1920, at Bristol, a Coventry representative proposed that the Co-operative Movement should affiliate with the Labour Party, but an amendment was carried to refer the proposal to the District Conferences in readiness for the Co-operative Congress of 1921.

THE I.L.P.

The Independent Labour Party (known more familiarly by its initials I.L.P.) was established at a Conference at Bradford in Jan., 1893. The Party has decidedly pacifist tendencies, though it aims at collective ownership. It subscribes to the Second International. The 28th Annual Conference was held at Glasgow on April 4, 1920, when Mr. Philip Snowden took the Chair. There was a loss of £2,000 on the year's working, and an increase in subscription was found necessary. The Party does not appear to be making very great headway, in spite of the fact that its leaders include Mr. J. R. Macdonald, and it owns the *Labour Leader*, besides controlling a National Labour Press.

THE COUNCIL OF ACTION.

With the stated purpose of organising a protest against active intervention in the war between Poland and the Soviet Government of Russia, an emergency meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, Parliamentary Labour Party, and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party was held on Aug. 9, 1920. A Committee was appointed to give a lead, the committee being known as the Council of Action. Five members were nominated by each of the bodies mentioned, and eight further labour leaders were co-opted on the following day. Mr. Lloyd George gave the Council of Action an interview on Aug. 10, but the result was not satisfactory to the Council. A special Labour Conference was called by the C. of A. at Central Hall, Westminster, for Aug. 13, when 1,044 delegates (689 from trade unions and 355 from labour parties and societies) attended and protested against any war with Russia.

The idea of Councils of Action spread to the country, and in most industrial centres local C. of A. were formed. It was not a question of election to Councils in any democratic way. Leaders were simply nominated by themselves and friends, and the local Councils of Action came into being. They were without power of action except to call public meetings and endeavour to impress their importance upon the public. Of course, the advanced section of the labour movement saw more in the idea. Councils of Action were to be another name for local Soviets on the Russian plan, but they died down almost as quickly as they were formed. The

Government had denied any intention of declaring war, but as war was not declared the Councils of Action claimed that they had stopped the war. What the central Council of Action really meant was stated by Mr. J. H. Thomas in his address to the Trade Union Congress on September 6, 1920:

"Our course of action was bold; that it definitely challenged the Constitution there can be no doubt. Dangerous as was our remedy, it was justified by the results. . . . Our action does not carry with it an acclamation of the Soviet method of government, and many who advocate a Russian peace do not subscribe to its methods. The Council of Action was called into being to secure the complete independence of Poland and peace with Russia, and having done that it will be content with the result of its labours."

British labour tried to enlist the sympathies of the French labour leaders, but the two envoys from London were asked to leave the country by the French Government. The Communist Party attempted to form a federation of Councils of Action during Oct., 1920, and were at the same time agitating against the non-elective manner of choice of members.

AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union came into existence on July 1, 1920. Eleven existing trade unions, representing 460,000 members, amalgamated in order to form one union for the industry. The chief Union was the Amalgamated Society of Engineers with 328,000 members; the other societies were Steam Engine Makers, General Toolmakers, Machine Workers, Instrument Makers, Smiths and Strikers, Brassfounders (3), Brass Finishers, United Metal. *President*, J. T. Brownlie; *Gen. Sec.*, Tom Mann. The change in conditions of employment of engineers was stated as in 1851 60-hour week, with £1 5*s.* wages, and 1920, 47-hour week with £4 7*s.*

LABOUR UNREST.

By the end of Oct., 1920, the total for the whole of 1919 was surpassed in strikes, workmen involved and days lost. Comparative figures are:—

Year.	Disputes.	Employees (in '000.)	Days lost (in '000.)
1905	358	94	2,470
1912	857	1,463	40,915
1913	1,497	689	11,631
1918	1,252	1,097	6,237
1919	1,413	2,750	34,000
1920	1,499	798	9,765

(Jan.–Sept. only.)

Wage questions have predominated. Hours of labour, employment of non-unionists and objection to disciplinary action on the part of employers have been responsible for many strikes. An exceptional strike that led to a general lockout began at Cammell, Laird's works, near Sheffield. Employees objected to non-union foreman, and a lockout began on Sept. 4, when the Ministry of Labour intervened with a Committee of Enquiry. The year's strikes were dominated by the miners strike of Oct.–Nov., 1920, in support of increase of 2*s.* per shift.

Jan. opened well with the end of the iron-moulders' strike on Jan. 22, after having been in existence since Sept. 22, 1919. Increase of 15*s.* had been demanded, but men returned after ballot on 5*s.*, an amount they could have had in the first instance. 65,000 were directly concerned, and much unemployment resulted in kindred industries. Much public interest was displayed in a strike of the agents of the Pearl Assurance Co. for minimum weekly wage of £3. The transfer of certain men from the Dockers' to the Railwaymen's Union resulted in a strike of 5,000 men at Barry.

In Feb. the chief strike was that of the Rhondda miners against disciplinary action on part of employers. A 40 per cent. wage increase was demanded by the S. Wales steelworkers, and failing grant the men went on strike, only to return to resume negotiations after 11 days' idleness. During March, 69,000 of the 134,000 workpeople involved in the strikes were miners. Considerable interest existed in the enquiry into the dockers' claim for better conditions, and the report was published at end of month. April was remarkable for the number of small disputes—the average for the 84 was less than 2,000 workpeople. Miners were again troublesome, mostly over individuals dealt with by the managements. Unrest was evident again in the cotton industry, when demands were being made for increases of 300 and 350 per cent. on pre-war wages.

May was an average month. There was danger of a strike of vehicle workers in London. Railwaymen in Liverpool were delaying carriage of goods by working strictly to the rule. Purely political matters were being brought before the trade unions, and there was a constant endeavour from this time to use the strength of the trade union movement to influence the Government in regard to Irish and Russian policies. In Scotland 11,000 joiners went on strike for 2*s.* 6*d.* per hour. Workers during June were still attempting to interfere in workshop practice in going on strike because of the dismissal or punishment of workers. Strikes affected only small numbers of workpeople, the average number affected being less than 500 per dispute. In July the gasworkers went on strike in the provinces in spite of the appeals from responsible leaders, the object being to secure higher increases. The tendency was to make the minimum wage of the unskilled and partially skilled men £4 weekly in all industries. There was an attempt at a general strike in Ireland on political matters, and at the end of July a labour conference of 1,000 delegates in Glasgow decided on a no-rent strike as a means to appeal against rent increases.

Political matters entered largely into trade union matters during August. Councils of Action were formed to threaten the Government with a general strike because of a possible war with Russia. Otherwise the strikes were large in number, but concerned relatively few people. A strike of 20,000 textile workers of Oldham who refused to accept the terms laid down by their union was the largest of Sept. The average people affected by the remaining strikes was just over 300. There was an attempt at a general strike of vehicle workers (6,500 took part) for an increase in wages. Oct. was very unsettling. The shadow of the miners' general strike loomed in Sept., and the end of Oct. witnessed the long-threatened dispute. Negotiations broke down and industry suffered considerably. Certain of the advanced sections of the labour movement looked to the strike to mean a general industrial upheaval. Happily the railwaymen and transport workers, who were allied with the miners, were content to mark time and only morally support the miners.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

The International, *i.e.*, the congress of socialist organisations of various countries, dates from 1862. The International formed then disappeared in 1871, following the failure of the Paris Commune. The Second International came into being in 1888, when suggestions were made by the working class organisations for a Congress. Before anything definite was settled a split occurred in the Socialist section of France, with the result that two rival Congresses were held in Paris in 1889. Negotiations led to co-operation, and in 1891 a united Congress was held in Brussels. International Congresses were held in Zurich (400 delegates) in 1893; London (800) in 1896; Paris in 1900, when an International Bureau was established; Amsterdam in 1904, when the British Labour Party took part for the first time; Stuttgart in 1907, at which the Women's International was established; Copenhagen in 1910 was visited by 887 delegates from 33 nations—the German delegation opposed the idea of a general strike to stop war; Bale in 1912 with 555 delegates from 22 countries.

Second International.—Informal conferences were held in Berne and Lausanne in 1919 with the object of establishing the International. The socialists by parliamentary action carried on the old and Second International. The "socialists by revolution" were headed by Lenin, who established a separate Congress at Moscow known as the Third International. The Second International met at Geneva on July 31, 1920, when Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., took the chair. The delegates numbered 150, of whom 22 came from Belgium. Camille Huysmans resigned the secretaryship, and it was decided to transfer the Bureau to London. Discussions took place as to who were the real authors of the War; admission of Germany to the Congress; Britain's help to the starving, if any, in Central Europe; League of Nations; Socialism, against which resolution the British voted as it was not strong enough; Belgium's resolution to let bygones be bygones in regard to the war; against Sovietism—a resolution supported by T. Shaw, Vandervelde (Belgium), and Scheiderman (Germany), whilst Troelstra and Neil Maclean accused the Congress of timidity. Final session was held on Aug. 6. Next Congress is to be held at Brussels in 1922. The International Committee includes Messrs. Henderson (President), J. H. Thomas, and J. R. Macdonald. A proposal at the British Labour Party Conference to withdraw from the Second International was defeated.

Third International.—A secret Congress was held in Amsterdam early in 1920 to lay the foundations of the Moscow or Third International. Delegates to Moscow arrived on July 21, 1920, from 28 countries, including China, Japan, Korea and Mexico. The Moscow wireless announced that the delegates "are united with one object and one idea, *i.e.*, through the Third International to establish Communist *régime* throughout the world." On July 30 Lenin stated that the "dictatorship of the proletariat was unthinkable without assault and violence." Zinovieff (Apfelbaum) is President of the Executive Committee; as such he attended the Halle Conference of the German Socialist Party of Oct., 1920. Considerable division exists amongst the Socialist bodies of the world in supporting either the Second or the Third International.

NATIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY.

Scattered groups of communists sent delegates to London on July 31 and Aug. 1, when a National Communist Party was formed with Mr. Arthur Macmanus as Chairman. The Party is in favour of the establishment of a system of Soviets or Workers' Councils, somewhat on the lines of those existing in Russia. The Party is far from unanimous on its methods. It has applied for affiliation to the British Labour Party, but its application has been refused. The Party supports the Third (Moscow) International, and has a weekly organ, *The Communist*. On July 10, 1920, M. Lenin sent a message welcoming the formation of the Party.

THE O.B.U.

An industrial organisation conceived by prominent Socialists of Canada who hope to effect revolution by means of strike. The idea is the organising of all workpeople into one union, the pledge of membership being: "I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that, by the help of God, I will strike against the use of money at any time I may be called upon." Uriah Smith originated the Knights of Labour in Philadelphia in 1869, but the sabotage of the Gould Strike in 1885 condemned the Knights of Labour publicly and the society was dissolved. The chief plank of the Knights of Labour was one socialist organisation for all workpeople. The Socialist Trade and Labour Alliance grew from the remnants of the Knights of Labour in 1895 under the leadership of Daniel de Lion, but in 1905 the Alliance ceased to exist. Its leaders formed the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago in 1905. The One Big Union had its first convention in Calgary in 1919, and a second was held at Winnipeg in January, 1920. In the new Constitution adopted at the second convention the O.B.U. "calls upon all workers to organise irrespective of nationality, sex, or craft into a workers' organisation." Apparently the O.B.U. was established by the I.W.W. to mislead those Canadian workers who fought shy of the I.W.W. A Labour Church has also been established by the O.B.U., and the Russian Soviet representatives in America are known to be in touch with the leaders of the O.B.U. At the beginning of 1920 the O.B.U. had 41,150 members attached to 101 units. The total membership of all Canadian trade unions on Jan. 1, 1920, was 378,047.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

THE sixth Lambeth Conference was held during July and August last, when 252 Bishops in communion with the Anglican Church assembled at Lambeth Palace from all parts of the world to discuss matters affecting the welfare of the Church and other questions of current importance. The subjects dealt with covered a wide field and included the Re-union of the Churches, the Ministry of Women, Missionary Work, Marriage and sexual morality, Spiritualism, Christian Science and Theosophy, and international and industrial questions. Each of these subjects was considered by a committee of the Conference and evidence was received from expert witnesses, lay men and women, in addition to clergy. The Committees' reports were then discussed by the whole Conference and a series of important resolutions passed. The most widely-discussed of these resolutions are

those relating to Re-union. This question was considered by the largest committee ever appointed by a Lambeth Conference, on whose report definite proposals were laid down by the Bishops for the re-union of all the Churches. These proposals have met with criticism from Free Churchmen, notably as regards the fundamental conditions of episcopacy and re-ordination put forward.

In view of prospects and projects of Re-union, the Conference decided that a Bishop is justified in giving occasional authorisation to ministers, not episcopally ordained, who in his judgment are working towards an ideal of union such as is suggested, to preach in churches within his diocese, and to clergy of the diocese to preach in the churches of such ministers. But no approval was given to any general schemes of intercommunication or exchange of pulpits, or the celebration in Anglican Churches of the Holy Communion by ministers who have not been episcopally ordained.

With regard to the position of women in the Church, the Conference resolved that opportunity should be given to lay women to speak in consecrated or unconsecrated buildings, and to lead in prayer at other than the regular and appointed services of the Church; and that ordained women (deaconesses) should be allowed to read the Sunday services and preach the sermon, with the consent of the Bishop, and to prepare candidates for baptism and confirmation.

Modern movements of thought connected with Spiritualism, Christian Science and Theosophy received a large measure of attention from the Conference, which recognised "that new phenomena of consciousness have been presented to us, which claim, and at the hands of competent psychologists have received, careful investigation and as far as possible the application of scientific method. But such scientific researches have confessedly not reached an advanced stage, and we are supported by the best psychologists in warning our people against accepting as final theories which further knowledge may disprove, and still more against the indiscriminate and undisciplined exercise of psychic powers, and the habit of recourse to séances, 'seers' and mediums." As a result of the consideration of the subject of venereal disease the Conference expressed its condemnation of the distribution or use of prophylactics on the ground that they were an invitation to vice.

LICENSED PREMISES IN LONDON.

THE total number of premises licensed for the retail of intoxicating liquors in the Administrative County of London in April, 1919, the latest date for which full details in connection therewith are available, was 8,276. The on-licensed premises, numbering 6,097, comprised 4,378 public-houses, 1,357 beer-houses and 362 hotels, restaurants, etc. The total of the off-licences was 2,179. The distribution of public-houses and beer-houses is shown in the following table, which gives for each metropolitan borough the total number of houses, population, and the number of acres per house.

Borough.	P. H.'s.	B. H.'s.	Total.	Per House. Pop.	Per House. Ac.
Battersea	79	47	126	1,331	17
Bermondsey	185	47	232	543	6
Bethnal Green	115	86	201	638	4
Camberwell	162	114	276	947	16
Chelsea	60	4	64	1,037	10
Deptford	79	27	106	1,033	15
Finsbury	137	47	184	478	3
Fulham	44	28	72	2,129	24
Greenwich	88	31	119	806	32
Hackney	150	56	206	1,080	16
Hammersmith	85	24	109	1,115	21
Hampstead	47	7	54	1,583	42
Holborn	117	5	122	405	3
Islington	249	70	319	1,026	10
Kensington	133	26	159	1,084	14
Lambeth	237	89	326	914	13
Lewisham	67	31	98	1,641	72
Paddington	97	16	113	1,262	12
Poplar	165	115	280	580	8
St. Marylebone	172	10	182	649	8
St. Pancras	245	36	281	777	10
Shoreditch	166	61	227	491	3
Southwark	214	53	267	719	4
Stepney	334	177	511	548	3
Stoke Newington	28	8	36	1,407	24
Wandsworth	112	63	175	1,779	52
Westminster	394	18	412	389	6
Woolwich	108	52	160	759	52
City of London	309	9	318	62	2
Total	4,378	1,357	5,735	788	13

Since the Licensing Act, 1904, came into operation new licences have been granted in respect of 41 premises. Of these 31 are still licensed, and with the exception of one public-house all are hotels or restaurants. On the other hand over 900 on-licences have been extinguished during the same period, these comprising 395 public-houses and 514 beer-houses. The amount awarded as compensation for the loss of these licences purports to represent in each case the difference between the value of the premises as licensed and their value without a licence, plus the amount of any depreciation of trade fixtures arising by reason of refusal to renew the licence. The total compensation awarded in respect of the 395 public-houses amounted to £1,091,123, an average per licence of £2,762, or 29½ years' purchase of the rateable value. In respect of the 514 beer-houses, £1,059,376 was paid, an average per licence of £2,061, or 42 years' purchase of the rateable value.

LOCAL OPTION IN SCOTLAND.

THE coming into force on June 1 last of the provisions of the Act passed in 1913 relating to local option has given the electors of Scotland the opportunity of expressing their opinions on the drink question. For the purposes of the "Act to promote Temperance in Scotland" the country is divided into areas—burghs, wards of burghs, and parishes—and it is provided that if 10 per cent. of the local government electors in any area sign a requisition demanding a poll, then the local authority shall cause a poll to be taken. Immediately on the Act coming into operation, steps were taken throughout Scotland by the temperance party to obtain requisition forms from the local authorities and the necessary signatures in all areas where licensed premises existed. Organisations were set up throughout the country, with headquarters in Glasgow, to carry on a campaign in favour of "No licence," and vigorous counter measures

were taken by the "Trade." A resolution passed at a conference of the Scottish Labour Party urged all trade unionists to vote "no licence."

Three questions were placed before the electors in November and December, viz., the adoption of (1) a no-change resolution; (2) a limiting resolution; or (3) a no-licence resolution. The adoption of a *no-change resolution* means that the discretion of the licensing authority in granting licences shall remain as before the poll. The passing of a *limiting resolution* prohibits the licensing court from granting a greater number of licensing certificates than 75 per cent. of the number in force at the date of the poll. For the period during which a *no-licence resolution* remains in force, the Act stipulates that no certificate shall be granted, except in the case of an inn or hotel, or premises structurally adapted for use and *bonâ fide* used or to be used as a restaurant. In these cases, licences may be granted on the conditions that no drinking bar or other part of the premises is mainly used for the consumption of excisable liquors, and that such liquors shall be sold only to lodgers or residents, or persons taking a meal on the premises, for consumption with the meal. The decision of the electors remains in force for three years, at the end of which period another poll may be taken.

To carry a no-licence resolution requires at least 55 per cent. of the votes recorded and not less than 35 per cent. of the total electorate. A limiting resolution is carried if a bare majority of the votes are in favour, and these represent not less than 35 per cent. of the electors. If a no-licence resolution is not carried, the votes recorded in favour thereof are added to those recorded for the limiting resolution. A no-change resolution is deemed to be carried if a majority of votes are in favour of it, or if neither of the other two resolutions is carried. The resolution carried comes into force on May 28, 1921. At the time of going to press results of the polls were not available.

MAYFLOWER TERCENTENARY.

THREE hundred years ago the Pilgrim Fathers left Plymouth on their voyage for liberty and landed in New England. The efforts of the Pilgrims, at first in vain, to escape to Holland, their re-union and sufferings in that country, the departure from Delfthaven in July, 1620, the sailing from Southampton on August 5, 1620, of the two ships *Mayflower* and *Speedwell*, and the subsequent dismissal from the enterprise of the latter ill-fated vessel, the final departure of the *Mayflower* from Plymouth on September 6, 1620, and the arrival two months later at New Plymouth, the subsequent terrible hardships of the Pilgrims, and the eventual triumphant events and achievements arising as direct results from the expedition, form a chain of events constituting one of the most moving episodes of religious history. Wide attention has been focussed upon these events during the past year by the celebrations which have taken place in the United Kingdom, the United States and Holland.

A large number of commemorative functions was organised, and pageants, plays and processions have been popular features in a number of towns where homage has been paid to the Pilgrim Fathers. Churchmen, of course, have taken a prominent part in the celebrations, and in many churches during September the Pilgrims' struggles formed the subject matter of sermons. Plymouth, as was to be expected, led the way in the celebrations, and many of our most distinguished men and women, as well as important American and Dutch visitors, took part in the functions, which lasted throughout the second week in September. The Prime Minister, unable to be present through absence from the country, paid his tribute in a letter to the Secretary of the National Free Church Council, in which he said, "Many brave ships have set out from these shores on voyages whose fame will ever live. By no means the least of these was the historic voyage of the renowned *Mayflower*. We have good reason to commemorate the labours and sacrifices of the gallant men and women who sailed on her three hundred years ago. Actuated by a high purpose, they faced the unknown with undaunted courage and cheerfulness, and with abundant and abiding faith. They achieved far-reaching results, which have exceeded all their hopes and expectations, anxious though they were of the greatness of their venture.

"We pay respectful and grateful tribute to their fidelity, to the principles of freedom and democracy, which were alike their inspiration and their guide, and to their lasting contribution to the cause of human progress.

"We also welcome these celebrations as an opportunity for fostering the good relations which happily exist between ourselves and the great American people, and for furthering and strengthening the bonds of union, amity and co-operation between the descendants and countrymen of the Pilgrim Fathers in all parts of the world."

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

PROPOSALS to empower county and county borough councils to supply and maintain hospitals, and to assist voluntary hospitals out of local rates were included in a Government Bill introduced in the latter part of 1920. Clause II. of the Ministry of Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, as introduced, provides that county and county borough councils shall have power—

(*a*) To supply and maintain hospitals (including out-patient departments) for the treatment of illnesses and diseases generally, or for the treatment of any particular illness or disease, or any particular class of illnesses or diseases.

(*b*) To contribute, on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Minister of Health, to any voluntary hospitals or similar institutions within their area.

(*c*) To undertake the maintenance of any poor law hospitals or infirmaries within their area.

(*d*) To establish and maintain, or to contribute towards the cost of, or otherwise aid in establishing or maintaining, an ambulance service for dealing with cases of accident or illness within their area.

It is also provided that the councils of two or more counties may, with the consent of the Minister of Health and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, combine for the purpose of supplying and maintaining hospitals, to be managed under a joint committee.

In several districts where institutional accommodation has been insufficient the establishment of municipal hospitals had been suggested and in Bradford official sanction has recently been

obtained for the conversion of a poor-law infirmary into a municipal hospital. Municipal ambulance services have already been established, notably in London, where the London County Council has erected and maintains stations with motor ambulances in various parts of the metropolis; and under the Public Health (London) Act of 1891 the metropolitan borough councils have power to provide hospitals and to contribute to hospitals serving their districts. At the time of going to press the Bill had not been read a second time, but it was anticipated that the provisions relating to hospitals would meet with opposition. The chief objections raised to the new proposals of the Government were that (1) in view of the heavy and increasing burden of the rates, no further spending powers should be bestowed on local authorities at present, and (2) the present difficulties of the hospitals in attracting voluntary contributions would be increased by reason of the possibility of their receiving contributions from local rates.

PROFIT SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE latest available figures compiled by the Intelligence and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour deal with 116 schemes in operation in the United Kingdom during 1919. A further number of schemes was in operation, but returns were not received by the Ministry from firms whose first bonus payment was not made until 1920, and others whose schemes are of such a nature that the amount of bonus cannot be stated. During 1919, 42 schemes were started, this being the largest number started in any one year. The number started during the first six months of the past year, so far as had been ascertained at the 30th June, was 19. The following summaries give particulars of the 116 schemes for which returns were received, arranged (*a*) according to trades and (*b*) according to the percentage of bonus to wages.

Trade.	No. Sharing (or entitled to share).	Average Bonus per head.	Bonus to Earnings. Average per cent.
		£ s. d.	
Agriculture	153	11 17 10	13·2
Chemicals, soap, oil, paint, etc. (manufacture)	2,639	10 14 5	11·1
Engineering and Shipbuilding	8,552	4 7 8	3·2
Food and drink (manufacture)	2,351	12 16 0	16·2
Gas Companies	24,820	1 18 6	1·4
Insurance Companies	18,544	0 2 2	0·0
Merchants, warehousemen and retail traders	6,571	10 13 3	13·7
Metal trades	817	4 19 0	1·4
Paper making	374	14 7 10	12·9
Printing, bookbinding and stationery	3,726	17 15 1	22·7
Textile trades	6,472	11 17 2	12·8
Other	5,739	5 2 2	6·6
Total	80,758	4 18 10	4·9

Bonus to Wages. Per cent.	No. of Schemes.	No. Sharing in Bonus. 1919.	Amount paid. 1919.
			£
Nil	24	*	Nil.
Under 2	6	7,358	19,442
2 & under 4	13	11,257	45,737
4 ,, ,, 6	14	2,219	14,713
6 ,, ,, 8	6	1,514	10,373
8 ,, ,, 10	4	1,593	12,609
10 ,, ,, 12	11	3,119	31,748
12 ,, ,, 16	13	9,561	121,910
16 ,, ,, 20	1	421	6,892
20 ,, over	6	3,019	90,307
Not stated	18	8,858	45,530
Total	116	48,919	399,261

* The number entitled to participate, if any bonus had been paid, was 31,839.

RAILWAY POLICY.

PROPOSALS for the future organisation of the railways in Great Britain have been outlined on behalf of the Government by the Minister of Transport. For England and Wales it is suggested that there shall be five main groups of lines with a subordinate group of the lines in the London district, whilst the whole of the Scottish railways shall be combined in a single group. It is proposed that the five main English groups shall be constituted roughly as follows:—

(1) Southern—combining the South Eastern and Chatham, the Brighton, and the South-Western.
(2) Western—the present Great Western system with the Welsh lines.
(3) North Western—combining the North-Western, the Midland and the Lancashire and Yorkshire, North Staffordshire and Furness.
(4) Eastern—combining the Great Northern, the Great Central and the Great Eastern.
(5) North Eastern—the present North-Eastern system and the Hull and Barnsley.

Each of the groups will be under a Board of Management not exceeding 21 in number. The composition of these Boards is considered to be of the greatest importance, and the Government is of opinion that the present system should be superseded and that the officials and manual workers should have some voice in management. It is therefore proposed that the Board of Management should be composed of representatives (*a*) of the shareholders, who should form a majority on the Board, and of whom a proportion should hold large trading interests; and (*b*) of employees, of whom one-third might be leading administrative officials of the group, to be co-opted by the rest of the Board, and two-thirds members selected from and by the workers on the railway.

It is not proposed to give to the companies any financial guarantee, but it is suggested that a flexible rates machinery shall be set up which will enable appropriate charges to be levied so that each group will be enabled to earn a net revenue substantially equivalent, on some pre-war basis to be settled, to the combined net revenue of all the companies absorbed in the group. In the event of any surplus revenues accruing from economies which may be effected, the Government is of opinion that these should

be apportioned between the companies and the Government on a basis to be settled later, the Government's share to be funded for development purposes, to assist backward districts, to develop light railways, etc.

Further proposals include the setting up of permanent machinery to deal with questions of wages and working conditions, on the lines of the two Boards which have been established temporarily by agreement, viz., (1) the Central Wages Board, consisting of equal numbers of managers and men, with an appeal to (2) the National Wages Board, consisting of 4 managers, 4 men, and 4 users of the railway, with an impartial chairman. Certain powers, it is thought, should be conferred upon the Government for the protection of the public, for the economical working of the railway systems and to safeguard national interests. It is proposed to exclude light railways from the grouping arrangements, and there is no intention of altering the status of the dock undertakings of the country, except to bring railway-owned docks under the same regulations as other docks in certain respects. The future of canals is to be investigated by a Committee which has been set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., and the Government will not formulate a policy until the Report of the Committee has been received.

RENT RESTRICTIONS.

THE Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was passed to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to increase of rent and rate of interest on mortgage of premises, and recovery of possession in certain cases. The Act applies generally to houses and business premises, or parts thereof, let separately, where either the "standard rent" or rateable value does not exceed—in the Metropolitan Police District (including the City of London) £105, in Scotland £90, and elsewhere £78; and it continues in force until June 24, 1923, except as regards business premises, in which case the date is June 24, 1921. The increases of rent over the "standard" rent authorised by the Act are, in respect of houses, as follows:—

(*a*) Where the landlord has, since August 4, 1914, spent money on improvement or structural alteration, he may add to the annual rent a sum equal to 6 per cent. on any expenditure incurred up to July 20, 1920, and 8 per cent. on expenditure since that date. This expenditure does not cover money spent on repairs or decorations.

(*b*) Any increase in rates payable by the landlord since the period which included August 3, 1914, may be passed on to the tenant.

(*c*) To meet the increased rate of mortgage interest, and to provide an increased return on capital invested, an increase of 15 per cent. of the "net rent" is permitted; but in the case of houses covered by previous Rent Acts 5 per cent. only may be added during the first year from the passing of the Act. These are houses where neither the standard rent nor rateable value exceed £70 in the Metropolitan Police District, £60 in Scotland, and £52 elsewhere.

(*d*) To meet the increased cost of repairs, 25 per cent. of the net rent may be added where the landlord is responsible for all repairs; or a smaller proportion, which may be agreed or settled by a County Court, where the landlord is responsible for part only of the repairs.

But on the expiration of three months after the date of any increase under (*d*) the tenant may apply to a County Court for an order to suspend any increase under (*c*) and (*d*) on the ground that the house is not in all respects reasonably fit for habitation, or is otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair.

The "standard rent" is the rent on August 3, 1914; or, where a house was not let at that date, the rent at which it was last let before that date; or, in the case of a house first let after August 3, 1914, the rent at which it was first let. The "net rent" is the same as the standard rent except where the latter included rates; in these cases the net rent is the standard rent minus the rates.

It is important to note that no increase of rent is authorised except in respect of a period during which the landlord would be entitled to obtain possession, if it were not for the security of tenure provisions of the Act.

New provisions with regard to the recovery of possession are included in the Act, notably one dealing with ex-Service men who were tenants, but a wide discretion is left to the Courts in all cases, and no order for possession need be made unless a Court considers it reasonable to do so. The existence of alternative accommodation need not be shewn in certain cases, *e.g.*, where a landlord gave up possession in consequence of his service in the forces during the War.

Business premises within the values given above are covered by the Act with modifications as to security of tenure provisions and a permitted increase in rent of 35 per cent. instead of 15 per cent. under (*c*) above, making a total permitted increase of 60 per cent.

SILVER COINAGE.

THE great rise in the market price of silver has been responsible for the passing of an Act "to amend the Law in respect of the Standard Fineness of Silver Coins current in the United Kingdom and in the other parts of His Majesty's Dominions." The Act applies to any British possession where the Coinage Act of 1870 is in force, but not to any self-governing Dominion unless and until the provisions of the Act are adopted as regards the Dominion by a proclamation of the Governor-General or Governor. The new measure authorises a reduction of the fineness of silver in coins from 925 fine to 500 fine; that is to say, instead of being composed of $\frac{37}{40}$ of fine silver and $\frac{3}{40}$ of alloy, our silver coins minted in future will contain one half silver and the half alloy.

One troy pound of standard silver is used for coining 66 shillings, a troy ounce therefore, on this basis, being equivalent to 66 pence, and one ounce of pure silver to 71 pence. As for many years the market price of silver was much below these figures (*e.g.*, for the seven years 1909–15, the average price per ounce in the London market was 25$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*), the Government gained by minting, and there was no inducement to melt silver coins, and no reason for prohibiting the export of silver coins, etc. But with the rise in the market price of silver during the last three years the necessity for stringent regulations to deal with these matters was realised. A more important question involved by the greatly increased price was the loss

occasioned by minting. For instance, if silver had been coined in the old proportions at a market value prevailing at one time during the past year, the cost of the pure silver alone in 66 shillings would have been something like 83 shillings. Under the new Act the troy ounce of silver, which will coin 5·5 shillings, will comprise half an ounce of fine silver, so that unless the market price reaches a figure very much higher than the highest point hitherto touched, the Government's margin of gain in minting will be preserved.

With regard to the calling in of the old, and the issue of new coins, the machinery of the banks will probably be utilised for these purposes, as has been done in the past, so that the change will be carried through without any inconvenience to the general public.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

THE 52nd Annual Trade Union Congress was held at Portsmouth, September 6-11, 1920, with Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., in the chair. The delegates numbered 949, from 195 trade unions having a membership of 6,494,707. The corresponding figures for the Congress held at Glasgow a year earlier were 850 delegates, 203 societies, 5,262,500 members. First Congress was held at Sheffield in 1866 and was attended by 143 delegates from 94 societies and councils with membership of 199,374.

Arising out of the Glasgow Congress a special T.U.C. was held at Central Hall, Westminster, on Dec. 9 and 10, 1919, when resolutions were passed against increase in cost of living and sundry matters after the Congress had decided to support the miners by means of a national propaganda for the nationalisation of the mines. A second Congress was held on Mar. 11, 1920, to consider the result of the propaganda, when it had to be admitted that the public was not yet convinced of the benefits of nationalisation. A strike in support of nationalisation was ruled out as impossible by 3,870,000 votes to 1,050,000, and an alternative resolution in favour of "political action by means of intensive propaganda in preparation for a general election" was carried by 3,733,000 votes to 1,015,000. A third special Congress was held at Westminster on July 13 to consider the situation in Poland and Ireland. Later on the Parliamentary Committee of the T.U.C. assisted in the formation of the Council of Action.

At the Portsmouth Annual Congress attention was paid to the formation of a General Staff for Labour. The stated intention was the establishment of a General Council on behalf of Labour, and a resolution embodying the proposal to establish such was carried by 4,858,000 votes to 1,767,600. Stock socialist resolutions were carried; there was a remarkable attack on Mr. Appleton, the General Secretary of the English Trade Union Federation; full support was given to the miners, who were in negotiation with the Government for the 2s. per shift wage increase; Mr. Smillie made an attack on the method of electing the Parliamentary Committee, stating that votes of the delegates were a matter of barter between individuals.

VICTORY BOND DRAWINGS.

FIRST annual drawings of the Victory Bonds were announced in a special supplement of the *London Gazette* of June 25, 1920, when the numbers of bonds in the Bank of England issue to the extent of £1,721,000 and Post Office £75,900 were listed for payment at par on Sept. 1 following. Two separate drawings are to be held yearly; *i.e.*, one for the Bank of England issue, which will be completed at the Bank in the presence of the Governor, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and the Comptroller of the National Debt, and the other for the Post Office issue at the P.O.S.B. in the presence of the same officials excepting that the Postmaster-General replaces the Governor of the Bank of England. The smaller bonds are to be drawn in groups, and those of £1,000 and £5,000 also in separate groups. Drawn numbers are to be published not later than July 1 of every year for bond repayments two months later. The final drawing is to take place in 1976.

WAGES.

REMUNERATION for services rendered has taken quite a different plane since 1914. A big percentage increase has been given to the skilled and unskilled mechanical workers, and to obtain such there has been almost continuous negotiation between trade unions and employers with the Ministry of Labour intervening. And in a large number of cases there has been a strike before the increase has been obtained. In the year 1918, 5,998,000 workpeople were reported to have had their wages increased by a total of £2,988,000 weekly, or almost 10s. each on the average. During 1919, 5,647,000 workpeople received wages increases totalling £2,161,000 weekly (approximately 7s. 6d. each weekly). The first nine months of 1920 recorded 7,216,000 workpeople with a weekly increase of £3,681,600 From Jan., 1918, to Sept., 1920, the average miner's weekly increase was £3, engineer's £2 10s., and building trade employee's £2 15s. weekly. Generally, the increase has been to meet the additional cost of living, but there is a tendency to increase the standard of living also. Hours of labour are gradually being reduced from 48 hours to 44 and 47 weekly.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

THE Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute have recently opened their door to women, and they are admitted under the same conditions as men. The fact that the University of London now grant a Bachelor of Science (Estate Management) Degree has raised the status of the profession very much, and women who enter it will be wise if they aim at the higher and obtain the degree.

The degree is an external one, and can be worked up for while studying for the examinations of the Institute.

There is plenty of scope for women in this new profession, both for those with capital, who can eventually start an office of their own, and for those who only wish for appointments.

The first step in entering the profession is to pass the preliminary examination of the Institute or to obtain exemption from it, which is possible for those who have passed one of the recognised examinations, such as the matriculation examination of any university of the United Kingdom. It is then necessary to become a student, or an articled clerk to an auctioneer, estate agent, or valuer. The earliest age to start

as either is sixteen, and the intermediate examination of the Institute cannot be taken under nineteen, but none under twenty-one may be elected as Associates of the Institute, and it is when the woman is an Associate that she is qualified to take an appointment. There is an examination qualifying for the grade of Fellow, but none may be elected as Fellows under twenty-five years of age. The distinguishing letters to be used by those in the profession are F.A.I. and A.A.I., according to whether they are Fellows or Associates. The examinations are held once a year in London.

The subjects required for the preliminary examination are practically the three R's. For the intermediate most of the subjects are technical, such as law of landlord and tenant, land surveying, estate accounts, the valuation of dilapidations, and so forth. For the Fellowship very similar subjects are studied as for the intermediate, only more advanced, including "Practical work preliminary to Sale by Auction." "Report Writing," "Agricultural Customs," "Sanitation," and several others.

There are so many sides to an auctioneer's and estate agent's work that those women who study and become proficient will have plenty of choice. Doubtless some branches will be found more suitable to women than others, while much will depend on the woman herself. It is a profession that affords opportunity for a country as well as a town career, unlike many which necessitate living in London or a large town. Women have not had to fight their way into the estate agents' and auctioneers' world as in some others. But they have been invited to enter and consequently are assured of a welcome, and there is every prospect of it becoming a most lucrative profession for the right class of women.

The Institute have prizes that they offer in connexion with the different examinations.

WOMEN DISPENSERS.

Quite a number of women have entered the dispensing world during recent years. Some have passed the Pharmaceutical Society's Examination and become qualified Chemists and Druggists, while others have contented themselves with the Assistants' Examination of the Society of Apothecaries. Women who aspire to having a chemist's shop of their own, or to obtaining one of the big appointments open to dispensers, or taking a managership, must pass the Pharmaceutical Examination, but those who only wish to dispense and are not aiming at the highest, need only enter for the "Assistants" examination.

It is necessary to have three years' preparation for the former, one of which must be spent in a Pharmaceutical College and to do at least 6 months' practical dispensing for the latter.

Women dispensers are to be found in every branch of the dispensing world — hospitals, infirmaries, in the wholesale as well as the retail druggist's, and during the War they were to be found on foreign service, as well as in Military and Red Cross hospitals at home. There was naturally a large increase in the number who entered for the "Assistants" examination during war time, as the certificate could be so quickly gained, and the result is that the special side of the profession is rather overcrowded, but will soon right itself. There is still plenty of scope for the fully qualified woman, and those who have started a chemist and druggist shop have been most successful. The public have become quite used to the fact of women dispensers at chemists, so that prejudice has been broken down. In their examinations women have won distinction, and in their practical work proved themselves capable workers—methodical, neat and accurate.

Several women have passed the "Major Examination" of the Pharmaceutical Society, which is very advanced, and is only taken by a comparatively few altogether, as the "Minor Examination" is the qualifying one.

The women dispensers have their own special societies.

The women who have the highest qualification should by right receive the highest pay, but with women dispensers it is not always the case, and this fact has, in several instances, prevented them from aspiring to the chief examination, knowing that it does not always mean real gain financially.

The cost of training for either examination varies very much, according to the college. For either it is very moderate. A course at a Pharmaceutical College for the "Minor" may be only about £12, or it may be as much as £60. For the "Assistants" Examination (or the "Hall," as it is commonly spoken of from the Apothecaries Hall), the fee is as low as £7, and as high as £60. There are few professions that can be entered at so small a cost as that of the Chemists and Druggists and the Dispensers; but for the former there is usually a premium to pay to the chemist and druggist to whom the pupil is apprenticed, and under whom he or she does a large share of the three years' dispensing necessary to fulfil the Pharmaceutical Society's qualifications.

WOMEN POLICE.

The Women's Division of the Metropolitan Police has proved a great success. When it was first started at the end of 1918, it was an experiment and its future depended on the satisfaction it gave during the experimental period that has recently come to an end. The division has been 100 strong, but its numbers will now be increased, and women police will become a much more familiar figure to the London public.

The work of the division is chiefly connected with women and girls, and it is anticipated that as the numbers increase they will enter many more spheres of work than they have been able to when they were so small a body. Their usefulness in "open spaces" and the streets has been proved many times, their patrol work in cafés, and all they have done towards uplifting the moral tone of where they work has been most beneficial to those they are meant to help. There is a great demand for their services, and doubtless before long all cases connected with women and girls will, as far as the police force is concerned, come under their care.

Already there is a long list of names of women anxious to join the division; only those who are thoroughly suitable have their names put down. None are accepted under twenty-five years of age or over thirty-eight, they must be medically fit and have received a good general education. Recruits undergo three months' training, during which time they are paid.

The officers will always be promoted from the ranks, so that although a higher standard of education will be demanded (university standard

if possible) from them, all must start at the bottom and work their way up.

The Superintendent (Mrs. Stanley) was formerly Superintendent of the "National Union of Women Workers' Patrols" started in 1914, and it was because of the useful work done by this body in war time that the Metropolitan Police decided to have a Women's Division especially to protect women and girls from the dangers of the streets and parks. The Superintendent has done much towards raising the present division to its high standard of efficiency; none but the best are accepted as recruits, and the work expected from each woman is of a high standard.

The normal hours on duty are seven, and this includes one hour for rest and refreshment. One day's leave in seven is granted and an annual leave. The time varies according to the rank. The rate of pay is very good, and as promotion is gained it increases in proportion.

Altogether the future of the Division is very hopeful, and judging by the last two years when their activities have been so limited, great things may be looked for from them when the 100 enlarge into a division of an imposing number.

HEALTH VISITORS AND INFANT WELFARE WORKERS.

There is a great deal of work to be done among young children by the welfare worker; while that of health visitor is of a more general character. For either employment a special course of training is necessary. For welfare work it is best to start quite young—on leaving school—as then the time can be spared to go right through each branch. The first thing to do is to work at a crèche, where valuable experience is to be gained; while there a salary will be paid to the learner. A course of classes on domestic science and hygiene are very necessary, and also on maternity and child care, so that theory as well as the practical work may be learnt.

At the various polytechnics very useful classes are held, and the more of such subjects a girl is well informed in the better worker will she be, and the more capable later on of holding a responsible post. The most important part of the training is the time spent at a hospital. The most suitable is a children's hospital. If she goes to a general hospital she will not be able to work in a children's ward only, but will be moved from ward to ward, consequently learning a great deal that is not necessary for her future work. In addition, probationers are admitted at a children's hospital at a much earlier age than at a general hospital.

It is essential for the infant welfare worker to have training in midwifery. When this has been obtained she must enter for the examination of the Central Midwives Board. As none may sit for this under twenty-four years of age, it is a long way off from the young girl fresh from school. All the same she must bear in mind that directly she is old enough she must gain it.

The training necessary takes six months. Those outside the infant welfare world may wonder at so much training being required, but it is only those girls who are fully qualified who have the slightest chance of gaining a good appointment. If a girl does not feel disposed to train very thoroughly it is better not to go in for the work.

The appointments are of different kinds. At the various infant welfare centres posts are held of superintendents and assistant superintendents. At the hostels for mothers and infants, and at crèches, matrons and assistant matrons are appointed. The worker who is not thoroughly well-trained can never hope to rise above being an "assistant."

The health visitor requires a training rather similar to that of the infant welfare worker.

While the health visitor may obtain an appointment in town or country, the infant welfare worker's life will be spent in cities or large towns. The more crowded the neighbourhood, the more probability is there of a crèche or hostel being opened, or an infant welfare centre being started.

MASSAGE.

Massage is now a recognised profession. Only a masseuse who has passed the examination of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses has any standing; the qualified masseuse only attends cases under a doctor.

The training undergone has to be of the special nature required by the society, otherwise a candidate is not allowed to enter for the examination, and the school must be "recognised."

It is important for a girl who is thinking of learning massage to realise these important points before starting on her course of training, otherwise time and money may be lost.

Twenty-one years of age is the youngest at which a girl can enter for the examination. The shortest possible time required to train is six months. The practical work is done at a hospital and the theory at the school, but the pupils enter at the school only as they work in conjunction with certain hospitals, and the week's work for each pupil is planned out so that they get not less than four hours' practical work on hospital patients per week for three months. The pupils learn a good deal of anatomy and physiology.

At the end of their training the examination is in two parts. One is practical (massage), and the other is theoretical, and consists of an oral and written test in all they have learnt at the school, which includes the theory of massage. The examination is held twice a year.

Once a girl has passed her examination, she is able to take a post at a hospital or other institution, or to start a practice of her own, but not to run a school. There is another examination—it is on "Swedish Remedial Exercises"—and those girls who wish to be thoroughly proficient always enter for it. There is yet another, for teachers. To study for the former means six months longer at school, making twelve months altogether. This examination is only held once a year. It is necessary to have passed the first and second examinations and to have taught for more than eight months in a "recognised" school before going in for the teacher's examination.

The appointments open to a trained masseuse are resident and non-resident, but the most lucrative branch of work is a private practice. A masseuse who has interest among medical men and starts to work in a fashionable neighbourhood can make a very good income, far in excess of any salary that can be obtained by taking an appointment. Teaching is, again, another branch of the profession that can be

made very profitable. It must be very well managed, for the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses periodically inspects all the schools recognised by them to see that they are up to the necessary standard. Capital is required to start a school.

During the period a girl is training, she will be able to judge to a large extent as to what branch of the profession interests her the most, and certainly when first qualified, if she takes an appointment, the experience gained will be very valuable should she later on set up in practice.

WOMEN DOCTORS.

The number of women entering the medical profession the last few years has been very much larger than ever before. The opportunities open to them once they are qualified are so much more numerous than they were even a few years ago. Hospitals that never before the War had women on their staff now appoint them (proving such appointments were not for the period of the War only). In many branches of the profession women are to be found, and in the near future it is anticipated there will be various new appointments to be filled that will be especially suitable for medical women, *e.g.*, in connexion with work among children. The education of the medical student has changed very largely. In London many of the general hospitals now admit them to the medical schools, so that those who prefer co-education need not enter the School of Medicine for Women, but can become students elsewhere. While many have taken advantage of this fact, the School of Medicine for Women continues to be filled with students to its uttermost limit.

The women students show their ability for their work by their successes in their examinations. Whatever medical school a woman enters, her work and her examinations will be the same—to fit her to be admitted to the Medical Register. Five years must be spent at a recognised medical school: she must go through the necessary course of work, and either take a medical degree or pass the "Conjoint Board" (*e.g.*, The Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England), or the examinations of the Society of Apothecaries.

The length of time necessary at a medical school is five years (for the degree a little longer). The fees vary according to the medical schools, and there are examination fees to be paid, books, and other expenses, making a total cost of from £175 to £235. It is not every student who passes his or her examinations in five years. If longer time is required the expense is increased. Women can obtain medical degrees at not only the University of London, but in Scotland, Ireland, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield.

There are a large number of scholarships and prizes at the various medical schools. The School of Medicine for Women, London, is especially rich in them. Sixteen years of age is the earliest at which a girl can enter as a student at any medical school. The first two to two and a half years are spent in work in class rooms and laboratories, so that a student is at least between 18 and 19 before she actually enters the hospital itself. This fact overcomes many of the objections against starting their career while so young.

There is undoubtedly a good prospect for the medical woman of the future, but one thing is essential, and it is that those who study for the profession become as highly qualified as possible.

WOMEN VOTERS.

A GREAT increase in the number of women voters was proposed by the Representation of the People Bill, presented to Parliament during the past year. The objects of the Bill, as stated in the memorandum thereto, were to confer the franchise on women at the age of 21; to assimilate the parliamentary and local government franchises by abolishing the occupational qualification, and the qualification of women as the wives of local government electors; and to place the whole franchise for both sexes (other than university electors) on a similar basis of residence. Other amendments of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, were provided for. The main principle of the Bill was contained in Clause 1:—"A person, whether male or female, shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary or local government elector for a constituency (other than a university constituency) or local government electoral area respectively, if such person has attained the age of 21 years, and is not subject to any legal incapacity, and has the requisite residence qualification." The Bill proposed to abolish (except in the case of a university constituency) the alternative or business premises qualification for the parliamentary franchise, provided for by the Representation of the People Act, 1918, and also the right given in certain circumstances to vote in two constituencies at a general parliamentary election.

The effect of lowering the age for women voters as proposed would be to increase by about 5,000,000 the number of women entitled to vote at parliamentary elections, making the total number qualified over 13,000,000, whilst the total number of men voters would be somewhat less than 13,000,000, women voters exceeding men voters by about half a million.

On the second reading of the Bill, the Minister of Health stated that the Government proposed to leave the Bill to the free determination of the House, reserving to themselves the right to bring forward amendments in Committee. Personally he was entirely in favour of the Bill. With regard to the work of preparing the register, Dr. Addison stated that the additional cost due to the increased electorate was estimated at between £300,000 and £400,000 per annum. The Bill passed the second reading without a division and was referred to Standing Committee D of the House of Commons, but owing to a considerable amount of opposition made little progress. A special report presented to the House by the Committee stated that they could not with advantage proceed further with the Bill.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

FAR-REACHING recommendations are contained in the Report of the Committee appointed by the Home Secretary to enquire into the present system of compensation for injuries to workmen. (Information as to the schemes in force in countries which have passed Workmen's Compensation laws was given in last year's issue of

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, pp. 747-8.) One of the most important questions considered by the Committee was the desirability of establishing a State system of accident insurance in the United Kingdom. State systems have been in operation for some years in many countries, but the Committee were of opinion that the defects in our present system could be largely remedied by the adoption of the following modifications without resort to a State system :—

(1) State supervision of rates of premium of insurance companies with a view to the restriction of their expenses and profits in workmen's compensation business; not more than 30 per cent. of the premium income to be expended in profits, management expenses, and payments for commission to agents, the latter not to exceed 5 per cent. of the premium income in any case; the maximum rates to be approved or fixed by a Government official.

(2) Mutual associations to be placed under the same obligations as insurance companies as to setting aside funds to meet outstanding liabilities and as to returns, &c.

(3) Every employer—other than the Crown, a local or other public authority, a statutory company, or a householder in respect of servants not employed by him for the purpose of his trade or business, and, under certain circumstances, firms whose pay-roll for three years averages over £20,000 and who are "self-insurers"—to be required to insure against workmen's compensation risks.

It is proposed that several new classes of workers should be brought within the scope of the scheme in addition to the 15,000,000 workers already covered, among these being persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose rate of remuneration does not exceed £350 per annum, instead of £250 under the existing law.

With regard to benefits, instead of the present basis of earnings in cases of payments to dependents and compensation during incapacity, the Committee make the following recommendations :—

In fatal cases—for total dependents—

(*a*) Where a widow is left, £250.

(*b*) Where children under 15 are left, a weekly allowance of 10*s.* for the first, 7*s.* 6*d.* for the second, and 6*s.* for every other child; these allowances to be provided out of a Central Fund to which the employer will pay £500 in every case of a workman dying and leaving any children under 15.

(*c*) Where other total dependents are left in addition to the above, a further sum not exceeding £50.

(*d*) Where total dependents are left, not included a widow or children under 15, the sum of £250.

Burial and medical expenses to be increased to £15.

In cases of total incapacity, two-thirds of the average weekly earnings, with a maximum of £3.

In cases of partial incapacity, two-thirds of the difference between the average weekly earnings before and after the accident; in the latter cases provision to be made for increased payments if wages are increased by upwards of 20 per cent. in the workman's particular occupation at the time of his accident.

THE UNION JACK CLUB, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1. Tel. : 3511 Hop.

Patron-in-Chief : His Majesty the King. *Patroness-in-Chief :* Her Majesty the Queen.

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H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc. ;
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This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may deposit their kit and valuables, where they may obtain at moderate charges a good meal and a comfortable bedroom, where their every need is studied, and where they are under their own roof and feel really at home.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII., and handed over to the Regular Services. Membership is limited to Petty Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men on the Active List of the Regular Forces, but during the War all mobilised men, including those from the Overseas Dominions and Allied Countries, were made Honorary Members. The Club is self-supporting and managed by a Committee, which includes representative members elected by the men themselves. Already firmly established before 1914, the Union Jack Club was an inestimable boon to Service men in the Great War, during which period alone sleeping accommodation was provided for no fewer than 1,131,338 men and 3,054,809 meals were served, whilst many millions of whom no record was kept passed through its doors for rest and refreshment, many of them straight from the trenches in France. Open day and night, the capacity of the Club was taxed to the uttermost.

Work has been commenced on a considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the recent inspiring services of our gallant fighting forces and to provide the increased accommodation which is so much needed.

A Railway Tunnel between Great Britain and Ireland.

Among the ambitious projects with which engineers of imagination are wont to solace their leisure moments is that of a tunnel connecting England and Ireland, or Scotland and Ireland, or both. The near prospect of the Channel Tunnel has set them thinking, and as they have not to concern themselves, like the promoters of the Channel scheme, with questions of national defence, or possible invasion from the Continent, they are free to devote themselves entirely to engineering considerations.

More than a generation ago the question of an Irish tunnel was taken up by engineering and commercial men on both sides of St. George's Channel, and it may be convenient to mention here that it was included in the terms of reference of the Select Committee appointed to deal with the problem of Inland Transport. Hitherto the attention of these pioneers has been given to the possibility of boring a tunnel between Ulster and the south-west corner of Scotland, where, it may be seen from the study of the map, Great Britain and Ireland are closer together than at any other point. Four or five schemes have been prepared for a tunnel under the sea somewhere near this point, where the average depth on the North Channel is about 80 fathoms. The shortest of all these projected routes is from the southernmost point of the Mull of Kintyre to a point on the Irish coast a little to the south-east of Fair Head. The distance by sea between these two points is about 15 miles, and the sea-bed is one of uniform level. But, as often happens in the affairs of life, the shortest cut is the longest way round. Given the tunnel between the Mull of Kintyre and Fair Head, and more than 100 miles of new railway would still be required to join up the Scottish end with the existing railway system in Scotland and a shorter line to link up the Irish end with the Irish railways. The journey involved would demand of the traveller from London as much time as is required by any of the existing routes. Unless, therefore, the Irish tunnel is to be constructed solely for the use of Scotsmen and Irishmen the route here described must be ruled out of consideration.

Most of the promoters of the scheme fix on Belfast as the ultimate goal to be aimed at, and a good deal is to be said for this point of view. The second shortest route is from Portpatrick in Wigtownshire to Donaghadee, a distance of 22 miles. The sea-bed rests upon the Silurian system of rocks, but the unfortunate point about it is that about 7 miles from the Scottish coast there is a sudden drop from 80 to 150 fathoms, which runs for a distance of nearly 2 miles. Engineers have considered two possibilities in this connexion. They may tunnel at a greater depth so as to get completely under the dip, but this would involve steeper gradients and longer approach lines at each end. They could also swing about the line of the tunnel so as to avoid the great hollow, but this would mean extending the length of the tunnel from 22 to 40 miles, and an under-water railway journey of at least an hour.

A slightly better route is that from Portpatrick to Whitehead. The distance is 23½ miles, or 27 miles allowing for the land approach; the greatest depth involved is 120 fathoms, and the gradient 1 in 52. A fourth route, and one which has found the largest number of supporters, is that between Wierston Hill and Magee Island. The length would be 27 miles of actual tunnel, increased to 30 miles if a dip in the bottom of the sea, known as Beaufort Dyke, is to be avoided. The land approach would probably mean another 7 miles added to the distance, but against this disadvantage must be set the advantage of a lesser gradient—1 in 75 in fact.

More ambitious schemes have at one time or another been projected for connecting Holyhead and Dublin by tunnel, a distance of 60 miles; and Fishguard to Rosslare, a distance of 62 miles. For the moment these plans are likely to be left out of account, and attention concentrated on the more northerly tunnels. Many years ago Sir Robert Giffen, of the Board of Trade, who gave evidence before the Financial Relations Committee, said: — "I think the tunnel from Scotland to Ireland should be taken up by the State irrespective of any estimate of profit or loss on the undertaking. . . .Looking at the immense trade between the two countries, and the possibilities of developing the tourist traffic and extending the residence in Ireland of people at present living in Great Britain, I think that the effect of making a tunnel would result in enormous commercial advantages, apart from the political advantages that might follow."

This was said before the War, and in any scheme of tunnel building the altered political aspect of the question, and, above all, the enormous rise in the cost of every kind of engineering work since hostilities ceased would have to be seriously considered. The £10,000,000 which 20 years ago was considered to be sufficient for the Wierston Hill–Magee Island tunnel must now be multiplied by x, and will then probably be found to be insufficient. Apart from politics and cost, however, it is clear that the more the two countries can be drawn together the better it will be for both. The mail and passenger services between England and Ireland and Scotland and Ireland would be accelerated and vastly improved. In pre-War days the journey between London and Belfast was 13 to 13½ hours. According to calculations made when the under-water way between Scotland and Ireland was most talked about, the tunnel would reduce the journey to 10½ hours. Glasgow, it was said, could be reached from Belfast in 4 hours, Edinburgh in 5, York in 7; in fact all the important cities and towns in Great Britain would be brought nearer to Belfast by 2 or 3 hours. What this journey by through carriage would mean to thousands of passengers passing between the two countries; what it would mean to send goods between the two countries without breaking bulk in the journey, must be apparent to all who consider the scheme without prejudice. We live in the days of marvels, even Irish marvels, and the day may not be far distant when the "horrors of the middle passage" are abolished, and passengers can take their seats at Euston and St. Pancras in the knowledge that they need not leave the comfort of the railway carriage until they can set foot on Irish soil.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.—The eighty-eighth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Cardiff from Tuesday, Aug. 24 till Saturday, Aug. 28. Professor W. A. Herdman, who succeeded the Hon. Sir Charles Parsons as President, gave an address on "Oceanography and the Sea Fisheries." He contended that the fisherman must become the settled farmer of the sea if his harvest was to be less precarious. It was important to determine the number of fish in our waters, and what was the food value of each of them. Furthermore, we needed to know their habits and movements, and the nature of the elementary organisms on which they fed. As an instance of our ignorance in this respect, he mentioned the incomplete life-history of the eel. No spawning eel had ever been seen, he said. From all the fresh waters eels migrated in the autumn to the coast, and thence to the mid-Atlantic, and we know not how much farther, for the exact locality and manner of spawning has still to be discovered. Professor Herdman suggested that the abundant food supplies which lie at our door should be used to the fullest advantage, and that Cardiff, as a great seaport, might do something for fishery research. The following were the Presidents of the various sections:—A, Mathematical and Physical Science, Prof. A. S. Eddington; B, Chemistry, Mr. C. T. Heycock; C, Geology, Dr. F. A. Bather; D, Zoology, Prof. Stanley Gardiner; E, Geography, Mr. J. McFarlane; F, Economic Science and Statistics, Dr. J. H. Clapham; G, Engineering, Prof. C. F. Jenkin; H, Anthropology, Prof. Karl Pearson; I, Physiology, Mr. Joseph Barcroft; K, Botany, Miss E. R. Saunders; L, Educational Science, Sir Robert Blair; M, Agriculture, Prof. F. W. Keeble. Three citizens' lectures were delivered, Prof. J. Lloyd Williams on "Light and Life"; Prof. A. W. Kirkaldy on "Present Industrial Conditions"; and Dr. Vaughan Cornish on "The Geographical Position of the British Empire." In 1921 the Association will meet at Edinburgh, under the presidency of Sir Edward Thorpe, and in the following year at Hull.

Amber as a Form of Wealth.—Mr. W. J. Perry discusses in the *Journal of the Manchester Egyptian and Oriental Society* the problem of amber and its association with the megalithic problem. The amber used for decorative purposes in the Mycenæan age was, he suggests, found in the Adriatic. In explanation of its value, of its adoption as a form of wealth, he supposes that amber, a solidified resin, may have been associated with the productions of certain trees venerated in Egypt as the source of resinous substances used in mummification and other death-rites.

Anglo-Swedish Ferry Service.—The proposal to establish a regular daily ferry service between Great Britain and Sweden has again been revived. The scheme was originally broached in March, 1917, by the Swedish consul for Hull and Immingham, and contemplates a direct train-ferry service between Immingham and Gothenburg, where suitable harbours for the ferry boats would be built. The uniformity of railway gauge between the two countries is urged in favour of the proposal. The Swedish Government, while approving the scheme, are not prepared to finance it.

Australia and its Population.—In the *Geographical Review* Mr. Griffith Taylor, discussing the possible settlement of Australia, says that he sees little hope of the tropical part of the continent becoming prosperous and productive if the policy of White Australia is maintained. The hot, dry climate of the greater part of tropical Australia is best suited to the natives of India. Even if white settlement proved to be possible by a slow process of acclimatisation, it would only be at the cost of many lives, and at best would take a very long time. Assuming that political difficulties will eventually be overcome, Mr. Taylor estimates that one district in the interior of Western Australia and the Northern Territory, with an area of about 150,000 square miles, is suited for any population. The remainder of the area under consideration could support a total population of about 1,400,000 with a density varying from 8 per square mile in the east of Queensland to 1 per square mile or less in the more arid parts of Western Australia and the inland regions of the Northern Territory.

Bride's Stone in the Sudan.—Mr. H. A. MacMichael, in *Sudan Notes and Records*, describes a curious example of a fertility charm, associated with stone worship, among the Tungur Fur tribe. The stone is known as the "custom stone," or the "bride's stone," and is brought into use at a birth, a marriage, or the visit of a high official. After the marriage ceremony the bride and bridegroom are made to rub the blood of a sacrificed animal on the stone in the form of a cross. If they are too poor to pay for an animal to be sacrificed they offer a piece of cow-dung. They are then taken to a well, where the celebrant, taking a handful of mud from the pool, daubs it on their foreheads, shoulders, waists, knees, and loins, and bind their necks, wrists, and ankles with green grass.

Cattle Colour and Markings.—Miss F. Pitt, in the *Journal of Genetics*, discusses the colour and markings of pedigree Hereford cattle. She finds that the breed arose by selection from the nondescript cattle of the county in the 17th and early 18th centuries. All colours and markings prevailed, but among them the red with white face, which is still characteristic of the breed, was most common. This pattern probably originated through a mutation which appeared in a dark herd in 1750, and was kept and bred from as a curiosity. The white face is a dominant condition, while excessive white in modern Herefords is found to be recessive to the typical pigmentation. Modern variations from type are due to the outcrop of recessive characters inherited from the time before pattern selection was practised.

Cliff-Dwellers in Colorado.—Mr. J. W. Fewkes has written for the Bureau of American Ethnology a monograph on the pre-historic villages, castles and homes of south-western Colorado, having special reference to the Pueblo state of culture in that domain of cliff-dwellers. He says that the buildings indicate communal thought, as they were constructed by groups rather than individuals. He finds no support among architectural data for the view that the Pueblo people were derived from Mexican tribes, or that their descendants travelled south and developed into the Aztecs. The buildings antedate the coming of the white man.

Colliery Warnings.—The author of the anonymous "Colliery Warnings," telling miners of the existence of atmospheric conditions favourable

to dangerous situations, has been revealed as Mr. Henry Harries, late of the Meteorological Office. In an article in the *Morning Post* Mr. Harries stated that he had carried on the work for 38 years, in the face of great hostile criticisms. His investigations led him to discover that nearly all the serious colliery explosions had occurred within areas of high barometric readings or anti-cyclones. The Abercarne disaster of 1878, with 268 deaths, had been preceded by a vast anti-cyclone which had drifted to and fro over Glamorganshire for ten days, during which the enormous weight of the superincumbent atmosphere had caused the roof of the mine to creep and return and great outbreaks of gas to occur. Mr. Harries states that in the years 1851 to 1880, when no colliery warnings were given, explosions caused a total of 7,364 deaths; for the next 38 years, with the warnings in circulation, the total was only 4,797, notwithstanding that the number of men employed below ground had more than doubled since 1880.

Concrete Arch of 400 ft. Span.—The Franklin Avenue Bridge over the Mississippi at Minneapolis is to contain an arch of reinforced concrete of 400 ft. span, which is considered to be the largest in the world. It will consist of two arch ribs, with a rise of 88 ft. The arch will be flanked at each end by an arch of 199 ft. clear span and another of 55 ft. 6 in. span, the total length of the bridge being 1,682 ft. over the abutments. Hitherto the longest reinforced concrete arch completed has been that of 330 ft. span, in the Risorgimento Bridge across the Tiber.

Electricity and Seeds.—Messrs. Sutton and Sons, of Reading, have published the results of a number of electrical germination and field tests carried out in 1919 with seeds of carrot, swede, cabbage and mangold. The best known process of seed germination, *viz.*, the Wolfryn process, consists in immersing the seeds in a solution of salt and water or of calcium chloride and water, through which an electric current is then passed. After the seeds have been dried at a temperature of 100° F. they are then ready for sowing. The Reading experiments were designed to test the value of the Wolfryn process, and to decide whether the advantages are due to the immersion, to the electrification, or to the two combined. Tests were made with untreated seeds, with seeds electrified by the Wolfryn process, with seeds soaked in a solution of sulphate of ammonia, and with seeds soaked in a solution of salt and water. After immersion the seeds were dried at 100° F. and then sown. The tests do not reveal any advantage from seed electrification, the only exception occurring in mangolds, where the germination of the electrified seed was 94 per cent., compared with 82 per cent. for the untreated seed and 86 per cent. for the seed soaked in the salt solution. In the field tests the electrified mangold seeds yielded 62 lb. per pole more than the untreated seed.

Electricity from Natural Steam.—Italy is not a coal-producing country, but it has other sources of natural power, one of which is to be found in the natural steam at Lardorello in Tuscany. The natural steam was first used for boiler heating, and, subsequently, was turned into a piston engine, which gave satisfactory results. Still later a turbo-generator was installed. Developments then took the form of turbines of a special type. Each of the turbines requires about 77,000lb. of steam per hour, and this steam is raised in tubular boilers containing aluminium tubes in a sheet-iron shell, the natural steam having a pressure of about one atmosphere, and that produced in the boiler of half an atmosphere. Each boiler produces 13,200lb. of pure steam per hour.

Electric Locomotives in Coal Mines.—Small electric locomotives for use in coal mines have been sanctioned by the Home Secretary. They are built to haul a load of 10 to 15 tons on the level, or of 3 tons up a gradient of 1 in 30, and the wheel gauge is so arranged that they will take any track from 19 ins. upwards. The battery-cells by which they are actuated are charged from a power-station in the mine, and a normal charge is equivalent to a run of 20 to 25 miles. The locomotive has a speed of 5 miles per hour with a load. It is expected that with the extension of this engine the pit pony will be largely displaced.

Electrified Cables for Ships.—The Admiralty are interested in bringing into more extensive use an ingenious device, consisting of electrified cables laid in the approaches to the principal ports, such as Liverpool, for the guidance of ships. Captains of vessels, by the new method, are able to follow the cable at any speed as easily as a street car follows the rails. From the moment the ship "picks up" the outer end of the guiding cables, the man at the wheel need no longer be troubled by reefs, shallows and currents, or even by fog. The principle of the invention is that of the electrified cable in use in ocean telegraphy. Electric circulating cables, carefully protected by metal coverings against fraying at the bottom, are fastened to the ground at one end near a station possessing powerful alternators for sending alternating currents.

Eyes Grow Keener in the Dark.—Mr. Selig Hecht, of Creighton University, Omaha, has conducted a series of researches into the sensitiveness of the eye in the dark. He has pointed out that when a person enters a dark room after a stay in the outside daylight the eye at once increases in sensitivity. At first this increase appears to be slow, but after five minutes it is quite rapid, the eye acquiring a sensitivity several hundred times its initial value. After thirty minutes' sojourn in the dark the sensitivity still increases, but more slowly than before, and after forty-five minutes or an hour the maximum sensitivity is reached. The final sensitivity varies slightly with different people, but in fully adapted condition the eye is easily 5,000 or 10,000 times more sensitive than it was at the beginning.

Fish Rings and their Meaning.—Miss Rosa M. Lee, Naturalist Inspector to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, has written a report on the methods by which growth and age in fishes are determined. The main theory is that each of the rings seen on the scales of many fishes is formed in the course of a year, and that their number gives the number of years the fish has lived. Other theories ascribe the rings to the influence of temperature, the amount of food, or some other physiological factor. Some Norwegian scientists believe the growth of the scale is proportional to the length of the fish, and that the length at the end of each previous year of its life can be calculated from the proportional width of winter rings on the scale. The general conclusions to which the evidence and the mathematical tests lead are: (1) That the age determinations can be made with a

considerable degree of accuracy from salmon and herring scales, and for the youngest age, groups of certain other species, such as haddock and cod, the amount of reliance which can be placed on the results depending to a certain extent on the locality from which the fish is taken; (2) That the growth determinations can be made with a considerable degree of accuracy from the measurements of the scales combined with the length of the fish, using a modified form of the Norwegian method; (3) That the varying influence of food and temperature in the production of winter rings in scales is as yet indeterminate, although certain progress has been made in this investigation by experiments on plaice and flounders in tanks.

Galveston Sea Wall Extension.—An important improvement and extension has been made to the concrete sea-wall, five miles long, which was built about seven years ago to protect the city of Galveston from a repetition of the flood of 1900. The great flood of 1915 overflowed the top of the defences. It was therefore decided to build a 5 ft. curtain wall along the top, and to extend the eastern end by two miles.

Guadalquivir to be Dammed.—A scheme has been put forward to render the swift-flowing river Guadalquivir navigable between Seville and Cordoba. It is proposed to build eleven dams on the river, similar to that across the Rhine at Chèvres, each with an opening of about ten metres, and varying in height between six and ten metres. The cost of the work will be 80,000,000 pesetas, and the time for its construction will be twenty years. The differences in water level will be overcome by eleven modern locks. Barges of 525 tons capacity will be able to use the stream, and it will be possible to form convoys of two or three barges and a tug of 150 tons. One important feature of the project is that the piles of the dams will be used for the construction of bridges connecting the two banks at eleven different points. At present there is only one bridge over the Guadalquivir in the whole length of 112 miles.

Hair and Eye Colour.—Professor F. G. Parsons in a lecture on "The Distribution of Hair and Eye Colour in the British Isles," to the Royal Anthropological Institute, stated that the index of colour based on hair only was given by Beddoe in 1860 as 23·8 dark. His own index showed these subdivisions of percentages—red, 4·8; fair, 15·8; brown, 38·9; dark, 36·6; black, 3·9. The original man had black hair and black eyes. Contrary to popular belief women were darker than men, and even in districts where the population was fairest this held good, but where the population was generally dark there was very little difference. He gave the following representative table of darkness:—

In	No. of Records.	Index. Male.	Index. Fem'e.	Difference.
Four Northern Counties	1767	26·2	33·5	7·3
Three Eastern Counties	1563	34·4	38·2	3·8
Two Western Counties	4057	45·5	46·7	1·2
London	6223	37·7	38·5	·8

In Scotland, the fairest populated part of the British Isles, the women were 8·9 per cent. darker than the men; in England 2·1; and in Wales a little over 2. Town people were generally darker than country people. In the east and north the hair and eyes usually matched; in the west central districts there was much difference between them. In Wales, where most of the people had dark hair, they had not dark eyes also. In those parts of the country where there was the most pure Nordic and Saxon blood, the hair and eyes harmonised, and the reverse was the case where the Mediterranean type was a strong local strain. A combination of fair hair and blue eyes was to be found in Ireland.

"Lusitania" may be Raised.—M. Emile Bertin, a distinguished French scientist, a member of the Institut de France, and a former Director of Engineering in the French Navy, has put forward a proposal for raising the wreck of the *Lusitania*, which lies in 250 ft. of water off the Old Head of Kinsale, where it was sunk by a German torpedo. His plan is to construct a floating chamber 300 yards long by 100 wide and 20 in height, which would be attached to the wreck of the vessel at low tide, by means of 800 steel cables, and so manipulated as to raise the wreck as the tide rose. Once lifted and supported by this floating chamber the wreck would be towed towards the shore, where pumping operations might be carried out. The most problematic part of the proposal is the scheme for beaching the vessel. M. Bertin says that, when once the necessary cables have been attached, there should be no difficulty in raising the wreck from three to four metres nearer the surface by taking advantage of each tide. Once part of the wreck has been brought above the level of the sea the work of the divers would be greatly facilitated. "The difficulty will lie in the fact that no dry dock exists which would be capable of receiving both the floating chamber and the wreck," states M. Bertin.

Microbes in Fossilised Amber.—Dr. Galippe, of the French Academy of Science, has discovered a number of micro-organisms in fossilised amber. Some time ago considerable interest was shown in the discovery that microbes remained alive for hundreds of years in parchments and papyri, and the question as to whether such microbes still had power to transmit the virus of plagues such as the Black Death was much discussed. Living organisms incomparably older than the microbes found in Egyptian papyri have been discovered by Dr. Galippe, and it is thought that these organisms may probably be among the very early elements possessing life to inhabit the earth. Dr. Galippe's discovery was the result of investigation into the composition of several pieces of fossilised amber. Examination showed him that the specimens were full of micro-organisms, which he considers can only have been imprisoned in the amber whilst it was in course of formation. As soon as these organisms were set free from their prison they manifested very evident signs of life, and, when carefully cultivated, developed great activity.

Moving a 3,000-ton Building.—In the *Engineering News Record* may be found an account of the moving of a 3,000-ton building, measuring 95 ft. by 60 ft., over a distance of 450 ft. The new site was first cleared and the foundations laid. The walls of the building were underpinned with steel needles on timber shoes, supported on twelve sliding ways, and interior concrete columns carrying one-third of the total weight of the building were similarly supported. The walls and columns were then cut away from the foundations and raised by 500 jacks. Three 90 horse-power hoisting winches supplied the pull for removing. The ways along which the removal was effected were laid only 60 ft. in advance of the building, sufficient for a day's

haul of 50 ft. The entire removal was accomplished in nine stages. America does not have it all its own way in this respect. A timber and ferro-concrete building weighing 150 tons, 80 ft. in length, 60 ft. in breadth, and two storeys in height, situated at Burnside, near Glasgow, has been moved about 80 ft. from its original site without any internal disturbance, and even without interruption to the business transacted inside. The cost of demolition and re-erection would have been £1,000; the work of removal was about one-third of that sum.

Niagara River and Electricity. — Mr. T. Kennard Thomson, a consulting engineer, has put forward a plan for damming the Niagara River, and thus creating 2,000,000 horse-power of electricity. The structure proposed would be an immense convex affair which would have a tendency to force the ice over the top in the spring and allow it to slide rather than fall down the other side. The base of the structure would be about 700 ft. in width, but a large portion of the necessary generating plant could be installed in the interior of the structure. The dam would create a head of 102 ft. below the foot of the falls, turning the present rapids and whirlpool into a long narrow lake, but having plenty of possibilities for rapids below the new falls. Thus all the water still going over the old falls and what is now used at the plants near to the falls would be utilised. It is estimated that the dam would cost £20,000,000. The falls would be preserved for the present. Mr. Thomson says that if any further great volume of water is taken from the river—and Canada is now taking every drop she can get—there would be much greater danger of serious ice jams.

Noise and the Nervous System. — Professor Walker, of South Kensington, has been conducting a series of experiments to determine if, in the absence of any ordinary visible signs of emotion in a person, electrical signs of "emotive discharges" can be detected by the galvanometer. It was found that "large and sudden" electrical responses which are independent of any muscular movement accompany a great many of the shocks and alarms of life. In the first series of experiments strong and disagreeable stimuli were used—*e.g.*, an unexpected loud sound, an unexpected burn (lighted match under hand), a disagreeable pungent smell, a painful thought. While muscular movement might be absent, marked electrical reactions occurred. In a Belgian woman who was told to think of her native land—she had seen various episodes of the German occupation—a very strong reaction followed. The most effective ideas were such as were accompanied by disagreeable or painful emotion. The threat of a burn was often more effective in altering electrical relations than the burn itself. Lighting a match might give a larger effect than the application of a match to the free hand. The apprehension of a bad smell which had just been experienced proved to the particularly effective. The expected prick of a needle produced in some cases more effect than an unexpected prick.

Oil Fuel Locomotive.—Oil is rapidly coming into its own in our industrial life. In May last the London and North Western Railway Company fitted the Watt locomotive for burning oil, and she has since been tried on passenger services of various kinds. The Scarab Oil Burning Company's system was the one installed. In the tender of the engine is a tank in place of the coal. The oil, which is the residuum of petrol, is fed by pipes to the burner in the firebox by force of gravity. It is vaporised by steam as it falls from the feed pipe into a fan-shaped receptacle. Not until it is thus vaporised is the oil inflammable. Given the requisite materials, a locomotive can be converted from coal to oil-burning in four days. The advantages claimed for the Scarab system are that oil fuel is more easily handled than coal. The laborious task of stoking is eliminated. The engine emits neither smoke nor sparks, and as the combustion of oil is almost perfect there are no ashes or dirt to be removed after a run. A train, which requires the provision of, say, 70lb. of coal per mile, can be run on about 30lb. of oil.

Plants Asleep.—Sir Jagadis Bose, at University College, London, explained the crescograph, his own invention, by which plants are made to record their life-story. Plants, he said, had a conducting tissue analogous to the nervous system of animals, and an experiment with a mimosa showed how its leaves contracted when subjected to shock. A remarkable record was that obtained in investigating the problem of sleep in plants. A shock was applied every hour of the day and night, and showed that from twelve to five o'clock the plant was wide awake, at eight it was getting sleepy, and it went fast asleep until nine a.m., after which there was a slow awakening, the responses to shock becoming gradually stronger after being absent while the plant slept soundly. Under chloroform, he said, the plant was at first excited and eventually died with a marked death tremor due to electrical discharge.

River Erosion Prevented.—An ingenious plan has been devised to protect the banks of the Missouri River against erosion. It consists of concrete pile jetties which check the current without diverting it or causing destructive eddies. They carry wire cables, to which are attached trees and brush or frames faced with wire netting on the upstream side. The velocity of the current is so reduced that the material in suspension is deposited and a bar or shoal thus built up where erosion has occurred or is threatened. Some of this work has been done near Omaha.

Smell as a Method of Research.—Sir J. J. Thomson, in discussing various methods of studying the constitution of matter, suggested that the sense of smell might be brought into use, for even man, who had nearly lost that sense, could detect a minute proportion of ozone, equal to one in a million. He would like to see an experiment with hounds, whose business it was to smell, to ascertain the quality that they were able to detect.

Steel-Making by Secret Process.—The *Morning Post* of February 17, 1920, contained a long article from its Paris correspondent stating that three days previously he had witnessed five experiments at a works in the city, each of which involved the production of a ton and a half of "high-class steel." The novelty of the experiments consisted in the fact that the steels were made in some form of "converter" of the Bessemer type. Usually this process does not give a sufficiently scientific control of the product to enable high-class steels to be made. In the experiments mentioned certain "secret substances" were added which had the effect of controlling the quality of the metal produced, so that it could be used as a basis for the

manufacture of high-grade alloy steels. The process is said to have been worked out by four inventors, two of whom are Belgians. It was stated that they had decided not to patent their method, but to operate it as a secret process.

Stone Age in Ceylon.—Mr. E. J. Weyland, late Assistant Mineral Surveyor to the Ceylon Government, has published an article on the Stone Age in Ceylon, in which he states his belief that there is no evidence that the Veddas passed through a stone age phase in Ceylon. They are assumed to be immigrants from the Indian peninsula, and the Palæolithic age dates from a period long antecedent to their arrival in the island. The Ceylon implements fall into two groups—that of the hills and that of the lowlands. Pigmy flints are abundant, and Mr. Weyland believes that they were used mainly in boring bone needles. The Chellean type is represented by the hand-axe, the Mousterian by scrapers, and the Aurignacian by pointed implements with edge trimming.

Stormy Petrel's Courtship. — Mr. Audrey Gordon gives an interesting account of the nesting habits of the stormy petrel in *British Birds*, the result of observations taken during a stay on the Inner Hebrides. He believes that certain weird noises uttered when on the wing during dark and stormy nights, or when the nights are misty, are part of the courtship performances of the males. During this time the birds circle round the nesting area at a great speed. While this is going on an incessant "purring" can be heard from the female birds in the rocky crevices.

Turbine Record Run.—A world's record in the operation of a multiple-element steam turbine of the cross-compound type was established at the Naragansett Electric Lighting Works, Providence, Rhode Island. The 45,000 kilowatt turbo generator ran continuously for 84 days 11 hours 36 minutes. No special preparations were made for the run, during which 51,104,000 kilowatt hours were generated, or considerably more than the whole output of the company for any year before 1915. This continuous operation was made possible to some extent by an 800-gallon self-contained lubricating system.

Vulcanising Rubber by the Cold Process.—A new method of vulcanising rubber has been invented by Mr. S. J. Peachey, Lecturer in Chemistry at the Manchester College of Technology. The present method of vulcanising is to heat together rubber and sulphur to a temperature of about 138 deg. centigrade. It has therefore not been easy to get combinations of rubber with raw materials that will stand so high a temperature. Mr. Peachey's method is one of cold vulcanising. It makes use of the two gases, sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphur dioxide, which react on each other to produce water and free sulphur. Mr. Peachey has found that when crude rubber, either in a solid form or in solution, is treated with these two gases, the sulphur produced by their inter-action vulcanises the rubber. If the rubber be mixed with a waste material, such as sawdust or leather scraps or paper, and the mixture is vulcanised, the resultant materials will serve a variety of useful purposes. Under the old process the heat would have destroyed the properties of the leather, the sawdust, or the paper. The immediate purpose to which the new discovery is likely to be put are the manufacture of linoleum, the heavier kinds of wallpapers, and artificial leather upholstery. It will also be possible to make one-piece boots without stitching.

Water Divining.—Mr. A. J. Ellis contributes a report on the "Divining Rod" to the publications of the United States Geological Survey. He considers that for all practical purposes the "rod" is thoroughly discredited and of no value whatever in locating either water or mineral ores. Mr. Ellis dismisses the claims of various mechanical "water-finders" as purely speculative and quite unsound in principle. In the September number of *Discovery*, however, the mystery of "dowsing" was discussed at length by the editor, who decided that the evidence was all in favour of certain individuals possessing powers of this sort.

Water-Power in Canada.—Mr. Leo G. Dennis, Hydro-Electric Engineer of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, has reviewed in the *Engineer* the situation in regard to water-power development in the Dominion. In 1900 less than 200,000 h.p. was utilised, as compared with 2,383,240 h.p. now available, sub-divided as follows:—

	Horse-power.		Horse-power.
Ontario	1,000,000	Nova Scotia	30,000
Quebec	900,000	New Brunswick	17,000
British Columbia	210,000	Yukon	13,400
Manitoba	78,600	Prince Edward I.	1,700
Alberta	32,500	Saskatchewan	40

Of a total of 525,000 h.p. installed for paper and pulp manufacture, at least, 475,000 h.p. is derived from hydraulic sources. Canada's potential water-power resources are placed at 18,832,000 h.p. sub-divided as follows:—

	Horse-power.		Horse-power.
Quebec	6,000,000	Saskatchewan	220,000
Ontario	5,800,000	Nova Scotia	100,000
British Columbia	3,000,000	Yukon	100,000
Manitoba	2,797,000	North-West Territories	50,000
Alberta	462,000	Prince Edward I.	3,000
New Brunswick	300,000		

Water-Power in Tasmania.—Two articles in the *Engineer* describes the hydro-electric power works at the Great Lake, Tasmania, situated at a height of 3,350 ft. above sea level. From the southern end of the Lake the River Shannon finds an outlet some two miles west of the bed of the River Ouse, and the two streams flow parallel for some distance. But as the fall of the Ouse is much more rapid than that of the Shannon, the former river, at a point opposite the middle of the lake, has an elevation of 120 ft. above it, but a few miles south the Ouse has fallen to more than 1,000 ft. below the Shannon. A short connection between the two rivers enables a very high head of water to be obtained. The headwaters of the Ouse will be diverted into the lake, and by this means a total capacity of 70,000 h.p. will be available at the turbine shafts. The dam across the southern end of the Great Lake, which impounds the water to a height of 11 ft. above the sill, will be raised to give an effective height of 40 ft.

Wettest Place in the World.—According to the *Monthly Weather Review* of the United States Department of Agriculture, the wettest place in the world is not, as has been supposed, Cherrapunji, in the Khasi Hills in India, with a mean annual rainfall of 426 ins. That distinction belongs to some of the mountains in the Hawaiian Islands. Thus on Mount Waialeale, a peak 5,080 ft. high, there was recorded during the periods August 2, 1911, to March 26, 1914, and May 31, 1915, to August 13, 1917—a period of

1,782 days—a total precipitation of 2,325 ins., or an average of 1·3047 ins. per day. In a year of 365 days this would amount to 476 inches. Other rainy places in the Hawaiian Islands are Puu Kukui, with a seven years' average of 369 ins., and one on Hawaiian Island where the rainfall in 1914 amounted to 504 inches.

Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.—Considerable progress in the use of wireless for private and commercial purposes was made during 1920. A practical demonstration of Marconi wireless telephony to and from a Handley-Page aeroplane in flight over the Eastern Countiee was made in May. In June Dame Melba gave a concert at the Marconi Company's station at Chelmsford, and by means of the wireless telephone her songs were transmitted over a radius of 1,000 miles. In August a business conversation was carried out between London and an Instone-Vimy machine, crossing the Channel to Paris, by means of the ordinary telephone exchange combined with wireless telephony. The Radio Corporation of America are building on Long Island the largest wireless station in the world, by which an immediate message service will be established with France and Germany, and ultimately with Buenos Ayres and other parts of South America.

Wood Pulp Substitute.—From successful experiments carried out at Para, it appears that the fibres of a plant known as aninga, which grows freely in the marshy districts of South America, are likely to be of great value as a substitute for wood pulp. The crops of aninga —one every year—are abundant, and the treatment simple. It is said that the quality of the cellulose is very good, and that the yield of paper is 20 per cent. greater than from Norwegian pulp. One prominent Brazilian chemist asserts that the aninga fibre can be treated so as to give a product superior to cotton, inasmuch as the filaments of the latter under the microscope appear twisted, while the Brazilian fibres are quite straight. It is estimated that at least 150,000 tons of aninga cellulose could be exported every year, the value of which would be comparable with that of the rubber now exported from Para.

World's Largest Wooden Dry Dock.—The largest wooden sectional dry dock in the world has been constructed by the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company of Brooklyn. It is built in sections, each complete with separate pumping plant, and in such a manner that a 15,000-ton vessel 475 feet long can be raised by three sections, the whole of the six sections being able to accommodate vessels of 725 feet in length and 30,000 tons burden. Its first great task was to raise the 630-foot steamer *Minnesota* clear of the water, which it did in twenty-five minutes.

X-Ray Thumb-Prints.—Dr. Pilon, of Paris, demonstrated a method of taking thumb-prints by means of X-rays, which was afterwards exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society in London. These "radio-metallographs," as they are called, of a thumb show the lines in the skin and also the shape of the nail and the angual phalange. The method employed is to powder the ball of the finger with salt, which is opaque to X-rays, then photograph it through and enlarge. Finger-print experts at Scotland Yard attach considerable importance to the invention.

The Nobel Prizes.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry, (*c*) Medicine or Physiology, (*d*) Literature, and (*e*) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1901. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science —(*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(*c*) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(*d*) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse Norrlandsgatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £7,500 each).

Year.	(*a*) Physics.	(*b*) Chemistry.	(*c*) Medicine or Physiology.	(*d*) Literature.	(*e*) Peace.
1910	J. D. van der Waals	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	Berne Intl. Peace Bureau.
1911	W. Wien	Mme. Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	T. M. C. Asser. A. H. Fried.
1912	G. Dalén	Prof. Grignard. Prof. Sabatier	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	Elihu Root.
1913	Prof. Onnes	A. Werner	C. Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	H. La Fontaine.
1914	M. von Laue	Th. W. Richards	R. Barany	*No award*	*No award*
1915	Prof. W. H. Bragg. W. L. Bragg	R. Willstätter	*No award*	Romain Rolland	*No award*
1916	*No award*	*No award*	*No award*	V. von Heidenstam	*No award*
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	*No award*	*No award*	K. Gjellerup. H. Pontoppidan	Comité International de la Croix Rouge
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	*No award*	*No award*	*No award*
1919	J. Stark	*No award*	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	*Reserved for 1917*	A. Krogh	K. Hamsun	*To be awarded Dec. 10, 1920*

The following is a list of the principal London productions of the year.

ADELPHI.—*Oct.* 7, 1920. *The Naughty Princess*, opera bouffe adapted by J. Hastings Turner from "La Reine Joyeuse" by André Barde, with music by Charles Cuvillier (Messrs. W. H. Berry, George Grossmith, and Leon Morton, and Mesdames Lily St. John, Yvonne Arnaud and Amy Augarde).

ALDWYCH.—*Nov.* 10, 1919. *Sacred and Profane Love*, a play by Arnold Bennett (Messrs. Franklin Dyall, George Elton, and J. H. Roberts, and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Hilda Bruce-Potter, and Jeannette Sherwin). *Feb.* 10, 1920. *Pygmalion*, Bernard Shaw's play revived (Messrs. C. Aubrey-Smith and Frank Bertram, and Mesdames Patrick Campbell, Marion Terry, and Agnes Thomas). *May* 11. *Nono*, by Sacha Guitry (M. Sacha Guitry and Mesdames Yvonne Printemps and Suzanne Avril). *Aug.* 9. *The Unknown*, a play by W. Somerset Maugham (Messrs. Charles V. France, Basil Rathbone, Clarence Blakiston, and H. R. Hignett, Lady Tree and Mesdames Ellen O'Malley, Lena Halliday, and Haidée Wright). *Sept.* 23. *La Tosca*, Victorien Sardou's play (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Gerald Lawrence, and Gilbert Porteous, and Mesdames Ethel Irving and Lucy Wilson).

ALHAMBRA.—*Jan.* 22, 1920. *Medora*, an operetta by Denn Spranklin, with music by Vada Ennem, English libretto by Rupert Hazell, and lyrics by Adrian Ross (Messrs. Leslie Stiles, Jamieson Dodds, W. S. Percy, and Leo Stormont, and Mesdames Ada Reeve, Betty Balfour, and Margaret Campbell). *June* 1. *Johnny Jones*, a musical play by Harry M. Vernon, with music by Charles Cuvillier and lyrics by Clifford Grey (Messrs. George Robey, Eric Blore, and Pip Powell, and Mesdames Phyllis Bedells, Ivy St. Helier, and Netta Westcott).

AMBASSADORS. — *Dec.* 10, 1919. *Sylvia's Lovers*, a light opera by Bernard Rolt and Cosmo Gordon Lennox (Messrs. Patrick Byrne, Joe Nightingale, Henry Caine, and Pitt Chatham, and Mesdames Desirée Ellinger and Betty Chester). *Mar.* 10, 1920. *Grierson's Way*, H. V. Esmond's play revived (Messrs. Franklin Dyall, Ambrose Manning, and Esmond, and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt). *April* 20. *The Grain of Mustard Seed*, a satirical play by H. M. Harwood (Messrs. Norman McKinnell, Fred Kerr, Henry Caine, and Fewlass Llewellyn, and Mesdames Grace Lane, Cathleen Nesbitt, and Mabel Terry Lewis). *Sept.* 27. *The White Headed Boy*, a comedy by Lennox Robinson (Messrs. Arthur Sinclair, Sydney Morgan, and Arthur Shields, and Mesdames Sara Allgood and Maire O'Neill).

APOLLO.—*June* 17, 1920. *Such a Nice Young Man*, a farce by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Sam Livesey, Russell Sedgwick, and Edward Silk, and Miss Elizabeth Drury). *July* 22. *Cherry*, a coster musical comedy by Edward Knoblock, with music by Melville Gideon (Messrs. Wilfred Seagram, Harold Austruther, and Stockwell Hawkins, and Mesdames Marie Blanche, Enid Sass, Doris Patston and Marie Wright).

COLISEUM.—*March* 15, 1920. *The Truth About the Russian Dancers*, by Sir James Barrie (Messrs. C. M. Lowne, Basil Foster, Herman de Lange, and William Lugg, and Mesdames Karsavina and Noranne Rose).

COMEDY.—*Jan.* 5, 1920. *His Happy Home*, a farce by H. V. Willoughby, founded upon a suggestion in a French play by M. Maurice Froyez (Messrs. David Miller, Kenneth Kent, Ben Webster, and John Wickens, and Mesdames Helen Haye, Cathryn Young, and Mary Forbes). *Feb.* 12. *Wild Geese*, a musical comedy by Ronald Jeans and Charles Cuvillier (Messrs. Jack Buchanan and Gilbert Childs, and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman, Nellie Briercliffe and May Beatty). *May* 13. *Why Marry?* a comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams (Messrs. A. E. George, C. Aubrey Smith, and Tarver Penna, and Mesdames Rosa Lynd and Henrietta Watson). *June* 26. *The "Ruined" Lady*, a comedy by Frances Nordstrom (Messrs. Aubrey Smith, Lance Lister, and John Williams, and Mesdames Rosa Lynd, Eva Moore, Evelyn Brent, and Joan Cockram). *Sept.* 29. *The Crossing*, by Algernon Blackwood and Bertram Forsyth (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and Hubert Harben, and Mesdames Irene Rooke and Marjorie Gordon). *Oct.* 18. *The Romantic Age*, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, H. O. Nicholson, A. Bromley Davenport, and John Williams, and Mesdames Barbara Hoffe, Dorothy Tetley, and Lottie Venne).

COURT.—*Feb.* 24, 1920. *The Young Visiters*, a dramatised version of Daisy Ashford's child-book by Mrs. George Norman and Margaret Mackenzie (Messrs. Ben Field, Harold Austruther, and Lawrence Hanray, and Miss Edyth Goodall). *March* 1. *Candida*. Bernard Shaw's comedy revived (Messrs. Bruce Winston, Nicholas Hannen, Lewis Casson, and Hugh Bayly, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Pamela Page). *June* 23. *The Old House*, by Richard Pryce, based on the novel, *Candlelight*, by Mrs. Dudeney (Messrs. Malcolm Cherry and Frederic Worlock, and Mesdames Gertrude Elliott, Clare Greet, and Suzanne Sheldon).

CRITERION.—*Nov.* 11, 1919. *Lord Richard in the Pantry*, adapted from Martin Swayne's novel by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare (Messrs. Cyril Maude and George Shelton, and Mesdames Lydia Bilbrooke, Connie Ediss, Elizabeth Pollock, and Nellie Bowman).

DALY'S.—*May* 15, 1920. *A Southern Maid*, a musical play, by Dion Clayton Calthrop and Harry Graham, with music by Harold Fraser-Simson (Messrs. Bertram Wallis, Lionel Victor, Claude Flemming, and Mark Lester, and Mesdames José Collins, Gwendoline Brogden, and Dorothy Monkman).

DRURY LANE.—*Dec.* 26, 1919. *Cinderella*, pantomime by Frank Dix and Arthur Collins, with music by J. M. Glover (Messrs. Will Evans, Stanley Lupino, Harry Claff, Du Calion, and Arthur Conquest, and Mesdames Marie Blanche, Florence Smithson, and Lily Long). *June* 24, 1920. *The Garden of Allah*, by Robert Hichens and Mary Anderson (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Basil Gill, Gordon Harker, Denier Warren, and Arthur Lewis, and Mesdames Madge Titheradge and Pepita Bobadilla).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—*Nov.* 11, 1919. *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, Molière's comedy (Messieurs Gaston Ougier and Saint-Vallon, and Mesdames Edmée Dormeuil and Georgette Debray). *Nov.* 25. *Le Malade Imaginaire* (M. Gaston Ougier and Mdlle. Edmée Dormeuil). *Dec.* 11. *Arms and the Man*, Bernard Shaw's play revived (Messrs. Robert Loraine, Gerald Lawrence, Arthur Whitby, and M. R. Morand, and Mesdames Stella Mervyn Campbell, Dorothy Holmes-Gore, and Beverly Sitgreaves). *Dec.* 16. *Perrichan* (Messieurs Gaston Ougier, André Randall and George

de Warfaz, and Mesdames Rambert and Georgette Debray). *Jan.* 6, 1920. *Les Plaideurs* (Messieurs André Randall, George Desplas, and Roger Treville, and Mesdames Georgette Debray and Rambert). *Feb.* 16. *Kitty Breaks Loose*, a fantastical comedy, by Kingston Stack (Messrs. Arthur Whitby, Eric Cowley, Leslie Howard, and O. D. Roberts, and Mesdames Helen Haye, Mary Peter, and Ethel Newman). *April* 13. *The Government Inspector*, Gogol's comedy, translated by T. H. Hall (Messrs. Maurice Moscovitch, Claude Rains, and Leyton Cancellor, and Mesdames Mary Grey and Jane Amstel). *June* 3. *Madame Sand*, by Philip Moeller (Messrs. Basil Rathbone, Hubert Harben, Frank Cellier, and Edgar Kent, and Mesdames Patrick Campbell and Haidée Wright). *July* 7. *Brown Sugar*, a comedy by the late Lady (Arthur) Lever (Messrs. Eric Lewis, Martyn Roland, and Herbert Marshall, and Mesdames Edna Best, Henrietta Watson, and Margaret Halstan). *Oct.* 13. *Priscilla and the Profligate*, a comedy by Laura Wildig (Messrs. Frank Denton, A. G. Poulton, and Cyril Raymond, and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Madeline Seymour).

EMPIRE.—*Dec.* 26, 1919. *The Red Mill*, a musical comedy by Henry Blossom, with music by Victor Herbert (Messrs. John Luxton, Ray Kay, and Little Tich, and Mesdames Amy Augarde, Ivy Tresmand, and Gladys Simmonds). *Feb.* 18, 1920. *Sunshine of the World*, operetta by Gladys Unger and K. K. Ardaschir, music by M. Cuvillier (Messrs. Randle Ayrton, Martin Iredale, and Alfred Clark, and Miss Clara Simons). *April* 7. *Irene*, a musical comedy by James Montgomery, with music by Harry Tierney (Messrs. Robert Michaelis, Robert Hale, and Pat Somerset, and Mesdames Edith Day, Margaret Campbell, Winnie Collins, and Daisy Hancox).

GAIETY.—*March* 25, 1920. *The Shop Girl*, revived and brought up to date by Arthur Wimperis and Herman Darewski (Messrs. Robert Nainby, Alfred Lester, Thorpe Bates, and Roy Royston, and Mesdames Evelyn Laye, Gladys Homfrey, Kathleen Hilliard, and Nancie Lovat).

GARRICK.—*Nov.* 12, 1919. *The Eclipse*, a musical farce by Fred Thompson and E. Phillips Oppenheim, with music by Herman Darewski and Melville Gideon, and lyrics by Adrian Ross (Messrs. Alfred Lester, Morris Harvey, Farren Soutar, and Arthur Hatherton, and Mesdames Teddie Gerard, Dorothy Monkman and Dorothy Hanson). *May* 3, 1920. *One Night in Rome*, a comedy by J. Hartley Manners (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Henry Vibart, and Barry Baxter, and Mesdames Laurette Taylor and Lynn Fontanne). *Sept.* 3. *The Dancing Man*, a farce from the French of P. Armont and Jacques Bousquet (Messrs. Jack Buchanan, Reginald Bach, Ben Field, and Ronald Squire, and Mesdames Viola Tree and Auriol Lee). *Sept.* 28. *The Right to Strike*, a "play of to-day," by Ernest Hutchinson (Messrs. Holman Clark, Lauderdale Maitland Bassett Roe, Charles Kenyon, Leon M. Lion, and Olaf Hytten, and Mesdames Marjorie Day and Lilian Christine).

GLOBE.—*April* 9, 1920. *Birds of a Feather*, a comedy by H. V. Esmond (Messrs. H. V. Esmond, J. R. Tozer, and James Dale, and Mesdames Marie Löhr, Rachel de Solla, and Dorothy Holmes-Gore). *May* 18. *A Marriage of Convenience*. Sydney Grundy's adaptation revived (Messrs. Dawson Milward, E. Vivian Reynolds, Leslie Faber, and Lauri de Frece, and Mesdames Marie Löhr and Kathleen Gordon Lee). *July* 15. *French Leave*, a "war anecdote," by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. M. R. Morand, Charles Groves, Hylton Allen, and Henry Kendall, and Miss Renée Kelly). *Sept.* 28. *Every Woman's Privilege*, a comedy by J. Hastings Turner (Messrs. C. M. Hallard, Basil Rathbone, and Herbert Ross, and Mesdames Marie Löhr, Helen Rous and Vane Featherston). *Oct.* 30. *Fédora*, Sardou's tragedy revived (Messrs. Basil Rathbone, Allan Aynesworth, Henry Vibart, and William Stack, and Mesdames Marie Löhr and Ellis Jeffreys).

HAYMARKET.—*Feb.* 3, 1920. *Tea for Three*, a comedy by Roi Cooper-Megrue (Messrs. Stanley Logan and A. E. Matthews, and Miss Fay Compton). *April* 22. *Mary Rose*, a play by Sir James Barrie (Messrs. Robert Loraine, Norman Forbes, Ernest Thesiger, and Arthur Whitby, and Mesdames Fay Compton, Mary Jerrold, and Jean Cadell).

HIPPODROME.—*June* 16, 1920. *Jig-Saw*, a revue by Albert de Courville, Wal Pink, and Edgar Wallace, with music by Frederick Chappelle and Edward A. Horan (Messrs. Stanley Lupino, Laddie Cliff, Fred Allendale, and William and Gordon Dooley, and Mesdames Winnie Melville, Nancy Gibbs, and Daphne Pollard, and the Dolly Sisters).

HOLBORN EMPIRE.—*March* 15, 1920. *Tom Trouble*, a "North Country" comedy by John Burley (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and Lewis Casson, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Clare Greet). *April* 19. *The Showroom*, a comedy by Lady Bell (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and Jack Anderson, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Helen Ferrers).

KINGSWAY.—*Dec.* 31, 1919. *In the Night*, problem play by Cyril Harcourt (Messrs. Reginald Owen, Alfred Drayton, and Leslie Faber, and Miss Jessie Winter. *March* 16, 1920. *Sinners Both*, a drama by Herbert Thomas (Mr. Herbert Thomas and Miss Frances Ivor). *April* 7. *First Love*, farcical comedy by J. Leslie Sparkes (Messrs. Thomas Brough, Leslie Sparkes, and Malcolm Moffat, and Mesdames Kate Yates and Phyllis Joyce). *May* 19. *Within the Law*, Bayard Veiller's play revived (Messrs. Clarence Blakiston, Dennis Wyndham, Kenneth Kent, and Harold Anstruther, and Mesdames Edyth Goodall and Marjorie Day). *Sept.* 14. *The Daisy*, adapted by Osmond Shillingford and A. L. Ellis from F. Molnar (Messrs. Henry Caine and Dennis Wyndham, and Mesdames Suzanne Sheldon, Alice Mansfield, and Mary Merrall). *Oct.* 29. *The Brave and the Fair*, a comedy by Cicely Hamilton (Messrs. D. A. Clarke-Smith, H. St. Barbe-West, Frederick Irving, and Reginald Nugent, and Mesdames Doreen Whitten, Hilda Sims, and Margherita Yorke).

LITTLE.—*Feb.* 24, 1920. *Mumsee*, a war play by Edward Knoblock (Messrs. Dawson Milward, Arthur Pusey, and H. O. Nicholson, and Mesdames Eva Moore and Dorothy Lane). *April* 6. *Other Times*, a comedy by Harold Brighouse (Messrs. Dawson Milward, Hubert Harden, H.O. Nicholson, Cyril Raymond, and Arthur Pusey, and Mesdames Mary Merrall, Madge Stuart, Dorothy Tetley, and Mary Brough). *May* 6. *Husbands for All*, a farce by Gertrude Jennings (Messrs. Campbell Gullan, Malcolm Cherry, and Sutton Vane, and Mesdames Dorothy Minto, Doris Lytton, and Edna Best). *Sept.* 1. "Grand Guignol" Season: *How to be Happy, G. H. Q. Love, The Hand of Death*, a drama by André de Lorde and Alfred Binet (Messrs. George Bealby, Russell Thorndike, and Lewis Casson, and Miss

Sybil Thorndike), and *Oh Hell!* a revue by Reginald Arkell and Russell Thorndike, with music by Albert Fox (Miss Sybil Thorndike). *Sept.* 27. *What Did Her Husband Say?* a comedy by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Jack Farquhar and Fred Eastman, and Miss Dorothy Minto), and *The Medium*, a drama (Miss Sybil Thorndike).

LYCEUM.—*Dec.* 24, 1919. *Dick Whittington*, pantomime by Newman Maurice, with music by H. Sullivan Brooke (Messrs. George Bass, Eddy Foy, and Daley Cooper, and Mesdames Mabel Lait, Edith Drayson, and Nan Hearne). *March* 6, 1920. *Boy of My Heart*, a melodrama by Walter Howard (Messrs. Alec Fraser, Leslie Carter, and Bassett Roe, and Mesdames Helen Temple, Annie Saker, and Alice Bowes). *July* 14. *My Old Dutch*, by Albert Chevalier and Arthur Shirley (Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Charles Fawcett, and Eric Lugg, and Mesdames Alice Bowes and Daisy Maynard).

LYRIC.—*June* 9, 1920. *East is West*, a comedy by Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer (Messrs. Frank Petley, George Nash, and Ronald Squire, and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Helen Rous). *July* 14. *A White Man*, E. M. Boyle's romance revived (Messrs. Frank E. Petley, Herbert Leonard, Peter Wiser, Drelincourt Odium, C. F. Cooke, and A. G. Poulton, and Miss Rose Ralph). *Aug.* 24. *On Our Selection*, an Australian play by Steele Rudd (Messrs. Bert Bailey, Graham Pockett, and J. Scott Leighton, and Mesdames Eva Guildford Quin and Maureen Dillon).

NEW.—*Nov.* 10, 1919. *Little Women*, a play by Marian de Forest, founded on the book of Louisa M. Alcott (Messrs. Leslie Faber, Sydney Paxton, and Antony Holles, and Mesdames Katharine Cornell and Henrietta Watson). *Dec.* 18. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's phantasy revived (Messrs. Philip Easton, Allan Jeaves, G. W. Anson, and Charles Trevor, and Mesdames Georgette Cohan, Renée Mayer, and Phyllis Joyce). *Jan.* 5, 1920. *Mr. Pim Passes By*, comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Dion Boucicault, Ben Webster, and Leslie Howard, and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh, Ethel Griffies, and Georgette Cohan). *Feb.* 5. *Carnival*, adapted from Italian by H. C. M. Hardinge and Matheson Lang (Messrs. Matheson Lang, Dennis Neilson-Terry, and H. R. Hignett, and Miss Hilda Bayley). *Feb.* 11. *Othello* (Messrs. Matheson Lang, H. R. Hignett, Arthur Bourchier, and Murray Carrington, and Mesdames Hilda Bayley, Hutin Britton and Betty Belloc). *July* 21. *I'll Leave it to You*, a light comedy by Noel Coward (Messrs. Holman Clark, Douglas Jefferies, and Noel Coward, and Mesdame Kate Cutler, Stella Jesse, Muriel Pope, and Esmé Wynne). *Sept.* 9. *The Wandering Jew*, a drama by E. Temple Thurston (Mr. Matheson Lang and Mesdames Hutin Britton, Lillah McCarthy, Ethel Carrington, and Dorothy Holmes-Gore).

OXFORD.—*March* 1, 1920.—*The Better 'Ole* revived (Messrs. Martin Adeson and Tom Woottwell). *April* 8. *The Man who Came Back*, a drama by Jules Eckert Goodman from the story by John Fleming Wilson (Messrs. George Relph, Henry Wenman, and Allan Atwell, and Mesdames Mary Nash and Lilian Braithwaite).

PALACE.—*Dec.* 23, 1919. *The Whirligig*, a revue by Albert de Courville, Wal Pink and Edgar Wallace, with music by Frederick Chappelle (Messrs. Morris Harvey, Jack Morrison, Charles Withers and Don Barclay, and Mesdames Maisie Gay, Dorma Leigh, Emma Trentini, and Wanda Lyon).

PAVILION.—*Sept.* 4, 1920. *London, Paris and New York*, a revue by Arthur Wimperis and Herman Darewski (Messrs. Nelson Keys, Arthur Roberts, Charles Stone, Hugh Wakefield, Robert Quinault, and Albert Bruno, and Mesdames Nellie Taylor, Georgia O'Ramey, and Laura de Santelmo, and Maurice and Leonora Hughes).

PLAYHOUSE.—*April* 3, 1920. *My Lady's Dress*, Edward Knoblock's play revived (Messrs. Malcolm Cherry and John Tresahar, and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Ethel Coleridge, and Joan Vivian-Rees). *Aug.* 31. *Wedding Bells*, a comedy by Salisbury Field (Messrs. Owen Nares, Will West, George Carr, and John Deverell, and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Edith Evans).

PRINCE'S. *Nov.* 3, 1919. *The Mikado*, by Gilbert and Sullivan, revived (Messrs. Henry A. Lytton, Frederick Hobbs, Derek Oldham, and Leo Sheffield, and Mesdames Nellie Briercliffe, Bertha Lewis, and Helen Gilliland). *Nov.* 24. *Patience*, revived (Messrs. Lytton and Sheffield, and Mesdames Nellie Briercliffe, Sylvia Cecil, and Bertha Lewis. *Dec.* 1. *The Yeomen of the Guard*, revived (Messrs. Lytton, Sheffield, and Oldham, and Mesdames Elsie Griffin, Ceilc, Nellie Briercliffe, and Bertha Lewis). *Dec.* 30. *Princess Ida*, revived (Messrs. Lytton, Oldham, Sheffield, James Hay and Gordon Cleather, and Mesdames Cecil, Lewis, Briercliffe, and Marion Brignal). *Jan.* 6, 1920. *Trial by Jury* and *Teh Pirates of Penzance*, revived (Messrs. Sheffield, Lytton, Arthur Lucas, Sydney Granville, James Hay, Hobbs, and Cleather, and Mesdames Lewis, Griffin, Briercliffe, Cecil, and Catherine Ferguson). *Jan.* 13. *The Sorcerer*, revived (Messrs. Lytton, Sheffield, Oldham, and Cleather, and Mesdames Lewis, Gilliland, and Anna Bethell). *Jan.* 20. *H.M.S. Pinafore* (Messrs. Lytton, Sheffield, and James Hay, and Mesdames Lewis and Griffin). *Feb.* 17. *Pretty Peggy*, a musical comedy (Messrs. Austin, Wilfred Seagram and R. Heaton Grey, and Mesdames Lorna and Toots Pounds).

PRINCE OF WALES.—*Feb.* 10, 1920. *The Young Person in Pink*, a comedy by Gertrude Jennings (Messrs. Reginald Bach and Leslie Howard, Lady Tree, and Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother, Mary Brough, Mabel Terry-Lewis, Helen Haye, and Joyce Carey). *Aug.* 28. *The Blue Lagoon*, adapted by Norman MacOwan and Charlton Mann from H. de Vere Stacpoole's novel (Messrs. Harold French, Edward Rigby, Allan Jeayes, and Roy Byford, and Mesdames Faith Celli and Madeline Robinson).

QUEEN'S.—*Jan.* 30, 1920. *Mr. Todd's Experiment*, a comedy by Walter Hackett (Messrs. Owen Nares, Fred Kerr, and E. Holman Clark, and Mesdames Marion Lorne, Doris Lloyd, Marie Polini and Meggie Albanesi). *March* 30. *The Fold*, a comedy by Lady Townshend (Messrs. Sydney Paxton, Godfrey Tearle, and Holman Clark, and Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan and A. B. Tapping). *Sept.* 15. *A Pair of Sixes*, a farce by Edward Peple (Messrs. Percy Hutchison, and Sam Livesey, and Mesdames Pollie Emery, Jessie Winter, and Elsie Stranack).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—*Nov.* 3, 1919. Season of Grand Opera in English opened with Verdi's *Othello* (Messrs. Frank Mullings, George Milner, and Webster Millar, and Mesdames Jeanne Brola and Edith Clegg). *Nov.* 17. *Parsifal*, first performance in English (Messrs. Frank Mullings, Norman Allin, Foster Richardson and Herbert Langley, and Miss Gladys Ancrum). *Dec.* 26. *Hamlet* (Messrs. Martin Harvey, Fred Ross, H. O. Nicholson, and James Dale, and Mesdames

N. de Silva and Miriam Lewes). *Jan.* 22, 1920. *The Only Way*, revived (Messrs. Martin Harvey, William Stack, James Dale, and Fred Grove, and Mesdames N. de Silva and Marie Hemingway). *Feb.* 24. Season of Grand Opera in English, inaugurated with *Parsifal* (Messrs. Edmund Burke, Norman Allin, Herbert Langley, and Walter Hyde, and Miss Gladys Ancrum). *Feb.* 25. *The Fair Maid of Perth* (Messrs. Webster Millar and Walter Hyde, and Mesdames Sylvia Nelis and Edith Clegg). *May* 10. Season of Grand Opera inaugurated with *La Bohème* (Messrs. Thomas Burke, Herbert Langley, Edouard Cotreuil and Ernesto Badini, and Mesdames Maria Kousnezova and Madeleine Collins).

ROYALTY.—*Dec.* 16, 1919. *Charley's Aunt*, revived (Messrs. William Kershaw, James E. Page, and Sydney Compton, and Mesdames Ada Ferrar, Kathleen Grace, Betty Williamson, and Agatha Kentish). *Jan.* 31, 1920. *The Admirable Crichton*, Sir James Barrie's play revised and revived (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Alfred Bishop and John Astley, Lady Tree and Mesdames Julia James, Ann Desmond and Sylvia Oakley). *June* 8. *My Lady's Dress*, Edward Knoblock's play revived (Messrs. Dennis Eadie and John Tre-ahar, and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Joan Vivian-Rees). *Sept.* 16. *The Romantic Young Lady*, a comedy by G. Martinez Sierra, English version by Helen and Harley Granville Barker (Messrs. Dennis Eadie and Harry Furniss, and Mesdames Joyce Carey, Barbara Gott, and Mary Rorke).

ST. JAMES'S.—*Jan.* 9, 1920. *Julius Cæsar* (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Basil Gill and Milton Rosmer, and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite and Esmé Beringer). *March* 27. *Uncle Ned*, a comedy by Douglas Murray (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Randle Ayrton, G. W. Anson, and Claude Rains, and Mesdames Irene Rooke and Edna Best). *May* 26. *The Mystery of the Yellow Room*, adapted by Hannaford Bennett from a story by Gaston Leroux (Messrs. Franklin Dyall, Nicholas Hannen and Arthur Pusey, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Daisy Markham). *July* 13. *Daughters of Eve*, a comedy by "Rita" (Messrs. H. A. Saintsbury, J. H. Twyford and H. Halladay Hope, and Mesdames Kathleen Saintsbury, Rena Davise and Constance Robertson). *Aug.* 17. *His Lady Friends*, a comedy by Emile Nyitray and Frank Mandel (Messrs. Charles Hawtrey and James Carew, and Mesdames Jessie Bateman, Athene Seyler, and Madeline Seymour).

ST. MARTIN'S.—*Dec.* 1, 1919. *A Dear Little Lady*, a comedy by Cecil Whitehead (Messrs. Fred Kerr, Paul Arthur, Alex. Scott-Gatty and Reginald Bach, and Mesdames Peggy Primrose and Muriel Pope). *Dec.* 22. *Once Upon a Time*, a fairy play by Laura Wildig (Messrs. William Stack, Dennis Wyndham, Tripp Edgar, and Fewlass Llewellyn, and Mesdames Betty Fair, Dorothy Fane, Elsie Stafford, and Margaret Scudamore). *Jan.* 21, 1920. *Pompey the Great*, a drama by John Masefield (Sir Frank Benson, Messrs. Henry Twyford, Harold Neilson, and A. S. Cookson, and Mesdames Constance Robertson and Esmé Biddle). *Feb.* 2. *Hamlet*, revived (Sir Frank Benson, Messrs. S. A. Cookson, Matthew Boulton, Harvey Adams, and T. G. Bailey, and Mesdames Constance Robertson and Esmé Biddle). *Feb.* 11. *Just Like Judy*, a light comedy by Ernest Denny (Messrs. Donald Calthrop and Leslie Vernon, and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Mary Merrall, and Joan Vivian-Rees). *Feb.* 27. *Over-Sunday*, a farce by William Hurlbut (Messrs. Clive Brook and J. H. Roberts, and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Helen Ferrers). *April* 22. *The Skin Game*, a play by John Galsworthy (Messrs. Edmund Gwenn, Athole Stewart, and George Elton, and Mesdames Helen Haye, Mary Clare and Meggie Albanesi).

SAVOY.—*Feb.* 6, 1920. *Peter Ibbetson*, dramatic version of George du Maurier's novel by J. N. Raphael (Messrs. Basil Rathbone, Gilbert Hare, William Burchill, and Leonard Calvert, and Mesdames Constance Collier and Jessie Bateman). *April* 5. *Paddy the Next Best Thing*, a comedy adapted from Gertrude Page's novel by W. Gayer MacKay and Robert Ord (Messrs. J. H. Barnes, Ion Swinley, and Clive Currie, and Mesdames Peggy O'Neil and Betty Fair).

SCALA.—*Nov.* 17, 1919. *Othello* (Messrs. F. J. Nettlefold, H. A. Saintsbury, and Henry Bedford, and Mesdames Nettlefold, Ethel Griffies and Florence Leclercq). *Dec.* 20. *Fifinella*, a musical fantasy by Barry Jackson and Basil Dean, with music by Norman Hayes and Harold Samuel (Messrs. Roy Roston, Alfred Heather, George Elton and and Roy Byford, and Mesdames Primrose Morgan, Vera Lennox, Minnie Rayner, and Edna Maude). *Jan.* 26, 1920. *When Knights were Bold*, revived (Messrs. Bromley Challenor, Colin Johnston, and John R. Allan, and Miss Marjorie Bellairs). *March* 24. *Society Limited*, a musical play, by Arthur Branscombe, with music by Arthur Carrington (Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Bromley Challenor, Hugh Buckler, Aubrey Fitzgerald, and Wheeler and Hayes, and Miss Marie Dainton). *May* 27. *The Yellow Cockade*, a drama by Bromley Challenor and Wilfrid Stephens (Messrs. Arthur Stratton, J. Forbes-Knowles, and Norman Partreige, and Miss Dorothy Hanson).

SHAFTESBURY.—*April* 20, 1920. *The Little Whopper*, a musical comedy by O. Harbach and B. Dudley, with music by Rudolph Friml (Messrs. Davy Burnaby and Eric Lewis, and Mesdames Lily St. John and Lena Halliday). *June* 22. *Oh! Julie*, a musical comedy by F. Firth Shephard and Lee Banson, with music by H. Sullivan Brooke and Herman Darewski (Messrs. Harvey Welchman, Fred Leslie, Davy Burnaby and Morris Harvey, and Mesdames Ethel Levey, Nellie Briercliffe, Gladys Ffolliott, and Mai Bacon). *Oct.* 2. *The Great Lover*, a romantic comedy by Leo Ditrichstein and Frederick and Fanny Hatton (Messrs. Maurice Moscovitch, A. E. George, Morgan Selten, Frank Randall and William Ricciardi, and Mesdames Virginia Fox Brooks and Ruth MacKay).

STRAND.—*Nov.* 29, 1919. *The Crimson Alibi*, a detective play by George Broadhurst, founded on the novel by Octavius Roy Cohen (Messrs. A. E. George, Herbert Bunston, Robert Maclachlan, James Lindsay and Louis Hector, and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew, Mary Robson, and Florence Wood). *March* 15, 1920. *Come Out of the Kitchen*, a comedy by A. E. Thomas from the story by Alice Duer Miller (Messrs. Frank Denton, Frederic Worlock, and H. Athol Forde, and Mesdames Gertrude Elliott, Barbara Gott, and Molly Hamley-Clifford). *June* 2. *Tiger! Tiger!* a play by Edward Knoblock (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Allan Jeayes, Gilbert Hare, and Herbert Ross, and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew and Stella Mervyn-Campbell). *July* 10. *At the Villa Rose*, detective play by A. E. W. Mason (Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, Harcourt Williams, and Norman Page, and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew,

Hutin Britton, and Miriam Lewes). *Oct.* 4. *King Henry the Fifth* revived. (Messrs. Murray Carrington, George Cooke, Stanley Lathbury, James Dale, Chris Walker, and Baliol Holloway, and Mesdames A. B. Tapping and Ethel Warwick).

VAUDEVILLE.—*March* 26, 1920. *Just Fancy*, a revue by Arthur Wimperis and Herman Darewski (Messrs. Walter Williams and Ralph Lynn, and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman, Ivy Tresmand, and Betty Chester).

VICTORIA PALACE.—*Dec.* 20, 1919. *Where the Rainbow Ends*, children's play revived (Messrs. Edward Cooper, Clifton Anderson, and George de Warfaz, and Mesdames Stella Bonheur, Sunday Wilshin and Eileen Orton).

WINTER GARDEN.—*Nov.* 14, 1919. *Sakuntala*, Kalidasa's Indian drama, translated by Laurence Binyon (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Caleb Porter, Bruce Winston and Gordon Bailey, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Colette O'Neil). *Sept.* 18, 1920. *A Night Out*, a musical play, adapted by George Grossmith and Arthur Miller from the French comedy, with music by Willie Redstone and lyrics by Clifford Grey (Messrs. Leslie Henson, Fred Leslie, Austin Melford, and Davy Burnaby, and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman, Lily St. John, and Elsa Macfarlane).

WYNDHAM'S.—*June* 15, 1920. *Daddalums*, a comedy, by Louis Anspacher (Messrs. Louis Calvert, Ernest Hendrie, and Francis Lister, and Mesdames Edyth Olive and Agnes Thomas). *Sept.* 1. *The Prude's Fall*, a play, by Rudolf Besier and May Edginton (Messrs. Gerald du Maurier, Gilbert Hare, and Franklin Dyall, and Mesdames Nina Boucicault, Emily Brooke, and Lilian Braithwaite).

THE STAGE AND PHŒNIX SOCIETIES produced the following:—*Nov.* 24. 1919, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, *The Duchess of Malfi*, by John Webster (Messrs. Robert Farquharson, William Rea, Ion Swinley, and Nicholas Hannen, and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt); *Dec.* 15, at the Court, *The Reprobate*, by Henry James (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Brember Wills, Ben Field, and Herbert Bunston, and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Meggie Albanesi and Suzanne Sheldon); *Jan.* 19, 1920, at the Shaftesbury, *Joan of Memories* and *There Remains a Gesture*, by Willson Disher (Messrs. William Armstrong, Nicholas Hannen, Leon M. Lion, and Brember Wells, and Mesdames Joan Vivian Rees and Rambert); *March* 29, *From Morn to Midnight*, by Georg Kaiser, translated by Ashley Dukes (Messrs. Brember Wills and V. Tarver Penna, and Mesdames Rhoda Symons and Edith Evans); *April* 12, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, *The Fair Maid of the West*, Thomas Heywood's comedy (Messrs. Murray Kinnell, Baliol Holloway, and Herbert Bunston, and Miss Violet Graham); *June* 14, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, *The Steamship Tenacity*, by Charles Vildrac, translated by Harold Bowen (Messrs. J. H. Roberts, Basil Sydney, and Franklin Dyall, and Mesdames Florence Buckton and Nell Carter).

RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS.

RESEARCH Associations are voluntary associations of British manufacturers for the systematic application of scientific research to problems in industry. In constitution they are non-profit-sharing companies limited by the guarantee of a nominal sum. Firms in an industry which are engaged in the production of similar articles, or less frequently firms in different industries which make use of the same or similar raw or semi-manufactured materials, combine in this way to improve these articles or materials, or discover new processes or to increase the efficiency of existing processes for the benefit of all British firms in the industry contributing to the common fund on an agreed scale.

To associations approved by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Government offer support by means of grants from a fund of a million sterling which has been placed at the disposal of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (*see* page 260).

British Boot, Shoe and Allied Trades, Technical School, Abington Square, Northampton; *Sec.*, John Blakeman, M.A., M.Sc.

British Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar, Confectionery, and Jam, 9 Queen Street Place, E.C. 4; *Sec.*, R. M. Leonard.

British Cotton, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester; *Sec.*, Miss B. Thomas.

British Cutlery, P.O. Box 49, Sheffield: *Sec.*, J. M. Denton.

British Electrical and Allied Trades, 19 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1; *Sec.*, E. B. Wedmore.

British Empire Sugar, care of British Empire Producers Organisation, 3–5 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1; *Acting Hon. Sec.*, Mr. H. T. Pooley.

British Iron Manufacturers, Atlantic Chambers, Brazennose Street, Manchester; *Sec.*, H. S. Knowles.

British Launderers', 62–5 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 2; *Sec.*, J. J. Stark.

British Leather Trades, 26 Thomas Street, S.E. 1; *Sec.* Miss M. A. Stevens.

British Linen Industry, "Glenmore House," Lambeg, Belfast; *Sec.*, Miss M. Burton.

British Motor and Allied Manufacturers, 39 St. James Street, S.W. 1; *Technical Sec.*, H. S. Rowell, O.B.E., A.R.C.Sc., Wh.Sch.

British Motor Cycle and Cycle Car, The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry; *Sec.*, H. R. Watling.

British Non-Ferrous Metals, 29 Paradise Street, Birmingham; *Sec.*, E. A. Smith, A.R.S.M.

British Photographic, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 2; *Sec.* Arthur C. Brookes.

British Portland Cement, 6 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; *Sec.*, S. G. S. Panisset, A.C.G.I., F.C.S.

British Refractories, 14 Great George Street, S.W. 1; *Sec.*, R. C. Rann.

British Rubber and Tyre Manufacturers, care of Messrs. W. B. Peat and Co., 11 Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 2.

British Silk, The Silk Assocn. of Great Britain and Ireland, Incor., Kingsway House, W.C.; *Sec.*, A. B. Ball.

British Scientific Instrument, 26 Russell Square, W.C. 1; *Sec.*, J.W. Williamson, B.Sc.

British Woollen and Worsted Industry, "Torridon," Headingley Lane, Leeds; *Sec.*, Arnold Frobisher, B.Sc.

Glass Research, 50 Bedford Square, W.C. 2; *Sec.*, E. Quine, B.Sc.

Scottish Shale Oil, Scientific and Industrial, 135 Buchanan Street, Glasgow; *Sec.*, H. R. J. Conacher.

PRE-WAR conditions having, more or less, obtained during the past year, music in England has come into its own. Opera, headed by the Covent Garden Season, has been well supported, both in London and in the Provinces; festivals have taken place; and concerts, several of which were of some note, made life agreeable for musical amateurs. English composers, if still pining for recognition, were afforded opportunities of showing their quality, and amongst the performers from other countries were a dozen or so whose better acquaintance is desired.

Covent Garden.—The Royal Opera, unfortunately, was not the Royal Opera of half-a-dozen years ago. The special *cachet*, to which singers of the first rank contributed, was lacking; and the audience and its strange get-up seemed out of place, the stalls often suggesting the *négligé* of the home rather than a Covent Garden *tenue*. Signor Badini, a baritone, certainly was an acquisition to the Company, and Mr. Joseph Hislop, a tenor who had sung in Stockholm, enjoyed a well-merited success. M. Dinh Gilly, who made his reputation during former seasons, was as welcome as of old, his fine expressive voice and intelligent acting creating as good an impression as ever; and Miss Mignon Nevada, whose fresh, flexible voice, and complete understanding of the *rôles* she interprets are so valuable an asset to the lyric stage, was heard to considerable advantage. But it must be confessed that the important name-part in "Orphée" was none too happily cast, and that the hard, thin voices of the new sopranos scarcely justified their engagement. Mistakes such as these are inexcusable.

The *répertoire* was very much on the old lines, since novelties, alas, seldom pay for their production. The management, however, produced three short operas by Puccini: "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica," and "Gianni Schichi." "Suor Angelica" failed to arouse enthusiasm, but the other two, happily, were well received. Donizetti's entertaining "Don Pasquale" was revived; and though the score contains much that one would like to hear again, the opera did not prove to be a successful venture, only being accorded one solitary performance. Perhaps sufficient exponents of the art of *il bel canto* could not be found to make a success of the revival. The majority of those who formed the cast certainly did not do full justice to the engaging strains.

Other Operatic Ventures.—A remunerative season was given by the Carl Rosa Company at the Lyceum, during which a version of Dante and Beatrice was produced. The new work, however, did not suggest that its composer is destined to illuminate the operatic stage. Luckily, the *troupe* had its long list of established favourites upon which to fall back, and these drew large and appreciative audiences. The Directorate, which has no fewer than four companies "on the road," has acquired the old Turner's Opera Company, thus reducing competition. The Fairbairn-Milne Company also had a successful London season, at the Surrey Theatre. Like the Carl Rosa, it relied for support upon the standing dishes of the past. A novelty, "The Tempest," by Mr. Nicholas Gatty, gained much approbation for its clever orchestration. Indeed, Mr. Gatty seems to possess a born sense of orchestral possibilities, for he arrives at his effects without having recourse to the bizarre, and, at the same time, he avoids the obvious, which generally is another name for the banal. The Company also was fortunate in having the co-operation of Mr. Fairbairn, whose ideas upon stage management, scenery, and costumes commend themselves to all who consider that tradition should be tempered with discretion.

Mention may be made of the O'Mara Opera Company, which, touring the provinces, gives performances of works suited to the needs of its supporters. In this respect, the management displays wisdom. If a public cannot be found for all that is best in opera it is well to give one's patrons exactly what they want. Failure to do so spells financial disaster.

During these various seasons there was considerable heart-burning amongst British composers of opera whose works were not accepted for production. Unfortunately for the aspirants, managers cannot afford to be philanthropists. For years past they occasionally have relaxed their sound business principles—at the expense of their pockets. Mr. Charles Manners, for example, during his super-active career as an *impresario*, offered prizes for home-made efforts, and produced them regardless of expense. And the result? They seldom survived the initial performance, while those critics who were in a position to judge of their merits found that the few pleasing pages in the score had—unhappily—already been introduced into less recent scores. Not for a moment was plagiarism intended; it was a case of two great minds having thought alike; and the greater of the two thought first.

Much the same thing happened to-day. The would-be British composer of opera is not sufficiently well acquainted with the music of his *confrères*, past and present, to be capable of checking what he has composed with what they have composed. Until the aspirant is better informed, his attempts at originality are, it is to be feared, doomed to failure.

The "Promenade" Concerts.—The "Promenades" at the Queen's Hall, as of old, have attracted music-lovers from the most distant parts of London; no suburb was too recondite to send its musical contingent nightly to Langham Place. In fact, many a City clerk, rather than miss some particular item in the programme, would dine in town, subsequently hieing him to the evening's "Prom." People living in the outlying townlets and villages used to "assist," the discomforts attendant upon facing a dreary journey home in the dead of night vanishing at the thought of the pleasure in which they had participated. The devotion and enthusiasm of these pilgrims, in short, knew no bounds. Students also attended in large numbers, for they wisely recognised that a capable singer and an impeccable solo instrumentalist provide the best of all object-lessons.

The programmes were much as in former years. One heard everything that had been heard before, and much that one would like to hear again—and again. The novelties, as usual, proved to be disappointing. Still, they were afforded every chance of "making good," for the admirable Queen's Hall Orchestra did full justice to them. The composers usually have mistaken musicianship for musical feeling—two totally different things. The music, which has survived the changes in taste and those innovations which are dear to the modern composer, has been founded on melody—pure and simple. That is why the God-given genius of the immortal Mozart remains an oasis in a

wilderness of perplexing, or, at the best, learned dullness.

The most popular nights undoubtedly were those devoted to Wagner. At the commencement of the season there was some discussion in circles which mix music with patriotism as to whether "Wagner nights" should be supported. The insufficient excuse that German compositions had no right to figure in an English programme was put forward by illogical persons and taken up by their adherents. As, however, no successor to the gorgeous "Tannhäuser" overture, or to the various excerpts from the "Ring," could be found, and as these indispensable component parts of a promenade concert were known to bring money to the box-office, common-sense triumphed. It may, by the way, be pointed out that Wagner, though a German of the Germans, was very much "agin' the Government," with which he maintained a more or less life-long feud. Adoring his country, he could not tolerate many of its institutions.

The singers, as in former years, seldom were of the first rank, though the native-born instrumentalists again proved to be all that one could have wished. No country, in fact, produces better teachers of instrumental playing than does England. The same, however, cannot be said of the people who profess to teach singing; with a few notable exceptions, they themselves are in need of instruction.

Other Concerts.—Among those who returned to the scenes of former triumphs was Madame Calvé, incomparable as of old. Although many moons have waxed and waned since she first was heard in England, time has dealt lightly with her voice, the quality of which scarcely is impaired, even if the upper notes are not what they were a few years ago. The charm and fascination of her singing are as remarkable as ever, while the singer's fine art remains. That Madame Calvé's last recital should not have been better attended was regrettable, since an artist of her calibre seldom appears in London. Possibly the concert was badly managed, good management being indispensable to a good house.

Madame d'Alvarez was heard upon many occasions, and if this popular contralto did not always sing music worthy of her attainments, she at least sang herself into the good graces of her hearers. Miss Suggia, a very clever and accomplished 'cellist, was extremely well received; and Mr. Heifetz, an American violinist, created a well deserved *furore*, recalling the acclamations which used to greet Kubelik. Mention also may be made of the recitals given by Miss Gladwys Newberry, who appeared to considerable advantage. Her well-directed voice and interpretative ability did justice to some interesting songs by Ravel, Rhené-Baton, Cyril Scott, and Poldowski, who was represented by his ever-welcome "Mandoline." Countless recitals, too, were offered by performers whose equipment was inferior to their ambition. Indeed, it is to be feared that the majority of these ill-advised beginners must have lost heavily over their unhappy ventures; few of them even secured the "good Press" at which they aimed. But so long as concert agents persuade unfledged students into tempting fate will these unsatisfactory recitals continue to be given.

Other entertainments included innumerable "ballad concerts," which, like their predecessors during the fleeting decades, and for obvious reasons, do not call for criticism. Engineered with a view to advertising "all the latest songs" they served their purpose. The Queen's Hall Symphony and Saturday concerts were well attended, a clever and original orchestral piece by Miss Dorothy Howell, a new comer to the ranks of composers, being performed thereat. It had a great success, and was repeated upon several occasions.

Festivals.—The musical year has been remarkable for various Festivals. The Handel Festival took place at the Crystal Palace, the choir, under Sir Frederic Cowen's experienced conductorship, paying the necessary attention to those light-and-shade effects which were so necessary to good choral singing. The "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt" were performed, and there was the customary "Selection Day." The attendance, too, was satisfactory, the audience being drawn from all parts of the kingdom. Glastonbury also had its Festival, when a setting of the Arthurian Legend was included in the programme, and to the gratification of its hearers. Worcester rose to the occasion with its three Choirs Festival, and Mr. Daniel Godfrey was indefatigable in his direction of Bournemouth's musical affairs.

Other seaside towns, both large and small, maintained their reputation for competent orchestral playing. In some instances a lack of strings was ingeniously made light of by utilising clarinets, and often with excellent effect. At the same time it may be pointed out that vaunting ambition o'erleaped itself in the case of an enterprising bandmaster who attempted the "Tannhäuser" overture with a band which possessed no violins! The effect of the famous descending chromatic scale passages can be better imagined than expressed. However, his intentions were commendable.

Winter Music.—The winter brought back to London several foreign artists who had appeared with varying degrees of success during the spring and summer concert seasons. The customary orchestral concerts took place, being well patronised, and there was some activity in operatic circles. The majority of the critics, as usual, showed how dangerous a thing a little learning may be, their pronouncements often being more original than reliable.

For the rest, the musical year, all things considered, has been a satisfactory one.

GEORGE CECIL.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE,

Published in January, 1921,

will contain the New Year's Honours and (in addition to the Royal Family, Peerage, Privy Council, Baronetage and Knightage) a list of Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood, Commanders and Officers of the British Empire, Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, Members of the Royal Victorian Order, and Companions of the Imperial Service Order.

THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster, Kew and Kensington Palace)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level.

Months.	Temperature.		Rainfall.			Pressure. (Sea Level.)		Wind.	Sunshine.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Prevalent Direction.	Percentage.
	°	°		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1919 November..	40·3	3·5 below	19	1·17	1·18 below	29·79	0·16 below	NE & W	10
,, December..	43·8	4·1 above	24	3·11	1·13 above	29·83	0·11 ,,	W	7
1920 January ...	43·2	4·0 ,,	16	2·34	0·52 ,,	29·93	0·11 ,,	SW	15
,, February ...	44·7	4·3 ,,	11	0·58	1·01 below	30·23	0·24 above	SW	19
,, March	47·9	5·0 ,,	16	1·26	0·28 ,,	29·94	0·00	SW	33
,, April.....	50·2	2·3 ,,	21	2·75	1·10 above	29·73	0·21 below	SW	18
,, May	57·1	3·7 ,,	13	0·65	1·04 below	30·07	0·07 above	SW & W	44
,, June	61·3	1·4 ,,	9	1·36	0·85 ,,	30·05	0·04 ,,	SW & SE	41
,, July	60·9	3·0 below	17	3·69	1·31 above	29·94	0·05 below	W	27
,, August.....	59·2	3·2 ,,	7	1·76	0·63 below	30·11	0·14 above	NW	32
,, September.	58·6	0·7 above	13	3·35	1·29 above	30·04	0·01 ,,	W	26
,, October.....	54·7	5·5 ,,	8	1·00	1·73 below	29·98	0·04 ,,	E & SE	36

The Year's Weather (British Isles), 1919–1920.

NOVEMBER 1, 1919, TO OCTOBER 31, 1920.

(1919) *November* was very cold, with frequent hail and snow, and many sunless days. Fogs were rare, and there was only one gale of a general character. Ground frosts and hoar frosts were frequent and often severe. The 11th–16th was a particularly cold period, the minima at many places being the lowest November readings for at least 50 years. In Scotland as a whole the mean temperature was the lowest on record for November. The highest maximum reported was 63° at Killarney on the 23rd, the lowest minimum being −10° at Braemar on the 14th. In the English Channel the lowest reading was 31° at Jersey on the 28th. Rainfall, as a rule, was less than usual in amount, but the rainy days were more numerous. In the Midland counties only 1·6 ins. fell on 20 days. Sunshine was in excess of normal in Scotland and Ireland, but in defect in England. The sunniest district was Ireland S., with a daily average of 2¾ hours, while the cloudiest was the Midland counties, where, with the smallest rainfall of any district, the average daily sunshine was only 1¼ hours. Solar halos were frequent. The Zodiacal Light was seen at Oxford on three days, and Aurora was seen in Scotland on four days. The highest wind velocity reported was 72 miles per hour in a gust at Quilty on the 23rd.

December was dull, rainy and mild, with frequent gales. Temperature was above the average except in Scotland, but the differences were nowhere large. The highest of the maxima was 57°, reported from several stations, while the lowest reading was 11° on the 26th at Braemar. Rainfall was normal in Scotland N., but was more than usual in all other districts. In some places the excess was very marked, and at Rothesay the total for the month, 11·10 ins., was the greatest amount recorded in any month at that station over 120 years. The number of rain days was high, many stations reporting 28 or upwards. Snow fell frequently in Scotland, but only in a few places did it lie to any considerable extent. Hail was fairly frequent, and thunderstorms occurred on several days, the most widely spread storm being on the 4th. Bright sunshine was in defect over Eastern England and the Channel Islands, but in excess elsewhere. The sunniest station was Dublin, with a daily average of 2·10 hours. At Manchester there were only seven hours' bright sunshine throughout the month, and at Hull only one hour. The Zodiacal Light was seen in Jersey on the 19th and in Oxford on the 21st. Aurora was observed in Scotland on various dates, in Ireland on the 15th, and at Oxford on the 30th.

(1920) *January* was mild, wet and windy. There was cold weather during the earlier part of the month, when temperatures fell to 14° in Scotland and to 16° in England, but later the weather became very mild, and during the week ended the 17th the mean temperature was above the average in all parts and by as much as 8·5° at Wokingham. Strong gales were reported on several occasions, and on the 27th, at Quilty, on the West Coast of Ireland, a gust of 110 miles per hour was recorded, which is the highest on record in the British Islands. The mean temperature of the month was above the normal in all districts except Scotland N. and E., but the excess nowhere exceeded 3°. The highest reading recorded during the month was 63° at Colwyn Bay on the 17th, while the lowest was 14° at Braemar on the 3rd. Rainfall was above the average in all districts, the total fall in Scotland N. being half as much again as usual. At Fort William the total fall for the month was 15·8 ins. on 30 days. In spite of the excessive rainfall, the amount of bright sunshine was on the whole in excess, and in Jersey the mean daily amount was 2·65 hrs. Solar or lunar halos were seen on 12 days, and Aurora on 11 days. Thunderstorms were reported on the 9th, 11th and 31st, the storm on the 31st being accompanied by heavy hail.

February was mild and, except in the north and north-west, dry. Gales were rare, the most notable being between the 9th and 11th. The strongest gust, however, was recorded on the 1st at Paisley, 74 miles per hour. Temperature was above the normal in all districts, and by as much as 3·6° in England N.W. The highest reading reported was 64° at East Ham on the 18th, while in Jersey the maximum for the month was only 59°. The lowest reading was 18° at Garforth, near Leeds, on the 5th. At Meltham, Yorks, the maximum, 62°, was the highest reading recorded in February for at least 43 years. Rainfall was

above the average in Scotland, England N.W. and Ireland N., but was below elsewhere. In Scotland N. the total was almost double the average, while in the English Channel it was less than one-fourth of the usual amount. There were great differences in the amounts at individual stations. Thus Aberdeen had a total of 1·02 ins., while at Kingussie, in nearly the same latitude on the western coast, the amount was 19·11 ins. Sunshine varied from a daily average of 1·62 hrs. in Scotland N. to 3·28 hrs. in the English Channel. The sunniest stations were Jersey, with a mean of 3·90 hrs., and Ramsgate, 3·86 hrs. The Zodiacal Light was observed on 7 days, and there was a wide display of Aurora on the 24th.

March was unusually mild, with a marked absence of cold drying winds, and but few gales. Temperature was above the average in all districts, the excess ranging from 0·9° in Ireland S. to 4·1° in England E. The highest reading reported was 69° at Woking on the 20th, while the lowest was 19°, which was observed both at Leadhills (Lanark) and at Wokingham (Berks) on the 9th. Rainfall was above the average in all districts except England E. and S.E. and the English Channel. The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal was :—England and Wales, 150 ; Scotland, 137 ; Ireland, 129 ; and British Isles as a whole, 139. There was much snow during the first half of the month, and in the Midlands on the 14th–15th snow lay to the depth of a foot. Sunshine exceeded the average in England E., S.E. and the Midland counties, but was normal in Scotland E., and was in defect in other districts. The sunniest district was England E., with a daily average of 4 66 hours, and the sunniest station was Felixstowe, with a daily mean of 5·45 hours. Halos were not very numerous. The Zodiacal Light was observed several times, and Aurora was seen over a wide area on the 22nd, accompanied by a magnetic storm.

April was dull, unsettled, and wet, with but little strong wind. The strongest force in a gust was 74 miles per hour, which was reported on the 20th both at Falmouth and at Quilty. Temperature was above the average in England, but was normal or below normal in Scotland and Ireland. The differences from normal were, however, not large. The highest reading reported was 66° at Woking on the 23rd and 24th, while the lowest reading was 22° at Eskdalemuir on the 8th. In the English Channel the lowest reading was 40°. Rainfall was above the average in all districts except Scotland N. The excesses ranged up to 2·64 ins. in the Midland counties, in which district many stations reported amounts exceeding twice the average. The large totals were due to the persistency of the rain rather than to exceptionally heavy falls, for there were only five stations at which falls of 1 in. or upwards in 24 hours were reported. Sunshine was less than usual in all districts except Scotland N., and in the Midland counties the daily mean duration was only one-half the average. At Buxton the daily mean was only 1·83 hours, while at Castlebay, in the Hebrides, it was as high as 5·77 hours. Solar halos were seen on several days, but the Zodiacal Light, which is usually frequently observed in the spring, was reported on three occasions only. Fogs were rare, and there were several thunderstorms.

May was wet in the north and west, but warm and dry in the south-east. At first the weather generally was cool, but after the 11th it was mild, and from the 20th for about a week it was very fine. During the last days of the month it was cloudy, with thunderstorms and very heavy rains. There was a severe gale on the 3rd, when much damage was done in Leyland (Lancs) and in Dublin, the maximum gust velocity being 72 miles per hour at Southport at 6 a.m. Temperature was above the normal in all districts, the differences ranging up to 3·1° in England E. The highest reading reported was 85° at Eye (Northants) on the 25th, while the lowest of the minima was 22° on the 1st at Bellingham (Northumberland) and at Eskdalemuir. Temperatures below 32° were noted in all districts except Ireland S. and the English Channel. Rainfall was less than usual in England E. and S.E. and the English Channel, but above in the other districts. Some very heavy falls were noted, among them being 4½ ins. in 3 hours at Elkington, near Louth. Disastrous floods resulted, and great damage was done in Louth and elsewhere. Sunshine was in excess in the eastern districts, but in defect in other parts. In England E. the daily average of sunshine was 7·64 hrs., and the daily record at Yarmouth for the four days 22nd–25th exceeded 14 hrs. per day. Fogs were rare.

June was notable for its many thunderstorms, its marked absence of strong winds, and its few hot days. Till the 10th the weather was dry but cold, with severe ground frosts in places, and at nearly every station the lowest reading for the month occurred during this period. Taking the month as a whole, the temperature was slightly above the average in all districts. The highest reading reported was 82° at Raunds on the 17th, and the lowest was 27° at Braemar on the 5th. Rainfall was deficient in Scotland, Ireland and England E. and N.E., but was in excess elsewhere. Some heavy thunderstorm rains were reported. Thus at Reading, on the 17th, 1·02 ins. fell in 45 minutes, while at York, on the 18th, 0·55 in. fell in 10 minutes, followed half an hour later by 0·79 in. in 20 minutes. Sunshine was more than average in Scotland, England N.E. and E., and in Ireland S., but was less than usual in other districts. The mean daily duration varied from 5·30 hrs. in Ireland N. to 8·07 hrs. in Scotland N. The sunniest station was Inverness, with a daily mean of 8·47 hrs. At Deerness, Orkney, the aggregate for the month was 233 hrs., the largest in June for 40 years. At Baltasound, Shetland, on the 15th, the record for the day was 17·5 hrs. Fog was experienced towards the end of the month. A very fine solar halo was seen on the 17th, on which day nine men were injured by lightning at Helensburgh.

July was dull, wet and cool, with but little strong wind and practically no gales. The strongest wind reported was 54 miles per hour in a gust at Paisley on the 13th. Temperature was below normal in all districts, the defect being greatest, 2·3°, in England S.W. The maximum reported was in many cases lower than in May or June, the highest reading being 79° at Yarmouth and at Geldeston on the 17th. On the other hand, the lowest readings were in most places higher than those in May or June, the lowest of all being 30° at Braemar on the 7th. On the 5th at noon the reading at Benson (Oxon) was 15° lower than the reading at Seydisfjord, Iceland, at the same time. Rainfall was in

excess in all districts, and in England S.E. the total collected was double the usual amount. At Sheepstor, Devon, the total fall was 9·29 ins., and the Observer reported that the month was the very worst July he could remember. Sunshine was more than usual in Scotland N. by nearly 1 hr. per day, but in all the other districts it was below the average. and in England N.W. it was less than two-thirds of the normal amount. The sunniest station was Felixstowe, with a daily average of 6½ hrs. Halos were observed on 8 days. Thunderstorms were reported from all parts of the country except the north-eastern counties of Scotland.

August was dull and cool, with but little strong wind. Temperature was below the normal in all districts, the deficiency being greatest — 3·4° — in England S.E. Summer temperatures were rare, the highest reading reported being 78° at Southend on the 8th. Low minima were reported from most stations, the lowest being 31° at Braemar on the 26th. At Kew the minimum on the 21st, 43°, was the lowest reading recorded there in August since 1891, while at Falmouth the minimum on the same day, 45°, equalled the "record" for that station for more than 50 years. Rainfall was less than usual, except in Scotland E. and W. In Scotland N. and in England S.W. the total recorded was not much more than half the usual amount. The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal was :—England and Wales, 59; Scotland, 85; Ireland, 62; and the British Isles as a whole, 68. At Worksop the total for the month, 0·64 in., was the smallest total in August for 46 years. There were, however, some heavy individual falls, causing floods in places. Thus on the 3rd, 2·20 ins. fell at Cockburn Hill, near Edinburgh, in 3 hrs. Sunshine was deficient generally, the daily mean in England N.E. being nearly an hour and a half less than usual. The sunniest station was Guernsey, with an average of 8·52 hrs. per day. Thunderstorms were not frequent; during one on the 12th, at Tenbury (Glos.), there was intense darkness with heavy rain, and hail the size of marbles.

September was damp, with very variable temperature. Gales were experienced on the 4th and 18th, the maximum wind velocity, 60 miles per hour, being reported at Falmouth on the latter date. The mean temperature differed but little from the normal, the greatest variation in any district being less than 1°. The extremes, however, ranged from 80° at East Ham on the 12th to 27° at Braemar on the 22nd. Temperatures of 33° or below were reported in all districts except the English Channel, where the minimum was 47°, the maximum being 75°. In some cases the variation in temperature was very rapid. At Wokingham, Berks, the maximum on the 12th was 74°, while the minimum on the next day was 32°. Rainfall was below the normal in Scotland, England N.E., N.W., and S.W., and in Ireland S., but above it in the other districts. The number of rain-days was nowhere large, but there was much dew, wet-fog and mist, which gave the month its character for dampness. Sunshine was above the normal in Scotland N., but below it elsewhere, and in England S.E. the deficiency was as much as 1¾ hrs. per day. There were bright periods from the 9th–14th and from 19th–25th, when more than 10 hrs. per day were recorded in some parts of the country. Solar halos were seen during the first part of the month, and Aurora was observed in Scotland between the 8th and 22nd, and also on the latter date in Ireland.

October was sunny with little rain except in Ireland, but with much fog and mist. The first few days were unsettled, and there was a gale with heavy rain on the 3rd, when a gust velocity of 67 miles per hour was recorded at Valencia. For the rest of the month there was but little strong wind. Temperature was above the normal in all districts, the excesses ranging from 1·4° in Scotland E. to 3·6° in Ireland N. The highest reading reported was 76° at Brighton on the 9th, while the lowest was 19° at Braemar on the 26th, and at West Linton on the 28th.

Rainfall was less than usual except in Ireland, where it was considerably in excess. The number of rain days was small in all parts, and in England E. and S.E. amounted only to 9 for the month. In Scotland N. the total fall was less than one-third of the average. In spite of the low totals some heavy local falls were reported, and there were disastrous floods in Aberdeenshire and elsewhere in consequence. Sunshine was above the average in all districts except the Midland Counties, Scotland W., and Ireland S. In England E. the daily mean exceeded the average by 2·18 hrs. and reached 52 per cent. During the week ended Oct. 30 the daily mean of sunshine at Cromer, St. Leonards, and St. Helier was 8·9 hrs., or upwards of 87 per cent. of its possible duration. The Zodiacal light was seen in Jersey on 7 days, and Aurora was observed in Scotland on 5 nights.

HARNESSING THE SEVERN TIDES.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 26, 1920, announced that the Civil Engineering Department of the Ministry of Transport had worked out a scheme for the construction of a barrage in the estuary of the River Severn, from which it is estimated that 500,000 electrical horse-power per day could be generated at a cost of little more than ½*d.* per B. of T. unit. A similar scheme was noticed in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1920 (p. 772) and the potentialities of the water-power to be derived therefrom were estimated. The Ministry of Transport develops the barrage from the point of view of transport facilities across the estuary and of shipping facilities above the line of the Severn Tunnel, in addition to the provision of electrical power from the tide-driven turbines. The *Daily Telegraph* adds a list of the world's greatest water-power installations, for purposes of comparison, as shown below :—

	Scheme.	Horse-power.
1.	Proposed Severn Scheme	500,000
2.	Amalgamated Niagara Falls Power Co.	385,500
3.	Big Creek Development Pacific Light and Power Co.	350,000
4.	Ontario Power Co.	200,000
5.	Capdella, River Flamisell, Spain	150,000
6.	Toronto Power Co.	146,000
7.	Keokuk Dam on the Mississippi	150,000
8	Kinlochleven (Scotland)	30,000

Storms and Floods in 1919–20.

(1919) *November* 6. Fierce gale in Nova Scotia, much damage done. 16. Heavy snow, 8 ins. deep, in Paris. 17. Severe drought in Australia and in South Africa; in the latter country it was the most severe drought ever experienced there.

December 6. Good rains in Australia. 10. Extensive floods in Flanders. 15. Flood at Cootamundra, Australia, railway between Sydney and Melbourne partly washed away. 23. Avalanche at Davos-Platz, the first experienced there for more than 100 years, eight lives lost and several persons injured. 27. Heavy floods in France. 28. Drought broken by heavy rains in Victoria and New South Wales.

(1920) *January* 1. Blizzard across Esthonia, thousands frozen to death, 300 dead found in one forest including babies frozen to death at their mothers' breasts. 2. Severe floods in Paris, Seine rose 24 ft. 2 ins. above the normal, the highest ever recorded, 15,000 persons thrown out of work. 3. Floods in Holland, 150 millions of bricks destroyed as well as several factories. 11. Hurricane over France causing much damage. Frequent avalanches in Northern Italy causing many deaths. 12. Serious floods in Tuscany causing much damage. Avalanches in Switzerland. 16. Flood waters in Rhine and Moselle reached a higher stage than any recorded during 136 years. 17. Floods in Budapest, houses washed away. 18. Dyke burst in North Brabant, causing very severe flood and the loss of thousands of cattle.

February 2. Storm in Newfoundland, waves reached the top of a tower 200 ft. high and encased it with ice 9 ins. thick. 3. Cyclone at Cairns, North Queensland, a whole forest razed, damage estimated at £100,000. 5. Great gale and blizzard in New York, few lives lost but much damage done, traffic practically suspended for a fortnight. 11. Heavy snow in Jerusalem, 30 ins. deep, the heaviest fall for 60 years. 20. Floods in south of France. 25–26. Very heavy rain in Madeira, 8·5 ins. in 48 hours. 28. Snow storms in Newfoundland, an express train timed to do a journey in 29 hours took 3 weeks over it.

March 7. Heavy gale in New York. 9. Hurricane in the Black Sea causing loss of American Red Cross steamer with 500 wounded soldiers. 15. Tornado in Kentucky, school house blown into an adjoining field, 30 persons injured. 17. An avalanche at Bernina, Switzerland, fell on a train, 8 persons killed. 17. Bad storm in Quebec, much damage done. Severe blizzard in western provinces of Canada, only three telegraph poles left standing in a stretch of 7½ miles. 28. Tornado near Chicago, causing 188 deaths, thousands of persons injured. 28. Tornado in Georgia caused 25 deaths. 31. Severe floods in North Auckland.

April 20. Tornado in Alabama and Tennessee, damaging several townships and causing 28 deaths. 23. Violent cyclone at Nanikganj, Bengal, causing 93 deaths. 30. Violent storms in Malay peninsula, 22,000 rubber trees blown down on one estate.

May 2. Great gale in Oklahoma, the town of Pegga almost totally destroyed, many deaths and great damage. 14. Terrific thunderstorms with hail and rain in central Spain, railway tracks washed away, lowlands inundated, great damage to fruit crops. 21. Great heat in Rome, maximum 92°, the highest reading recorded in May for 89 years. 25. Very heavy storm in the department of the Oise, near Paris, houses unroofed, much damage to crops, many cattle killed, hail over 12 ins. deep. The drought which had continued since Christmas in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria was broken at the end of May by good rains. Losses due to the drought in 1918 and 1919 were returned at 348,878 cattle and 7,028,858 sheep.

June 1. Very heavy rain at Mansfield, Central Germany, water 6 ft. deep in the streets. 19. Violent thunderstorm in Belgium, 4 persons killed by lightning, and great damage done. 21. Cloud burst in Naples causing much damage, streets flooded 10 inches deep. At the close of the month there were violent storms among the Pyrenees, causing loss of life and much damage to property. At Albany, West Australia, lat. 35° S., snow fell for the first time on record.

July 5. Extensive floods in New South Wales, interrupting traffic on railways. 7. Floods in north-west Australia, causing damage estimated at £50,000. 14. Snow fell at Buenos Ayres, the second fall within 300 years. 21. Great floods in Vancouver, many thousands of acres in the Fraser River Valley ruined. The Matsqui dyke broke, flooding 10,000 acres more and causing damage estimated at £90,000. 26. Thunderstorm with heavy rain at Barcelona, city flooded, 6 persons killed. 28. Typhoon at Luzon, Philippine Islands, thousands of persons rendered homeless.

August 9. Great floods at Jamshedpur, near Bombay, causing over 100 deaths. 9. Heat wave in America, temperature of 100° in the shade in Connecticut, the hottest day for 40 years. 18. Tremendous floods in Japan, whole towns and villages being overwhelmed. 20. Land slide in Philippines owing to rain, causing the death of 70 persons. 28. A great wave swept over Odomari, Japan, causing destruction of 370 houses and the death of 200 persons.

September 8. Very heavy rains in South Germany causing floods and much damage, towns isolated for days. 15. Severe storm of wind, rain and hail in Niagara fruit district, causing great damage to orchards and vineyards. 20. Lightning struck seven oil storage tanks at Tampico, and set contents on fire, causing great damage. 24. Torrential rains in the Engadine, causing severe floods, River Vedeggio rose nearly 10 feet in less than an hour. 24. Fierce storms in North Italy, crops badly damaged, railway station flooded, much loss.

October 7. Abundant rains in Argentina, greatly benefiting the crops. 11. Serious floods in the South of France, with loss of life and much damage to property. 17. Recurrence of floods in South of France, with much further damage. 25. Splendid rains in South Australia, assuring a good wheat harvest. 30. Floods in Perpignan, rivers overflowed their banks.

Staghounds:—England, 9 packs (200 couples); Ireland, 2 packs (40 couples).
Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 165 packs (over 4,800 couples); Scotland, 10 packs (260 couples); Ireland, 22 packs (690 couples).
Harriers:—England and Wales, 45 packs (646 couples); Ireland, 15 packs (209 couples).
Beagles:—England and Wales, 43 packs (538 couples); Scotland and Ireland, 4 packs (52 couples).

Pack.	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
Staghounds (20 couples or more).			
Berks and Bucks	20	Major E. W. Shackle	Beenhams, Waltham St Lawrence, Berks.
Devon and Somerset	38	Col. W. Wiggin	Exford, Tiverton.
Lunesdale and Oxenholme	35	Mr. J. R. Heaton	Gatebeck, Kendal.
Norwich	20	Mr. J. E. Cooke	The Lodge, Brooke, Norwich.
New Forest	20	Mr. G. Thursby	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Ward Union	30	Mr. T. L. Moore	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Foxhounds (40 couples or more).			
Atherstone	50	Major H. Hawkins	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Bedale	40	Lady Masham	Low St., Bedale, Yorks.
Belvoir	67	Major T. Bouch	Woolsthorpe, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkeley	50	Earl of Berkeley	Berkeley Castle, Glos.
Bicester	40	Major Heywood Lonsdale, D.S.O.	Shelton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	42	Major J. W. Digby, D.S.O.	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset
Blankney	40	Col. Willey, C.M.G., M.P.	Blankney, Lincoln.
Bramham Moor	40	Col. Lane Fox, M.P.	Bramham Park, Boston.
Brocklesby	40	Earl of Yarborough	Brocklesby Park, Lincs.
Cambridgeshire	40	Mr. D. Crossman	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	40	Rev. E. A. Milne	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	60	Mr. J. Tinsley	Sandiway, Northwich.
Cotswold	59	Capt. M. W. Muir	Whaddon Lane, Cheltenham.
Cotswold (North)	43	Mr. C. T. Scott	Broadway, Worcester.
Cottesmore	47	Earl of Lonsdale	Baileythorpe, Oakham, Rutland.
Croome	40	Mr. W. J. Gresson	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Essex	40	Col. S. Gosling, D.S.O.	Harlow, Essex.
Fernie's	45	Mrs. C. W. Fernie	Medbourne, Market Harborough.
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	51	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels, Barnby Moor, Retford
Fitzwilliam, The	40	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Fuller's, Major (V.W.H.)	47	Major W. F. Fuller	Cricklade.
Garth	44	Major L. A. Jackson	Bracknell.
Glamorgan	45	Mr. R. H. Williams	Llandough, Cowbridge, S. Wales.
Grafton	50	Lord Billington	Paulers Pury, Towcester.
Heythrop	40	Capt. R. B. Brassey	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	55	Major C. Wilson, D.S.O.	Etton, near Hull.
Leconfield's (Lord)	50	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
Meynell	45	Major F. Gretton	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Lord Middleton	Birdsall, Malton, York.
Notts, South	40	Col. E. L. Birkin, D.S.O.	Gedling, Notts
Oakley	40	Mr. C. B. Kidd	Milton Ernest, Beds.
Portman	45	Capt. W. P. Browne	Bryanston, Blandford.
Puckeridge	40	Mr. E. E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	50	Sir C. E. Frederick, Bart.	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	50	Mr. W. F. Paget	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Rufford	48	Mr A. J. Bennett	Wellow, Newark.
Somerset (West)	42	Col. D. F. Boles, M.P.	Carhampton, Taunton.
Southwold	42	Major Jessop	Belchford, Horncastle.
Staffordshire (North)	40	Col. W. W. Dobson	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.
Tynedale	49	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge.
Warwickshire	42	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton, Warwick.
Worcestershire	46	Mr. A. Jones, O.B.E.	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
York and Ainsty	48	Capt H. Whitworth	Acomb, York.
Scotland.			
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	42	Earl of Eglinton	Eglinton, Kilwinning, Ayr.
Linlithgow and Stirling	40	Mr. J. H. Rutherford	Golfhall, Corstorphine.
Ireland			
Duhallow	45	Mr. J. S. Shepherd	Blackrock, Mallow, county Cork.
Galway County	42	Mr. J. Pickerszill	Craughwell, county Galway.
Kildare	43	Major Talbot-Ponsonby	Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
Kilkenny	43	Mr. I. Bell	Brownstown, Kilkenny.
Limerick	45	Mr. G. N. E. Baring	Clonshire, Adare, county Limerick.
Meath	45	Brig.-Gen. E. W. Powell	Nugentstown, Kells.
Tipperary	54	Major E. C. Morel	Tullamaine, Fethard, Tipperary.
United Hunt	45	Major A. H. Watt, M.C.	Knockgriffin, Midleton, county Cork.
West Meath	40	Mr. E. W. Hope Johnstone	Culleen, Mullingar.

Close-Times for Game, Wild Birds, and Fish.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive):—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard	2 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None.	11 Jan. to 31 Aug.
Deer, Male .	None.	None.	1 Jan. to 9 June.
,, Fallow Male	None.	None.	Michaels. to 9 June.
*Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Hare	None.	None.	20 Apr. to 12 Aug.†
*Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muir-fowl."	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	21 Jan. to 19 Sept.
*Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
*Partridge	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.
*Pheasant	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.

† Subject to variation in various counties: *e.g.*, Tyrone, 1 Apr. to 12 Aug.; Dublin, 1 Mar. to 20 Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5*s.* and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked ‡ to be omitted.

American quail.	Kittiwake.	Scoot.
Auk.	Lapwing.	Sealark.
Avocet.	Lark.	Seamew.
Bee-eater.	Loon.	Sea parrot.
Bittern.	Mallard.	Sea swallow.
Bonxie.	Marrot.	Shearwater.
Colin.	Merganser.	Sheldrake.
Cornish chough.	Murre.	Shoveller.
Coulterneb.	Night-hawk.	Skua.
Cuckoo.	Night-jar.	Smew.
Curlew.	Nightingale.	Snipe.
Diver.	Oriole.	Solan goose.
Dotterel.	Owl.	Spoonbill.
Dunbird.	Ox-bird.	Stint.
Dunlin.	Oyster-catcher.	Stone curlew.
Eider-duck.	Peewit.	Stonehatch.
Fern-owl.	Petrel.	Summer snipe.
‡Fulmar.	Phalarope.	Tarrock.
‡Gannet.	Plover.	Teal.
Goatsucker.	Ploverspage.	Tern.
Godwit.	Pochard.	Thicknee.
Goldfinch.	‡Puffin.	Tystey.
Grebe.	Purre.	Whaup.
Greenshank.	‡Razorbill.	Widgeon.
†Guillemot.	Redshank.	Wild duck.
Gull (except black-backed)	Reeve or Ruff.	Willock.
	Roller.	Wimbrel.
Hoopoe.	Sanderling.	Woodcock.
Kingfisher.	Sandpiper.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10*s.*, but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. 1 November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 10 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in

1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to foreign hares. The statutory close season for hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from 1 April to 12 August.

ANNUAL CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries). The close time for salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 2 Nov.; for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May. By an Act of 1907 the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 134 days, and for rods not later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Frome	—	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire‡‡	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn§§§	16 Aug. to ,, **	,, to ,,
Wye	,, to ,, **	16 Oct. to ,,
Taff and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	2 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to ,,
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Exe	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seiont	,, ,,	1 Nov. to ,,
Tamar & Plym, Usk, Ribble, Wear†	,, ,,	2 Nov. to ,,
Teign	,, to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	,, to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex)	,, to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney	,, to ,,	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	,, to 28 Feb.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Stour (Kent)	,, to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	,, to 1 Mar.	,, to 1 Mar.
Eden†	10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	14 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & T'ridge	,, ,,	,, to 31 Mar.
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	,, ,,
Dwyfach	,, to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
D'rwnt. (Cum.)	,, to 10 Mar.	,, to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	,, to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	,, to 25 Mar.	,, to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Ogmore	,, to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	,, to 15 May	,, to 15 May
Axe	20 Sept. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	‖30 Sep. to 1 May	30 Nov. to 1 May
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Fowey	§1 Nov. to ,,	,, ,, §§

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sep. to 15 April. † Above S. Biddick. ‡ Below Old Sandsfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont. § Below Lostwithiel only. ‖ Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. §§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 16 Aug. to 16 April for putts and putchers. §§ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April. ‡‡ East of Needles Lighthouse the dates are:—For nets, 1 Sept. to 14 Feb.; for rods, 16 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 31 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3 Sept. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3 Sept. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

II. SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and, for rods, 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay*	31 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.*
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	ditto	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Conon	—	16 Oct. to 25 Jan.
Awe, Beauly, Spey, Dunbeath, Lossie	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Brora, Helmsdale, Kyle of Sutherland	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Hope, Polla	—	1 Oct. to 11 Jan.
Forss	—	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Forth	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Luce & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Ythan	ditto	1 Nov. to 10 Feb.
Stinchar	ditto	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Ugie	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Nith	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Urr,	ditto	30 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Thurso	—	6 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Findhorn	—	11 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Ness	—	16 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

* Except Earn, rods, 1 Nov. to 31 Jan.

III. IRELAND. The close-time applies to both capture and sale of salmon and trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days, but many variations have been made, which it is impossible to specify in detail here; the following list shows the general close-time (all dates inclusive) in force in the various districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different. The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the districts, which include all rivers, &c., within the respective coast-limits :—

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl.-T. Rod.
Dublin	Skerries to	16 Aug. to 1 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford	Wicklow to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore	Helvick Head to	31 July to 1 Feb.	30 Sept. to 1 Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H. to	16 Aug. to 29 Feb.	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head to	30 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Bantry	Mizen Head to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare	Crow Head to	Do.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Waterville	Lamb Head to	16 July to 31 Dec.	15 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Killarney	Bray Head to	1 Aug. to 16 Jan.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Limerick	Dunmore Head to	20 July to 31 Jan.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Galway	Hags Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Connemara	Cashla Coast-Guard Stn. to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor	Pigeon Point to	Do.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina	Benwee Head to	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	11 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Sligo	Coonamore to	16 July to 31 Dec.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore to	19 Aug. to 29 Feb.	10 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Letterkenny	Rossan Point to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Londonderry	Malin Head to	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	21 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Coleraine	Downhill to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Ballycastle	Portrush to	20 Sept. to 16 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk	Donaghadee to	13 Aug. to 11 Feb.	16 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Drogheda	Clogher Head to Skerries	Do.	16 Sept. to 11 Feb.

WEEKLY CLOSE-TIME.

In England and Wales net-fishing for salmon is prohibited from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, with an extension to 48 hours in certain districts.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and rod-fishing on Sundays.

In Ireland, from 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct. and 1 Feb., except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 March; and (2) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time applies only to trout. The *sale* of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2 Oct. to 1 Feb. :—

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 29 Feb.
*Usk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb ¶
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
*Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 29 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 29 Feb.
*Seiont‡	22 Sept. to 21 Feb. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.)
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
W. Cumberland	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
Teify, *Avon (Devon), *Conway; *Norfolk ‡‡	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Adur, Cuckm're, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire†	2 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Clwyd and Elwy, *Dart	
Camel, Fowey §§	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Esk, *Tees, *Ayron	
*Severn, Towy, ‖	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rhymney, Tamar & Plym	
Kent & Bela§	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
Trent	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Yorks	2 Oct. to 1 Apr.**
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dee ¶¶	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 29 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only; above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close-time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar.

§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.

§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

‖ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.

¶ 2 Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

** Or Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.

‡‡ In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only; elsewhere in Norfolk close-time for nets 10 Sept. to 25 Jan.

¶¶ Bala Lake 14 Sept. to 14 Jan

char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 15 May and 30 June. Certain other local close-times exist for freshwater fish, under local Acts or bye-laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, but not for Ireland, from 15 June to 4 Aug.; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year. In Ireland, taking oysters from licensed beds is larceny; and by 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, no oysters may be taken between 1 May and 1 Sept., though this close-season has been varied in the following cases:—

Estuary of Suir	1 Jan. to 30 Sept.
Tralee Bay	1 Mar. to 30 Sept.
Galway Bay and Carlingford Lough	1 Jan. to 30 Nov.
Strangford Lough	1 Mar. to 31 Aug.
Achil Sound, Clew Bay	2 April to 30 Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays	1 May to 31 May.

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 405.

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye and in Norfolk licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Dee, 40/-; *Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Seiont, Avon, Brue & Parret Axe, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

Fishery Districts, Boards of Conservators, &c.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases, under local Provisional Orders, there are also members representative of fresh-water anglers. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

Name of District.	Coast Limits of District.	Address of Clerk.
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	F. W. Soal, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
*Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
*Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
Seiont	(Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	D. O. Davies, Dolgelly.
Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Pontwelly, Llandyssul.
†Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Govan's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Govan's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Portheawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Phillips, D.S.O., Wormbridge House, Hereford.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester.
†Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	E. H. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
†Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	E. W. Oxborrow, Brighton.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	—
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
*Norfolk and Suffolk		A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	—
†Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	—
Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	Geo. Eddowes, Derby.
Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	W. Brown, Whitby.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. A. Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	C. Percy, Alnwick.

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are **105** Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only **37** Boards of Conservators The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are **24** districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators (*see* p. 846).

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, **1888** to **1894**, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned:—
1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). **2.** North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. **3.** Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. **4.** Kent and Essex, Dovercourt to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. **5.** Sussex (coterminous with that county). **6.** Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. **7.** Devon, and **8.** Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). **9.** South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmaes Head. **10.** Lancashire and Western, Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. **11.** Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, **1895**.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Bass	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Bream	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (sea)	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Carp	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Catfish	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Char	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Chub	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Coal fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cockle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cod	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Conger	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
Crab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Dab	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dace	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Dory	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Flounder	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Grayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gudgeon	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gurnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (grey)	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Haddock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lampern	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*			*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mackerel	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–
Mullet (red)	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
,, (grey)	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Periwinkle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (*e*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–			*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Trout	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait		*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–			–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*e*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

Assay Office Marks.—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, or at the Assay Offices at Birmingham, Chester, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow or Dublin, are distinguished as under :—

Assay Office ...	*Distinguishing Mark.*
London	Leopard's Head (crowned, until 1823).
Birmingham...	Anchor (square frame for gold; pointed shield for silver).
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh.....	Castle.
Glasgow.....	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin	Harp crowned.

In addition to the above, there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark.—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted ; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "J" is omitted from the alphabet ; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Sovereign's Mark. — The "lion passant" introduced in the reign of Edward I. (1300) for *silver* articles only.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On *gold* articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720.

Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.

Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The *relative* values of the various standards is shown below :—

	£	s.	d.
Pure gold, 24 carats....	4	4	11¹/₂
Standard, 22 carats.....	3	17	10¹/₂
2nd ditto, 18 carats.....	3	3	8¹/₂
3rd ditto, 15 carats.....	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats.....	2	2	5¹/₂
5th ditto, 9 carats.....	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfred Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 to 1936.

Lombardic, simple.....	1438	9	to	1457-8
Lombardic, external cusps	1458	9	,,	1477-8
Lombardic, double cusps	1478	9	,,	1497-8
Black letter, small.....	1498	9	..	1517-8
Lombardic	1518	9	,,	1537-8
Roman and other capitals.....	1538	9	,,	1557-8
Black letter, small ...	1558	9	..	1577 8
Roman letter, capitals	1578	9	,,	1597-8
Lombardic, external cusps	1598	9	..	1617-8
Italic letter, small ...	1618	9	,,	1637-8
Court hand	1638	9	,,	1657-8
Black letter, capitals	1658	9	,,	1677 8
Black letter, small ...	1678	9	,,	1696-7
Court hand	1697		..	1715 6 (From March 1697 only.)
Roman letter, capitals	1716	7	,,	1735-6
Roman lettter, small	1736	7	to	1755-6

A	Old English, capitals	1756 7 to 1775-6
a	Roman letter, small...	1776 7 ,, 1795-6
A	Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 ,, 1815-6
a	Roman letter, small...	1816 7 ,, 1835 6
A	Old English, capitals	1836 7 ,, 1855 6
a	Old English, small ...	1856-7 ,, 1875-6
N	Roman letter, capitals	1876 7 ,, 1895 6
a	Roman letter, small...	1896 7 ,, 1915-6
e	Old English, small ...	1916 7 ,, 1935-6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, *e.g.*:

An article marked with the letter F 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

	Date.	
I.	Before B.C. 55	Ancient British.
II.	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
		Rickman.
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e.* 13th cent.)	Early English, Lancet, or Geometrical.
VI.	1307–1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)	Decorated or Curviline.
VII.	1377–1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent.)	Perpendicular or Rectilinear.
VIII.	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX.	A.D. 1558–1625. Early Renaissance	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625–1830. Late Renaissance	Anglo-Classic (A.D. 1625–1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702–1830).
	19th cent. to present time (Modern Architecture / The Age of Revivals)	William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901). Edward VII. (A.D. 1901–1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–).

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I–VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 327, and Parts IX, X; and "Modern" on p. 551, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (5th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher. (Batsford.)

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The Stock Exchange is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays, and on Jan. 1, May 1, and November 1. There is a *special* Bank Holiday *for Ireland* on *St. Patrick's Day*, March 17.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Term (Quarter) Days, and there are Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Scottish *Quarter Days* are Candlemas, 2 Feb.; Whitsun, 15 May; Lammas, 1 Aug.; and Martinmas, 11 Nov.

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST.

(Government Laboratory),
13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C. 2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.
Establishment Expenses, 1919-1920, £39,825.

Government Chemist, (vacant) ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., J. Connah, B.SC., F.I.C. .... £900 to £1,000
Superintendent Analysts, G. Stubbs, C.B.E., F.I.C.; E. Jones, B.SC., F.I.C.; J. H. Robbins, B.SC.; *T. J. Cheater, B.SC.; C. Simmonds, O.B.E., B.SC., F.I.C. £700 to £850
1st Class Analysts, D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; *J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; J. Fox, O.B.E., D.SC., F.I.C.; R. Rodger, F.I.C.; A. More, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C.; P. J. Sageman, F.I.C.; *W. Williamson; A. E. Middleton £450 to £650
Staff Clerk, W. Davie ..... £300 to £400

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

Headquarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. 1.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in 1866, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish in London, under an Act passed in 1774, had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries. For more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On 1st January, 1866, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities, and on 1st January, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of life from fire. Under the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and in 1904 the title was altered to "London Fire Brigade."

On 31st March, 1918, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; 3 principal officers; and 1,297 officers, firemen, coachmen and pilots; a technical and clerical staff of 130, and an ambulance service staff of 58. There were 79 land fire-stations, 6 ambulance stations, 3 river stations; and the appliances included 8 horsed fire-engines, 18 horsed fire-escapes, 75 motor fire-engines, 81 motor fire-escapes, 5 motor hose-tenders, 4 electrically driven turntable long ladders, 19 long ladders, 36 smoke helmets, 86 hose carts, 4 fire-floats, and 4 steam fire-engines on rafts, 1 oil tank wagon, 16 motor-cars, and 9 motor ambulances. There were 36 horses and 60 miles of hose in use by the Brigade. The fire-alarms distributed over London numbered 1,582. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended 31st December, 1918, totalled 3,356, and the fires numbered 3,463, of which 107 were classed as "serious," including calls and fires due to air raids.

Chief Officer, A. R. Dyer (with certain allowances) £1,100
Principal Officers, Major Cyril C. P. Morris, M.C.; Commdr. H. Spencer, R.N.; Commdr. A. Firebrace, R.N.

* At the Customs Branch.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD,

173, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of 558 sq. miles. The charges are 5 per cent. on rateable value. The approximate net water rental is £3,002,000. The Capital Debt on April 1, 1920, amounted to £50,928,641, the interest paid being £1,597,485. The estimated population supplied was 6,787,569, the number of services being 1,133,005. The annual supply was 100,779 million gallons, a daily average of 275·3 million gallons.

Chairman of the Board, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. Karslake, M.A. ..... (*unp.*)
Vice-Chairman, F. L. Dove, D.L. ..... (*unp.*)
Clerk, A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S. £1,900
Chief Engineer, Henry E. Stilgoe, M.INST.C.E. £2,500
Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, Arthur Newton £1,350
Solicitor, Walter Moon £1,350
Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander House, K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.SC. £2,350
Supervisor, F. W. Drake.
Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.S.I.

THAMES CONSERVANCY,

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Robert Buckell.
Secretary, F. W. Geary.

* £.00 is voted each year to defray the cost of "official hospitality."

NEW ZEALAND CROSS.—N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.

Biddle, Benjamin....10 *March*, 1869
Hill, George .....10 *April*, 1869
Lingard, William....10 *March*, 1869
Mace, Francis Joseph 10 *March*, 1869
Mair, Gilbert.....7 *February*, 1870
Northcroft, Wm. Henry 1910
Preece, George.....10 *March*, 1869
Roberts, J. Mackintosh 10 *March*, 1869
Shepherd, Richard ..13 *March*, 1869
Wrigg, Harry .....29 *June*, 1869

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the wagons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilising steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of wagons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, *or otherwise.*"

Up to 1840, inclusive, 899 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but in the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulations, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains. — Although the majority of railway companies have no fixed charges for hire of special trains, the general charges are five shillings per mile, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

Government Control. — The following is an extract of announcement issued from the War Office, Aug. 4, 1919:—

"An Order in Council has been made under Section 16 of the Regulation of the Forces Act 1871, declaring that it is expedient that the Government should have control over the railroads in Great Britain. This control will be exercised through an Executive Committee composed of general managers of railways which has been formed for some time and has prepared plans with a view to facilitating the working of these provisions of the Act.'

The Board of Trade issued the following notice, dated September 15, 1914:—

"The Regulation of the Forces Act 1871, under which His Majesty's Government have taken possession of most of the railways of Great Britain, provides that full compensation shall be paid to the owners for any loss or injury they may have sustained thereby, the amount of such compensation to be settled by agreement, or if necessary by arbitration.

"His Majesty's Government have agreed with the railway companies concerned that, subject to the undermentioned condition, the compensation to be paid them shall be the sum by which the aggregate net receipts of their railways for the period during which the Government are in possession of them fall short of the aggregate net receipts for the corresponding period of 1913. If, however, the net receipts of the companies for the first half of 1914 were less than the net receipts for the first half of 1913, the sum payable is to be reduced in the same proportion." [On April 14, 1915, the Board of Trade announced that an alteration had been made in this agreement by which the proportionate reduction in net receipts for the companies referred to will not in future be made, but 25 per cent. of the war bonus granted to railway employees who come within the Railway Conciliation Scheme shall be borne by the railway companies, and not by the Government.]

"This sum, together with the net receipts of the railway companies taken over, is to be

distributed amongst those companies in proportion to the net receipts of each company during the period with which comparison is made.

"The compensation to be paid under this arrangement will cover all special services, such as those in connexion with Military and Naval transport rendered to the Government by the railway companies concerned, and it will therefore be unnecessary to make any payments in respect of such transport on the railways taken over."

On behalf of the Government the control of the railways in Great Britain was vested as from August 5, 1914 in a Committee composed of twelve General Managers of Railways. This Committee ceased to act as an Executive Committee on Sept. 25, 1919, but with the addition of four Railway Union representatives became the Railway Advisory Committee under the Ministry of Transport.

Ministry of Transport Bill.

This Bill became operative on the 25th of September, 1919. On that date there were transferred to the Ministry of Transport powers and duties, hitherto exercised by the Board of Trade in connexion with Railways, two years being allowed under the Act for formulating a Transportation Policy. The Right Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, M.P. is the Minister of Transport, and the Parliamentary Secretary Mr. Arthur Neal, M.P., the Railway Advisory Committee being composed as follows:—

Mr. C. Aldington, C.B.E., Gen. Manager, Great Western Rly.
Sir A. K. Butterworth, Gen. Manager, North Eastern Rly.
Mr. C. H. Dent, Gen. Manager, Great Northern Rly.
*Sir F. H. Dent, Gen. Manager, S.E. & C. Rly.
Sir Sam Fay, Gen. Manager, Great Central Rly.
Sir W. Forbes, Gen. Manager, L.B. & S. Coast Rly.
Mr. D. A. Matheson, Gen. Manager, Caledonian Rly.
Mr. F. Tatlow, C.B.E., Gen. Manager, Midland Rly.
Sir H. W. Thornton, K.B.E., Gen. Manager, Great Eastern Rly.
Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B., Gen. Manager, L. & S.W. Rly.
Major A. Watson, C.B.E., Gen. Manager, Lanc. & Yorkshire Rly.
Sir Thomas Williams, Gen. Manager, L. & N.W. Rly.
Mr. J. Bromley, Gen. Sec. Associated Society of Loco. Engine Drivers and Firemen.
Mr. T. C. Cramp, President, National Union of Railwaymen.
Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Gen. Sec. National Union of Railwaymen.
Mr. G. A. Walkden, Gen. Sec. Rly. Clerks' Association.

* Sir Francis Dent retired from the position of Gen. Manager, S.E. & C. Rly., March 31, 1920.

RAILWAYS IN 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1914 was 643,135, and there were in use 24,818 locomotive engines, 79,539 coaching vehicles, 759,910 wagons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 49,629 service vehicles.

During the War 460 locomotives and 30,000 wagons, in addition to certain passenger stock, was sent to France, most of which have now been returned.

Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of paid-up capital in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1918, to £1,350,101,000 (which includes £199,896,000 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks). The £1,350,101,000 is composed of £494,878,000 ordinary, £362,630,000 preferential, and £124,349,000 guaranteed, £13,224,000 loans, and £355,020,000 debenture stock. The net receipts for the year amount to £53,951,000, equal to 3·99 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £52,727,000 in 1917, with a corresponding capital of £1,350,134,000, which gave a net receipt of 3·90 per cent. It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount

Table showing the Fluctuation in the Rate of Working Expenses for each Complete Year upon the Principal Railways since 1908.

Companies.	Working Expenses per Cent. of Earnings.											
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Caledonian	56·8	56·2	56·4	55·6	58·5	60·2	60·0	63·0	65·0	69·0	73·0	79·0
Central London	—	—	—	—	55·7	57·1	59·0	55·0	53·0	55·0	57·0	71·0
City and South London	—	—	—	—	49·8	61·9	69·0	59·0	52·0	55·0	58·0	69·0
Glasgow and South Western	60·6	59·3	58·1	57·6	60·3	64·6	65·0	67·0	64·0	71·0	75·0	81·0
Great Central	67·1	65·3	65·2	65·3	66·0	68·2	68·0	68·0	61·0	73·0	77·0	82·0
Great Eastern	65·3	64·0	61·1	64·1	67·2	69·5	69·0	70·0	72·0	74·0	78·0	84·0
Great Northern	64·8	64·1	64·2	64·1	66·1	67·8	69·0	70·0	71·0	73·0	77·0	81·0
Great Western	63·7	63·2	62·6	62·3	63·9	64·9	65·0	67·0	66·0	70·0	73·0	79·0
Lancashire and Yorkshire	64·0	62·6	62·3	61·4	64·3	66·3	66·0	67·0	61·0	73·0	77·0	82·0
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	59·9	59·7	59·7	59·3	60·6	62·6	65·0	66·0	61·0	70·0	74·0	78·0
London and North Western	65·5	64·0	62·4	62·7	65·0	65·7	68·0	69·0	61·0	73·0	76·0	81·0
London and South Western	64·4	63·7	63·5	63·8	65·7	66·4	67·0	67·0	71·0	73·0	77·0	80·0
London Electric	—	—	—	—	41·6	47·2	48·0	49·0	51·0	54·0	58·0	67·0
Metropolitan	—	—	—	—	49·6	57·2	57·0	61·0	62·0	64·0	68·0	75·0
Metropolitan District	—	—	—	—	40·3	48·5	51·0	55·0	59·0	62·0	66·0	74·0
Midland	65·2	63·8	62·7	62·8	63·4	63·9	64·0	65·0	66·0	69·0	73·0	78·0
North British	56·6	56·1	56·0	55·8	57·7	58·5	59·0	61·0	65·0	68·0	72·0	78·0
North Eastern	66·0	63·2	63·7	63·2	63·9	62·8	66·0	67·0	69·0	71·0	75·0	78·0
North Staffordshire	61·7	60·9	60·8	60·8	62·2	64·8	63·0	63·0	65·0	69·0	73·0	79·0
South Eastern and Chatham	61·7	61·7	59·3	58·9	59·9	63·8	64·0	65·0	65·0	67·0	71·0	78·0

of capital raised at the close of the year was over £1,350,101,000, of which about £199,896,000, or approximately 16 per cent., was due to nominal additions. Of the total paid-up capital at the end of 1918, ordinary stock formed 37·0 per cent., preferential and guaranteed 35·9 per cent., and loans and debenture stock 27·1 per cent. The average rate of dividend on the ordinary capital was 3·70 per cent. in 1918, as compared with 3·57 per cent. in 1917. The average rate of dividend on the preferential capital rose from 3·62 per cent. in 1917 to 3·65 per cent. in 1918. These rates are naturally lower than they would have been had there been no nominal additions to the capital of the companies. The average rate of dividend or interest computed on the total capital, as it would have stood if no nominal additions had been made thereto, was 3·70 per cent., as compared with the rate of 3·57 per cent. paid on the total capital including nominal additions.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1918 amounted to £197,293,000, as compared with £168,721,000 for the year 1917, which gives an increase of £29,572,000, equal to 14·99 per cent.

The passenger amounts for the year 1913 (the latest available figures) are as follows:—

	1913. £	1912. £	Inc. or Dec. £
1st Class	3,772,000	3,631,676	+140,324
2nd ,, ...	1,097,000	1,179,076	− 82,076
3rd ,, ...	35,730,000	34,336,593	+1,393,409
Workmen's Tickets.....	*1,675,000	———	———
Season Tickets:—			
1st Class	1,678,000	1,675,000	+3,000
2nd ,, ...	629,000	674,000	−45,000
3rd ,, ...	2,561,000	2,735,000	− 174,000

*The numbers carried were:

	1913. No.	1912. No.	Inc. or Dec. No.
1st Class...	31,437,000	30,010,381	+1,426,619
2nd ,, ...	13,579,000	14,952,352	−1,373,352
3rd ,, ...	1,094,833,000	1,249,374,313	−154,541,313
Workmen's Tickets...	314,912,000	———	———

* Receipts and numbers carried of workmen's tickets shown separately for first time. Up to end of 1912 workmen's daily tickets were included with ordinary third-class tickets.

Season Tickets:—			
1st Class...	138,142	136,610	+1,532
2nd ,, ...	88,998	97,435	−8,437
3rd ,, ...	510,679	551,090	−40,411

The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains amounted in 1913 to £9,836,000, as compared with £10,026,852 in 1912, being a decrease of £190,852, or 1·1 per cent. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £66,640,000, as compared with £64,048,814 in 1912—an increase of £2,591,126, or 3·9 per cent. The aggregate is made up of £32,990 from merchandise; £31,972,000 from minerals; and £1,678,000 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1913 was 568,201,000 tons, as compared with 520,279,126 tons in 1912, showing an increase of 47,921,874 tons, or 8·4 per cent.

Expenditure.—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1918 amounted to £143,342,000, equal to 73 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £115,994,000 for the year 1917, equal to 69 per cent. The increased working expenses of 1918 compared with 1917 amount to £27,348,000, or 19·08 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1914 was 430,332,000, or 5,519,000 less than in 1913. The Coal and Coke carried by the various systems of railways from colliery districts in the United Kingdom in 1916 and the previous year (the tonnage represents, as far as possible, original traffic only—*i.e.*, traffic received from collieries or places situated on the companies' own systems):—

	1916. tons.	1917. tons.
England & Wales ...	171,990,598	165,860,935
Scotland.....	32,052,687	29,368,122
Ireland	25,001	24,958
Total U.K....	204,068,286	195,254,015

Compensation.—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries to passengers sustained during the year 1913 amounted to £166,276, and to workmen £298,473. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £740,209, as compared with £573,524 in 1912—an increase of £166,685.

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	* Compensation.	Law and Parliamentary.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	11,264,278	27,786,317	24,713,072	5,211,881	823,430	318,793	4,218,101	76,609,194
1908	11,075,894	28,051,462	24,583,264	5,226,586	816,885	257,790	4,122,547	76,407,801
1909	11,140,594	26,711,380	24,485,141	5,338,837	741,938	316,543	4,083,278	75,037,588
1910	11,470,151	27,283,015	24,852,641	5,421,715	865,400	282,610	4,126,730	76,569,676
1911	11,761,070	27,982,624	25,690,664	5,396,189	870,738	289,107	4,289,177	78,617,824
1912	11,707,708	28,950,284	26,816,594	5,422,463	1,025,928	279,076	4,443,277	81,224,343
1913	12,562,165	28,218,647	26,971,317	5,152,210	1,204,958	242,625	4,024,306	78,874,194
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,173,000
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,378,872
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,251,000
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,994,000
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143,342,000

* Includes an amount for each year respectively of £162,155, £173,148, £187,682, £228,760, £264,302, £249,961, £288,203, £293,093, £316,070, and £317,470 paid to employees under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1906.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF RUNNING THE RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PERIOD OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS (1914 TO MARCH 31, 1920).

	Year 1913.	Period of Government Control. Period Aug. 5 to Dec. 31, 1914.	Year 1915.	Year 1916.	Year 1917.	Year 1918.	Year ended March 31, 1920.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS—							
Passenger Train Traffic	54,996,074	19,997,103	52,576,836	54,963,831	59,710,183	69,829,265	94,818,686
Goods Train Traffic	68,551,503	26,861,560	71,754,353	74,809,650	74,710,568	72,396,400	89,485,804
Estimated Amounts which would have been received for Government Traffic if charged for at pre-war authorised rates	—	3,500,000	10,279,104	20,649,126	35,698,554	41,917,024	18,264,182
TOTAL	122,647,577	49,452,663	134,610,293	150,412,607	169,719,305	184,132,698	202,568,762
Less—Expenses of Collection and Delivery	5,092,670	1,950,817	5,341,872	5,721,354	6,571,736	7,845,927	11,007,656
TOTAL TRAFFIC REVENUE EARNED	117,554,907	47,501,846	129,268,421	144,701,253	163,147,569	176,286,771	191,561,106
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	150,679	1,719	9,844	9,115	4,958	—	5,956
Miscellaneous	995,349	414,623	1,079,779	1,160,717	1,126,903	1,297,550	1 840,901
TOTAL REVENUE EARNED	118,700,935	47,918,188	130,358,044	145,871,085	164,279,430	177,584,321	193,407,963
EXPENDITURE—							
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works	11,818,310	4,623,713	11,598,234	11,924,459	13,265,610	16,145,166	26,687,521
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works—Arrears to be carried out	—	800,264	2,984,757	5,055,609	6,282,179	6,485,228	897,650
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock	13,257,617	5,493,599	13,741,171	15,211,621	17,620,905	21,888,238	34,266,773
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock—Arrears to be carried out	—	315,446	2,476,753	3,202,694	3,667,993	3,327,049	13,085
Locomotive Running Expenses	17,130,661	6,918,689	19,195,992	22,604,085	24,742,848	29,973,666	46,257,129
Traffic Expenses	23,260,765	9,405,579	24,739,143	27,397,967	32,772,823	41,621,685	62,248,190
General Charges	2,598,209	1,094,913	2,635,550	2,692,066	2,885,972	3,140,849	4,318 168
Law Charges and Parliamentary Expenses	226,346	80,039	197,250	186,802	176,517	185,812	250,306
Compensation (Accidents and Losses)	1,158,451	293,760	1,176,858	1,250,914	1,275,191	1,456,430	2,100,296
Rates, Taxes, &c.	4,705,264	2,077,111	5,064,047	4,839,699	4,880,778	5,273,155	7,272,460
Government Duty	284,361	81,101	255,343	293,174	—	—	—
Payments under National Insurance Act, 1912	398,870	155,192	363,658	354,126	362,339	355,496	463,224
Running Powers	*18,620*	*871*	3,274	3,806	*1,209*	*1,065*	*1,839*
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	239,916	28,126	51,136	45,961	63,942	165,745	397,057
Miscellaneous	157,139	74,722	190,630	207,596	252,789	340,392	465,763
Allowance to dependents of men serving with H.M. Forces	—	141,683	333,225	477,425	623,395	721,009	183,430
Watching, Patrolling, &c.	—	190,731	21,240	8,702	5,860	7,127	—
Payments to Staff—Armistice Day	—	—	—	—	—	250,923	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	75,127,210	31,782,832	85,028,262	95,756,706	108,877,932	131,326,295	185,819,213
BALANCE OF REVENUE EARNED OVER EXPENDITURE	43,573,725	16,135,356	45,329,782	50,114,379	55,401,498	46,258,026	7,588,750

Note 1.—COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The sum receivable per annum by the Railway Companies as compensation during the period of Government Control is limited to the Net Receipts of the year 1913 with the addition of 4 per cent. upon Capital Expenditure brought into use since the beginning of that year.

Note 2.—AUDIT.—The figures for the year ended March 31, 1920, are subject to audit, and as regards Government Traffic the rates at which the charges are to be raised are not finally agreed.

Note 3.—No sum has been allowed for any liabilities which may attach to the Government in respect of:—(*a*) Replacement of stock of stores and materials; (*b*) Abnormal wear and tear; (*c*) Arrears of maintenance other than permanent way and rolling stock.

Note 4.—Arrears of maintenance—permanent way and rolling stock—are estimated at 1913 cost of ascertained arrears plus 75 per cent. for additional cost of labour and material. The actual cost is not yet ascertainable, but payments have only been made on the basis of a 15 per cent. addition.

Note 5.—There is a debit amount of £447,680 balance of expenditure over revenue for the year ended March 31, 1920, on Public Road Vehicles, Steamboats, Canals, Docks, Harbours and Wharves, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Cars, etc., thus reducing the net balance to £7,141,070. The Government Guarantee is:—

Standard year proportion of net Receipts	£47,440,000
Interest on capital works brought into use	1,050,600
Total Government Guarantee	£48,490,600
Less net Balance of Revenue over Expenditure	7,141,070
Net Government Liability for year ended March 31, 1920	£41,349,530

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

Company.	Total Expenditure on Capital Account.	Miles Owned, Shared & Worked.	Revenue. Gross Receipts.	Revenue. Per Mile.	Working Expenses. Amount.	Working Expenses. P.c. on Gr. R'c'pts.	Net Receipts. (Rly.)	Miscellaneous Receipts (Net).	Total Net Income.	Div'd on Ord. Stock.	Largest Station.	Rolling Stock. No. of Loco-mot's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Coach. Veh's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Goods Veh's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Serv. Veh's.
	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	£ s. d.					
Barry	6,379,173	68	1,495,212	21,988	1,119,247	75	375,965	12,659	388,624	10 0 0	Barry Dock	148	184	1,555	461
Cambrian	6,478,280	295	661,175	2,241	527,414	80	133,761	11,573	145,334	Nil.	Aberystwyth	98	342	2,240	242
Central London	4,550,380	7	446,505	63,786	318,945	71	127,560	59,356	186,916	4 0 0	—	4	257	—	20
City and South London	3,116,785	8	356,527	44,566	238,714	67	117,813	26,673	144,486	2 0 0	—	44	161	—	13
Furness	7,022,880	158	1,286,688	8,144	1,025,118	79	261,570	14,764	276,334	2 0 0	Barrow	137	370	7,395	408
Great Central	57,225,884	852	11,458,141	13,449	9,346,873	82	2,111,268	141,759	2,253,027	Nil.	Manch. (L.R.)	1,367	2,715	33,828	3,008
Great Eastern	54,201,630	1,191	12,492,570	10,489	10,458,624	84	2,033,946	161,844	2,195,790	2 15 0	Liverpool St.	1,301	5,721	27,149	2,832
Great Northern	54,733,455	1,054	11,796,922	11,193	9,554,147	81	2,242,775	204,009	2,446,784	4 7 6	King's Cross	1,365	3,179	38,683	2,786
Great Western	114,883,214	2,997	27,457,643	9,162	21,792,543	79	5,665,300	720,331	6,385,631	7 5 0	Paddington	3,252	8,492	79,335	7,790
Hull and Barnsley	10,118,894	106	1,286,307	12,135	882,055	69	404,252	10,229	414,481	4 10 0	—	184	142	4,525	298
Lancashire & Yorkshire	65,442,256	601	13,052,260	21,718	10,638,435	82	2,413,825	213,698	2,627,523	4 10 0	Manch. (Vic.)	1,658	4,611	35,049	2,7 [illegible]
London & N. Western	125,307,145	2,066	31,375,489	15,187	25,281,514	81	6,093,975	713,713	6,807,688	7 10 0	Euston	3,371	9,424	77,293	6,995
London & S. Western ...	51,129,538	1,034	10,158,168	9,824	8,122,686	80	2,035,482	263,182	2,298,664	6 0 0	Waterloo	1,209	4,136	14,424	720
London, Brighton, & S. C.	33,306,522	457	6,170,706	13,503	4,788,575	78	1,382,131	156,298	1,538,429	5 5 0	Victoria	610	2,828	9,715	620
London, Chat'm, & Dover	24,419,782	*	181,801	*	182,844	*	Dr. 1,043	†877,318	†876,275	Nil.	Victoria	*	*	*	*
London Electric	17,861,818	24	1,514,111	63,088	1,012,397	67	501,714	109,887	611,601	1 12 6	—	—	488	—	17
Maryport and Carlisle	926,285	43	225,821	5,252	174,676	77	51,145	421	51,566	5 10 0	§Carlisle	33	73	1,594	73
Metropolitan	18,171,347	66	1,712,952	25,954	1,279,074	75	433,878	203,449	637,327	1 5 0	Moorgate St.	‖38	100	556	95
Metropolitan District	11,569,653	28	1,534,549	54,805	1,128,957	74	405,592	160,020	565,612	Nil.	Earl's Court	¶240	222	—	62
Midland	130,254,108	2,170	25,895,957	11,934	20,244,793	78	5,651,164	813,225	6,464,389	7 5 0	St. Pancras	3,020	6,712	119,089	7,291
North Eastern	86,689,015	1,755	20,218,993	11,578	15,801,591	78	4,417,402	306,557	4,723,959	7 10 0	Newcastle C.	2,017	4,469	115,556	3,991
North London	4,174,249	16	680,562	42,535	515,419	76	165,143	54,437	219,580	5 10 0	—	99	517	297	227
North Staffordshire	9,144,727	221	1,992,536	9,016	1,568,045	79	424,491	17,453	441,944	5 0 0	Stoke-on-Tr.	195	506	6,096	388
Rhymney	2,403,707	51	623,265	12,221	466,651	75	156,614	1,309	157,923	9 0 0	—	126	141	1,045	151
South Eastern	33,752,584	*	246,339	*	236,706	*	9,633	‡1,486,750	‡1,496,383	4 5 0	Cannon St.	*	*	*	*
South Eastern & Chat'm	4,617,803	638	9,045,018	14,177	7,012,166	78	2,032,852	52,139	2,084,991	—	—	729	3,899	11,175	654
Taff Vale	6,656,015	125	1,937,651	15,501	1,481,095	76	456,556	9,956	466,512	4 0 0	Cardiff (Q.S.)	277	406	2,293	468
Tot. 27 Eng. & Welsh Cos.	944,527,119	16,031	195,303,868	12,183	155,199,304	79	40,104,764	6,803,009	46,907,773	—	—	21,522	60,095	588,892	42,355
Caledonian	56,236,506	1,118	10,221,333	9,142	8,052,415	79	2,168,918	182,687	2,351,605	3 15 0	Glasgow	1,059	2,963	50,298	1,890
Glasgow & S. Western...	20,184,763	493	4,238,810	8,598	3,440,971	81	797,839	42,964	840,803	4 15 0	St. Enoch	533	1,625	18,975	1,312
Great North of Scotland	6,356,149	334	1,139,546	3,412	871,835	77	267,711	1,897	269,608	4 10 0	Aberdeen	119	778	3,638	132
Highland	7,388,436	506	1,359,507	2,688	1,103,206	81	256,301	2,013	258,314	2 5 0	Inverness	169	803	2,698	113
North British	52,056,241	1,378	10,661,416	7,737	8,317,451	78	2,343,965	66,405	2,410,370	1 0 0	Waverley	1,058	3,527	57,021	2,256
Total 5 Scottish Cos. ...	142,222,095	3,829	27,620,612	7,214	21,785,878	79	5,834,734	295,966	6,130,700	—	—	2,938	9,696	132,630	5,703
Belfast & County Down	1,600,692	80	382,262	4,778	320,716	84	61,546	5,537	67,083	6 10 0	Belfast	33	185	736	40
Cork, Bandon & S. Coast	883,551	94	189,295	2,014	146,687	77	42,608	832	43,440	3 12 6	Cork	20	68	444	24
Dublin & South Eastern'	2,761,515	156	555,777	3,563	426,737	77	129,040	4,989	134,029	2 0 0	Westl'd Row	64	269	1,063	56
Great Northern (Ireland)	9,947,351	617	2,292,744	3,716	1,841,717	80	451,027	15,877	466,904	6 0 0	Amiens St.	215	699	5,914	427
Great S'thern & Western	14,982,751	1,148	3,253,787	2,834	2,562,756	79	691,031	14,390	705,421	5 0 0	Waterford	320	914	7,601	626
Midland Great Western	7,234,117	538	1,277,352	2,374	1,040,510	81	236,842	7,027	243,869	2 0 0	Broadstone	139	402	2,862	293
Total 6 Irish Cos.	37,409,977	2,633	7,951,217	3,020	6,339,123	80	1,612,094	48,652	1,660,746	—	—	791	2,537	18,620	1,466
Total 38 Cos.	1,124,159,191	22,493	230,875,697	10,264	183,324,305	79	47,551,592	7,147,627	54,699,219	—	—	25,251	72,328	740,142	49,524

* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies, which see.
† Net Revenue from Managing Committee (42 per cent.) L.C. & D.R.
‡ Net Revenue from Managing Committee (59 per cent.) S.E.R.
§ Largest on the system—Maryport is the largest belonging to the Company.
‖ In addition, the Company owns 21 Electric Locos., 165 Motors Cars, and 264 Trailer Cars.
¶ Includes 232 Electric Motor Cars.

Railways	Stocks.	PRICES. Highest, 1919	Lowest, 1919	July 30th, 1914	Sept. 1st, 1920	Sept. 15th, 1920	Yield % (See Note.)
ENGLAND & WALES.							
Alexandra (N. & S.W.)	A. Pref.	79½	73¼	91	65½	65½	6⅞
Docks & Railway	B. Pref.	69½	65	87	57½	57½	7½
Barry	Ord.	141½	120	—	106½	106½	9⅞
,,	Pf. Ord.	66½	56	—	47½	47½	8½
,,	Df. Ord.	78	65	88½	58½	58½	10¼
Brecon & Merthyr	A. Deb.	65½	60	87	54½	54½	7½
Cambrian	D. Deb.	60	54	55	45½	45½	8½
Cardiff	Db. Stk.	55½	49½	69	43½	43½	6⅞
Central London	Ord.	50	45½	59½	37½	43	4½
City & South London	Db. Stk.	70½	63	87	57½	57½	6½
East London	Ord.	5½	3¾	5	3¼	3¼	Nil
Furness	Ord.	42½	32	34	27	26	7½
Great Central	2Db. Rd.	88½	86	—	85½	83½	4
,, ,,	1894 Pf.	45½	34	54½	30½	29½	10⅞
,, ,,	Pref.	19½	12	20½	10½	10½	Nil
,, ,,	Def.	10½	7½	9½	5½	5¼	Nil
Great Eastern	Ord.	45⅝	32⅛	43½	30¾	30½	9½
Great Northern	Pref.	63¾	51	83	43	42	9½
,, ,,	Def.	42¾	33¼	44¼	28½	28¼	9½
Great Western	Pref.	94	79	123½	70½	70½	7½
,,	Ord.	93½	82½	108½	73	73	9½
Hull and Barnsley	Ord.	57⅛	48½	51	46	46	9½
Isle of Wight	Pf. Ord.	56	50	68	46½	46½	8⅝
,, ,, Central	1st Pref.	46½	44	60	40½	40½	9
Lancashire & Yorkshire	Red. Pf.	95¾	92¼	—	89½	89½	5⅛
,, ,,	Ord.	74	59¾	76½	56	55½	8
Liverpool Overhead	Ord.	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛	4	4	7¾
London & North Western	Red. Pf.	95¼	91	—	89½	89½	5
,, ,, ,,	Ord.	100⅛	85¼	121	76	76	9
London & South Western	Red. Pf.	97	93¾	—	91	91	5½
,, ,,	Ord.	90½	71	105	60	59	10⅛
,, ,,	Pref.	63¼	50	78½	41	40	10
,, ,,	Def.	30½	23⅝	28	20½	20½	9¾
London B. & South Coast	Ord.	78½	60	94	51	51	10⅛
,, ,,	Pref.	93½	74½	117	64	62	9½
,, ,,	Deb.	66½	53¾	72	43	42	10½
London Chatham & Dover	Arb. Pf.	66	51	76½	41½	41	11
,, ,,	Ord.	12⅞	9⅛	10⅝	7¾	7½	Nil
London Electric	Pref.	65	56⅛	69½	45	45	8¾
,, ,,	Ord.	4⅛	3	1⅜	2	2	3¼
Maryport & Carlisle	Ord.	84⅞	70½	107	84	84⅞	6½
Mersey	Ord.	5½	2½	5¾	2½	2½	Nil

Railways	Stocks.	PRICES. Highest, 1919	Lowest, 1919	July 30th, 1914	Sept. 1st, 1920.	Sept. 15th, 1920.	Yield % (See Note.)
ENGLAND & WALES—*cont.*							
Metropolitan	Pref.	59½	49	80½	44½	44½	7⅞
,,	Ord.	31¾	22½	31½	19½	20	6¼
Metropolitan District	1st Pref.	72	60½	79	49½	49½	9⅛
,, ,,	Ord.	29⅞	19½	19	15	15	Nil
Midland	Pref.	47⅜	39⅝	60	35½	35½	7⅛
,,	Pref.	44	36	54½	33	32½	7½
,,	Def.	62¾	51¾	63	50	50	10⅜
Midland & S. West Jct.	A. Deb.	52½	47¼	61½	42½	42½	7½
Neath & Brecon	1st Deb.	72	61½	85	55½	55½	7⅞
North Eastern	Red. Pf.	94¾	90½	—	89½	89½	5
,, ,,	Ord.	102¼	89¾	115½	77¾	77¼	9⅛
North London	Ord.	72½	56	88½	52½	52½	10⅛
North Staffordshire	Ord.	70	56	79	51	51	9⅛
Port Talbot	Ord.	14½	13¼	18½	11¾	11¾	7⅛
Rhondda & Swansea Bay	Ord.	9	8¼	11½	7½	7½	7⅛
Rhymney	Pref.	68½	60	93½	53½	52½	7⅜
South Eastern	1914 Pf.	80½	71½	—	63	63	7⅛
,, ,,	Ord.	63	49	69	41	41	10⅜
,, ,,	Pf. Ord.	91½	70¾	106	59	60	10
,, ,,	Def.	39¾	31¼	31⅜	26	26½	9⅞
Stratford & Mid. Jct.	Ord.	30½	27	31½	27½	27½	4⅛
Taff Vale	Ord.	58¾	50¼	70	42	42	9½
Underground Elect. Rlys.	In. Bds.	97½	83	86	56½	57½	6⅛
SCOTLAND.							
Caledonian	Ord.	56	45¾	61	38	38	9⅞
,,	Pref.	44	35½	50	30¼	30	10
,,	Df. Con.	12⅞	9⅛	11¾	8½	8⅜	8⅛
Glasgow & South Western	Pref.	40½	30½	54	28	29	8⅜
,, ,,	Def.	34¼	27	36¾	22	22	10¼
Great North of Scotland	Pref.	43	36½	54	29	29	10⅛
,, ,, ,,	Def.	18¾	16	22⅜	14	14	10⅛
Highland	Ord.	36½	28⅞	38¼	25½	25½	8½
North British	Pref.	45	36½	56	30	31	9½
,, ,,	Def.	19½	14	22¼	12	11¾	10⅜
IRELAND.							
Belfast & C. Down	Ord.	112	99	116	80	80	8⅛
Cork, Bandon & S. C.	Ord.	50	45	66	40	40	9⅛
Dublin and S.E.	Ord.	23¾	13¾	15	14	14	14⅜
Great Northern	Ord.	93	80	102½	55	54½	11
Great Southern	Ord.	84½	68	96¼	48	47	10⅝
Mid. Great Western	Ord.	42⅞	30¼	46	22½	21½	9⅛

Note.—Yields are based on the approximate current price, and to within a fraction of 1/4.

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS (In force from August 18, 1919).

Drivers.	*Firemen.*	*Cleaners.*
1st and 2nd years, 12*s.* per day.	1st and 2nd years 9*s.* 6*d.* per day.	16 yrs. of age and under 18 per day.
3rd and 4th years...13*s.* ,,	3rd and 4th years 10*s.* 6*d.* ,,	17 years..... 5*s.* ,,
5th year .....14*s.* ,,	5th year .....11*s.* ,,	18 and 19 years of age 6*s.* ,,
8th year .....15*s.* ,,		20 yrs. of age and over 7*s.* ,,

WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS (Except Drivers, Firemen & Cleaners, which *see above*).

This shows the Pre-War Wage, the Present Wage, and the Minimum Wage. The Present Wage is guaranteed till Sept. 30th, 1920, after which the Government have offered to adjust it either according to the present scale, depending on the cost of living, or by Court of Arbitration, or by any other method which may be agreed between the Government and the Railwaymen. The Minimum Wage (which takes effect from Sept. 30, 1920) will not be reduced, however much the cost of living falls; the War Bonus continues until the cost of living falls, and can then be altered only by agreement or arbitration. On March 20, 1920, a "cost-of-living" bonus was granted, that is, for every rise or fall in the cost of living of a full five points an increase or decrease of 1*s.* per week shall be added to or deducted from wages, and the following increases have (under this agreement) been paid in addition to the war bonus:—April 1, 1920, 1*s.* per week; April 12, 1920, 2*s.* per week; July 1, 1920, 2*s.* per week; October 1, 1920, 2*s.* per week.

	Pre-War Wage.	Present Wage.	Minimum Wage.	War Bonus.
Porters	16*s.* to 22*s.*	51*s.* to 55*s.*	40*s.* to 49*s.*	9*s.* to 6*s.*
Parcel Porters	22*s.* to 30*s.*	53*s.* to 63*s.*	45*s.* to 54*s.*	8*s.* to 9*s.*
Ticket Collectors	21*s.* to 31*s.*	54*s.* to 64*s.*	45*s.* to 54*s.*	9*s.* to 10*s.*
Passenger Guards	25*s.* to 35*s.*	58*s.* to 68*s.*	48*s.* to 60*s.*	10*s.* to 8*s.*
Goods Guards	25*s.* to 35*s.*	58*s.* to 68*s.*	48*s.* to 60*s.*	10*s.* to 8*s.*
Shunters	20*s.* to 31*s.*	53*s.* to 64*s.*	46*s.* to 60*s.*	7*s.* to 4*s.*
Goods Porters	20*s.* to 26*s.*	53*s.* to 59*s.*	40*s.* to 47*s.*	13*s.* to 12*s.*
Checkers	21*s.* to 31*s.*	54*s.* to 64*s.*	46*s.* to 55*s.*	8*s.* to 9*s.*
Carmen	20*s.* to 29*s.*	53*s.* to 62*s.*	45*s.* to 52*s.*	8*s.* to 10*s.*
Platelayers	21*s.* to 24*s.*	54*s.* to 57*s.*	40*s.* to 50*s.*	14*s.* to 7*s.*

NOTE 1.—The lower rates apply chiefly in the country; the higher rates in industrial areas.

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1911-1919.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Barry	6½	7	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¾	10
Central London	3	3	3	...	...	...	3½	4	4
City and South London	1⅝	⅞	4	...	...	1½	1½	2	2
Furness	1⅜	1½	2½	½	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
Great Central 1891 Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4¼	4	4
,, ,, 1894 Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	3	3
Great Eastern	3⅜	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Great Northern (Ord.)	4⅜	4¼	4½	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4
,, ,, (Def.)	2¾	2¾	3	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	⅜
Great Western	5⅞	5⅞	6¼	6	5¼	5¾	5¾	7¼	7¼
Hull, Barnsley, & W. Rid'g Jn. Ry.	3	3	3½	2	2	3	3½	4½	4½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4⅝	4⅛	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
London and North Western	6⅞	6½	7	6	6	6	6	7	7½
London and South Western	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	5¾	6
L. & South Western (Def.)	2	1⅜	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅞	1⅞
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5¼	5	5¼	4¾	6	5	5	5¼	5¼
L.B. & S.C. (Def.)	5½	4	4½	3½	3½	4	4	4½	4½
London, Chatham, and Dover*	4½	4½	4½	...	4	5	4½	4½	4½
London Electric	1	1	1	⅝	1¼	1½	1½	2	1⅜
Maryport and Carlisle	6¼	5¾	6½	5	5	5	5½	5½	5½
Metropolitan	1⅞	1⅝	1⅜	1¼	1	1	1	1¼	1¼
,, District (Second Pref. Stock)	1	2	2½	2	3	3	3	5	5
Midland (Def.)	3⅞	3⅞	4¼	4	4	2½	4	4¼	4¼
North Eastern	6¼	6	7	6½	6½	6⅜	6¼	7	7½
North London	5	4¾	4¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¾	5½
North Staffordshire	4¼	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	5	5
Rhymney	9	8¼	9	8½	8½	9	9	9	9
South Eastern	4	3⅝	4	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	4	4¼
Taff Vale (including bonus)	4	3¾	4	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	4	4
Underg'nd Elec. Rys. (In. Bds.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	3¾	3¾
Glasgow and S.W.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝	2	3⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
Great North of Scotland	1	¾	1½	1	4	4	3	3	4½
Highland	2¼	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	2½	2¼
North British (on Def. Ord.)	1⅛	1¼	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1
IRELAND.									
Belfast and County Down	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Great Northern (Ireland)	5⅛	5⅛	6	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	6
Great Southern and Western	4⅞	5	5	5	5	4½	5	5	5
Midland Great Western	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incrpd under pres Title	Chairman.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager. (I.) Indoor. (O.) Outdoor.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Barry	1884	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E.	William Waddell	William Waddell	John Auld	E. T. Lawrence	.....	Barry Docks, S. Wales.
Belfast and County Down	1846	T. Richardson	Charles A. Moore	.....	J. L. Crossthwait	H. E. Mellor	W. F. Minnis	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	Sir George Pigot, Bart.	H. R. Price	.....	J. Dunbar	W. W. Heard	.....	132, Palmerston Bldgs.,
Caledonian	1845	Henry Allan	D. A. Matheson	J. Ballantyne, C.B.E.	W. Pickersgill, CBE.	J. J. Haining	R. Killin, C.B.E.	Glasgow. [E.C.
Cambrian	1864	Major David Davies, M.P.	S. Williamson	W. Pinchett	G. C. Macdonald	S. Williamson	.....	Oswestry.
Central London	1900	Lord Ashfield	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	J. Thornton	{Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster
Cheshire Lines Committee	1865	.....	John E. Charnley	.....	J. G. Robinson	Glegge Thomas	.....	Central Stn., L'pool.
City and South London	1891	Lord Ashfield	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	J. Thornton	{Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.
Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast	1845	Joseph Pike	J. R. Kerr	.....	J. W. John.stone	R. H. Leslie	W. C. R. Coet	Albert Qy., Cork.
Dublin & South Eastern	1906	Vacant	M. J. Maguire	.....	G. H. Wild	R. D. Griffith	J. Coghlan	Dublin.
Furness	1844	P. J. Ramsden	L. Speakman	T. Jackson	D. L. Ruthorford	G. Linton	A. A. Haynes	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1850	Lord Glenarthur	David Cooper	J. Robinson, C.B.E.	H. R. Whitelegg	F. H. Gillies	C. E. Cockburn	Glasgow. [N.W.
Great Central	1897	Lord Faringdon	Sir S. Fay	J. Rostern, C.B.E.	J.G.Robinson, CBE.	J. A. Campbell	L.-Col. W. Olow, CBE	Marylebone Station,
Great Eastern	1862	Lord C. J. Hamilton	Maj.-Gn. Sir H. W. Thornton, K.B.E.	Maj.-Gn. Sir H. W. Thornton, K.B.E.	A. J. Hill, C.B.E.	G. F. Thurlston	F. V. Russell, O.B.E. (Operations).	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	Sir Fredk. Banbury, Bt. M.P.	C. H. Dent	G. Marshall	H. N Greeley, C.B.E.	E. H. Burrows	C. J. Selway, C.B.E.	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	Fane Vernon	John Bagwell	B. Gamble	G. T. Glover	J. B. Stephens	R. J. Moore	Dublin.
Great North of Scot and	1846	Andrew Bain	G. Davidson	S. R. Willox	T. Heywood	T. S. Mackintosh	Wm. Johnston	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	Rt. Hn. Sir W. Goulding, Bt	E. A. Neale	A. E. Neale	E. A. Watson	Robert Crawford	P. J. Floyd	Kingsbridge, Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Viscount Churchill	Charles Aldington, C.B.E.	C. A. Roberts, C.B.E.	G. J. Churchward, C.B.E.	A. E. Bolter	R. H. Nicholls, C.B.E.	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1865	W. H. Cox	Robert Park	T. McEwan	C. Cumming	G. T. Cornet	T. McEwan, O.B.E.	Inverness.
Hull and Barnsley	1880	Col. C. W. Trotter	Edward Watkin	J. Shaw	M. Stirling	J. F. Hyde	R. Y. Vickers	Hull.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	E. B. Fielden	A. Watson, C.B.E.	H. Marriott, C.B.E.	G. Hughes, C.B.E.	R. C. Irwin	Ashton Davies	Manchester.
Lond., Brighton, & S. Coast	1846	Earl of Bessborough, K.P.	Sir Wm. Forbes	H. A. Sire, C.B.E.	Col. L. B. Billinton	John J. Brewer	F. Scott, C.B.E.	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
London & North Western	1846	Sir G. H. Claughton, Bt.	(Lt.-Col. Sir I. T. Williams)	(Stanley H. Hunt) C.B.E., W. A. Ree (O.)	Vacant	James Bishop	L. W. Horne, C.B.E.	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	Brig.-General H. W. Drummond	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	J. Smeal (I.), C.B.E., G. T. Hedge (O.), O.B.E.	R. W. Urie	Godfrey Knight	Major G. F. P. West, C.B.E.	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
London Electric	1910	Lord Ashfield	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	J. Thornton	{Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Thomas Hartley	Thomas Blain	.....	J. B. Adamson	Thos. Blain	T. Waite	Maryport. [head.
Mersey	1866	James Falconer, M.P.	J. Shaw	.....	.....	J. Shaw	.....	Central Stn., Birken-
Metropolitan	1853	Lord Aberconway	R. H. Selbie	W. Holt	C. Jones	W. H. Brown	W. Holt	Baker Street, N.W.
Metropolitan District	1864	Lord Ashfield	W. E. Mandelick	.....	W. A. Agnew	W. E. Mandelick	J. Thornton	{Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.
Midland	1844	Charles Booth	F. Tatlow, C.B.E.	H. F. Lobley, C.B.E.	Sir H. Fowler, K.B.E.	W. N. Buncroft	J. H. Follows, C.B.E.	Derby.
Midland & S.W. Junct. Rly.	1884	Spencer J. Portal	John Davies	.....	J. Tyrrell	John Davies	.....	Swindon.
Midland Great Western	1845	Major H. C. Cusack	F. Keogh	T. Elliot	W. H. Morton	Percy A. Hay	T. Elliot	Dublin.
North British	1862	W. Whitelaw	Lt.-Col. J. Calder	John C. Christie	W. Chalmers	James M'Laren	C. H. Stemp, C.B.E.	Edinburgh
North Eastern	1854	Lord Knaresborough	Sir A. Butterworth	(R. L. Wedgwood, C.B.E., C.M.G.), C. E. Grasemann	Sir V. L. Raven, K.B.E.	R. F. Dunnell, C.B.	Major H. A. Watson, C.B.E.	York.
North London	1853	Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert	.....	C. J. H. Cooke	James Bishop	J. Bishop	G. N. Ford	Euston Stn., N.W.
North Staffordshire	1847	Lord Anslow, C.B.	F. A. L. Barnwell	J. H. H. Bailey	J. A. Hookham	R. E. Pearce	.....	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Port Talbot and Docks	1894	Col. J. R. Wright	E. Lowther	.....	A. H. Hertz	Edward Knott	.....	Port Talbot.
Rhymney	1854	W. H. Bell	E. A. Prosser	.....	C. T. H. Riches	J. G. Clark	.....	Cardiff.
South East. & Chat'm Rlys.	1899	H. Cosmo Bonsor	(Lt.-Col. Temple, C.B.E.)	F. H. Willis	R. E. I. Maunsell, C.B.E.	Charles Sheath	E. C. Cox, C.B.E.	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Jct. Rly.	1909	H. Willmott	A. E. Diggins (T.)	.....	R. Willmott	A. E. Diggins	.....	Stratford-on-Avon.
Taff Vale	1836	G. B. Forrester	E. A. Prosser, C.B.E.	P. A. Collins	J. Cameron	T. A. Walker	E. H. Dannatt	Cardiff.

* Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 862. † Chief Traffic Manager. ‡ Also Engineer-in-Chief.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1919.

The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others reported to the Board of Trade during the year 1919 show a total of 932 killed and 23,983 injured.

TABLE I.

	Killed.	Injured.
A. *Passengers*—		
1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	3	513
2. By other accidents in which the movement of trains or railway vehicles was concerned	83	1,835
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned†	12	495
B. *Servants of Companies or Contractors**—		
1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	7	114
2. By other accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was concerned	318	3,845
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., 1. was not concerned†	52	16,489
C. *Other Persons*—		
From accidents to trains, &c.	8	30
2. Persons passing over railways at level crossings	32	19
2. Trespassers (including suicides)	361	72
2. Persons on business at stations, &c., and other persons not included above	33	126
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned†	23	445
Total	932	23,983

* Of contractors' servants 5 were killed and 94 injured. In 3 of the fatal and 83 of the non-fatal cases the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned.

† Of accidents in which the movement of trains and railway vehicles was not concerned only the fatal cases were required to be reported in the years 1916-17 and 1918.

As regards the fatal cases shown in Table I. :—

A. *Passengers.*—By falling on steps or from platforms, &c., in station limits, 9 were killed, and from other causes 3 were killed.

B. *Servants.*—While dealing with the loading, unloading, and movement of goods 12 were killed; while attending to engines at rest 4 were killed; by falls on railway premises 23 were killed; while working on the permanent way 5 were killed; and from other causes 6 were killed.

C. *Other Persons.*—Twenty-three persons other than passengers or servants were killed on railway premises, 10 of whom were killed while on business at stations or sidings. Of these cases 3 were due to the falling of goods, &c., from vehicles; 3 to persons falling off walls, &c.; 1 by coming in contact with electric rails when trespassing on the line; and 8 to other causes.

III. *Accidents caused by the Movement of Trains and Railway Vehicles, exclusive of Train Accidents* :—

A. *Passengers.*—Twenty-seven passengers were killed and 810 injured by falling between trains and platforms, or on to platforms, ballast, &c., when attempting to enter or alight from trains; 9 were killed and 9 injured by falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains; 9 were killed and 13 injured when crossing lines at stations; 28 were killed and 76 injured by falling out of carriages during the running of trains; and 10 were killed and 927 injured from other causes.

B. *Servants.*—Seventy-two servants of the companies and of contractors were killed and 2,157 injured by accidents occuring during shunting operations, of whom 19 were killed and 492 injured while coupling or uncoupling vehicles; while, apart from shunting operations, 12 were killed and 166 injured by falling off or when getting on or off trains, engines, vans, &c., in motion; 2 were killed and 40 injured by coming in contact with overbridges and erections at the sides of the lines; 4 were killed and 558 injured while attending to the machinery, &c., of engines in motion; 48 were killed and 73 injured while working on the permanent way, sidings, &c.; 120 were killed and 260 injured while walking or standing on the line on duty or when proceeding to or from work; and 60 were killed and 591 injured from other causes.

Thirty-two persons were killed and 19 injured while passing over railways at level crossings; 182 were killed and 59 injured while trespassing on the lines; 179 committed suicide and 13 were injured while attempting suicide; and 33 were killed and 126 injured while on business at stations and sidings or in other circumstances.

TABLE II.

The following Table gives the number of casualties in the various classes of train accidents :—

Class of Accident.	A. Passengers.		B. Servants.		C. Other Persons.		Total. All Persons.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
A. Collision in which passenger trains were concerned	2	475	—	34	—	14	2	523
B. Other collisions	—	—	1	45			1	45
C. Derailment of passenger trains	1	21	—	3	—	—	1	24
D. Other derailments	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	7
E. Accidents due to failure of engines or rolling stock	—	13	—	18	—	—	—	31
F. Other accidents	—	4	5	7	8	16	13	27
Total	3	513	7	114	8	30	18	657

C. *Other Persons.*—Of these (excluding casualties due to accidents to trains), **426** were killed and **217** injured; see Table I.

Inquiries.—During the year **1919**, **355** inquiries were held by the Assistant Inspecting Officer and Sub-Inspecting Officers of Railways into accidents, other than train accidents, that involved fatal or other injuries to **371** persons, nearly all of whom were servants of the railway companies, the remainder being principally contractors' servants and persons at work or transacting business on the companies' premises. Of this number **317** inquiries related to accidents to **331** servants of railway companies due to the movement of vehicles.

Class of Servants.	Number Employed at the end of 1913.*	Number Killed and Injured in 1919 from all causes		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.†	Killed.	Injured.
Capstan-men	1,772	—	110	—	1 in 16
,, boys†	184	2	12	1 in 92	1 ,, 15
Carmen & van-guards (Adults)	19,103	4	432	1 ,, 4,776	1 ,, 40
,, ,, (Boys & Girls†)	6,406	—	152	—	1 ,, 42
Carriage cleaners (Adults)	7,147	5	245	1 in 1,429	1 ,, 29
,, (Boys & Girls)	321	—	12	—	1 ,, 27
Carriage & waggon examiners	4,110	3	91	1 in 1,370	1 ,, 45
Checkers (Adults)	10,454	3	475	1 ,, 3,485	1 ,, 22
,, (Boys & Girls)	57	—	—	—	—
Clerks (Adults)	64,192	1	68	1 in 64,192	1 in 944
,, (Boys & Girls)	12,018	2	26	1 ,, 6,019	1 ,, 462
Couplers, chain-boys, & slippers (Men)	204	—	19	—	1 ,, 11
,, ,, ,, (Boys)	256	—	32	—	1 ,, 8
Cranemen and Cranelads (Men)	1,698	—	17	—	1 ,, 100
,, ,, ,, (Boys)	243	—	7	—	1 ,, 35
Engine-cleaners (Adults)	13,514	6	837	1 in 6,757	1 ,, 16
,, (Boys & Girls)	5,636	8	556	1 ,, 705	1 ,, 10
Engine-drivers & Motormen	29,869	17	1,155	1 ,, 1,757	1 ,, 26
Firemen	27,343	13	1,615	1 ,, 2,103	1 ,, 17
Gate-keepers (Adults)	3,471	6	20	1 ,, 579	1 ,, 174
,, (Boys & Girls)	74	—	2	—	1 ,, 37
Greasers (Adults)	1,052	1	46	1 in 1,052	1 ,, 23
,, (Boys & Girls)	771	4	29	1 ,, 193	1 ,, 27
Guards (Goods & Mineral) & Brakesmen	16,588	35	1,093	1 ,, 474	1 ,, 15
,, (Passenger)	8,447	2	229	1 ,, 4,213	1 ,, 37
Horse-drivers (shunting)	1,105	2	40	1 ,, 553	1 ,, 28
Inspectors (Permanent-way)	1,031	1	13	1 ,, 1,031	1 ,, 79
,, (Others)	9,399	3	120	1 ,, 3,133	1 ,, 78
Labourers, Permanent-way (Men)	29,340	25	868	1 ,, 774	1 ,, 22
,, ,, (Boys)	87	—	9	—	1 ,, 10
,, Others (Men)	52,219	17	784	1 in 3,072	1 ,, 67
,, ,, (Boys)	1,561	—	13	—	1 ,, 120
Lamp-men, &c. (Adults)	1,745	2	70	1 in 873	1 ,, 25
,, (Boys & Girls)	361	1	23	1 ,, 361	1 ,, 16
Loaders & Sheeters	4,778	5	538	1 ,, 956	1 ,, 9
Mechanics & Artisans (Adults)	80,729	21	673	1 ,, 3,844	1 ,, 120
,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	8,210	—	65	—	1 ,, 126
Messengers (Adults)	1,120	—	6	—	1 ,, 187
,, (Boys & Girls)	2,579	1	18	1 in 2,579	1 ,, 143
Number-takers (Adults)	1,469	—	30	—	1 ,, 49
,, (Boys & Girls)	803	2	14	1 in 402	1 ,, 57
Permanent-way Men	52,517	70	1,609	1 ,, 750	1 ,, 33
Pointsmen	692	1	22	1 ,, 692	1 ,, 31
Policemen	2,449	—	30	—	1 ,, 82
Porters (Goods) (Adults)	29,340	30	4,311	1 in 978	1 ,, 7
,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	1,440	—	121	—	1 ,, 12
,, (Passenger) (Adults)	27,784	18	1,178	1 in 1,544	1 ,, 24
,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	3,084	4	129	1 ,, 771	1 ,, 24
Shunters	15,095	26	1,015	1 ,, 581	1 ,, 15
Signal Fitters & Telegraph Wiremen	4,294	4	92	1 ,, 1,073	1 ,, 47
Signalmen	29,512	6	205	1 ,, 4,918	1 ,, 144
Signal-box Lads	2,146	—	14	—	1 ,, 153
Station-masters & Station-mistresses	8,791	2	50	1 in 4,395	1 ,, 176
Ticket Collectors & Examiners (Adults)	4,290	—	48	—	1 ,, 89
,, ,, ,, (Boys & Girls)	113	—	3	—	1 ,, 38
Watchmen	954	—	11	—	1 ,, 87
Yardsmen	1,428	1	45	1 in 1,428	1 ,, 32
Miscellaneous (Adults)	35,063	16	801	1 ,, 2,191	1 ,, 44
,, (Boys & Girls)	2,697	2	56	1 ,, 1,348	1 ,, 48
Total	*643,135	372	20,354	1 in 1,729	1 in 32

* Latest figures available.

† "Boys and Girls" = under 18 years of age

‡ Includes all injuries which cause the servant to be absent for at least one day from his ordinary work.

NOTABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS SINCE 1861 RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed.
Aug. 25 1861	L. B. & S. C.	Collision	Clayton Tunnel	23
Sept. 2 1861	Hampstead J.	Collision bet. excursion and ballast train	Kentish Town	16
Oct. 13, 1862	N. British	Collision	Winchburg	15
Aug. 20, 1868	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 drown'd
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 16, 1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc. & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	28
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan. 1, 1915	G. E. R.	Signals overrun	Ilford	10
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham	Weedon	8
Dec. 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision; fire	Jarrow	17
Sept. 2, 1916	G. W.	Collision; driver passed signals	Warminster	1
Dec. 19, 1916	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec. 19, 1916	G. S. & W.	Collision	Kiltimagh	5
Jan. 3, 1917	N. B.	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept. 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan. 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
April 18, 1918	L. B. & S. C.	Double collision; three goods trains	Redhill Tunnel	—
June 15, 1918	Caledonian	Collision; train and light engine	Aberdeen	1

* Including 3 Officers and 215 other ranks.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	636
Totley	Midland	3	950
Stanhedge, Old	L. & N. W.	3	57
,, New ... ,,		3	57
,, Double Line ,,		3	60
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913
Disley	Midland	2	346
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	234
Festiniog	North Western	2	206
Cowburn	Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1452
Catesby	Great Central	1	1237
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1224
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1125
Vict. W'loo (L'pool)	L. & N. W.	1	1000
Bolsover	Great Central	1	864
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849
Glenfarg	North British	1	759
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	741
Merthyr	Great Western	1	735
Kilsby	North Western	1	666
Bleamoor	Midland	1	629
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605
Gidersome	L. & N. W.	1	571
Strood	S. E. & C.	1	563
Clayton	L. B. & S. C.	1	506
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Merstham New (Quarry)	L. B. & S. C.	1	353
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351
Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Greenock	Caledonian	1	340
Bradway	Midland	1	267
Sough	Lancs. & Yorks.	1	255
Watford New	L. & N. W.	1	229
Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173
Corby	Midland	1	160
Halton	G. W. & L. & N. W Jt.	1	160
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Sapperton	Great Western	1	100
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	1	82
Merstham Old	S. E. & C.	1	70
Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	69
Belsize	Midland	1	62
Watford Old	L. & N. W.	1	55
Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Claycross	Midland	1	24
Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3
Lisummon	Great Northern (Ireland)	1	2

Indian Railways, 1919–1920.

Railway and Year of Opening.	London Office of Head Quarters.	Miles of gauges owned and worked.	Capital outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Per Cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Dividend 12 Months Per Cent			Train Mileage all Gauges Passenger and Goods.	No. of Loco. motive	No. of Passenger Vehicles.	No. of Goods Vehicles.
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	£	s.	d.				
Assam (1881)	85 London Wall, E.C.	127	£1.760.000	13.78.079	9.02.758	65·51	4.75.321	8	0	0	—	22	62	1.274
Assam-Bengal (1895)	80 Bishopsgate, E.C.	970	£2.405.900	86.91.986	66.26.670	76·24	20.65.316	3	0	0	2.693.017	137	468	3.736
Barsi Light (1897)	Winchester House ...	118	£590.000	10.10.444	4.87.437	48·23	5.23.007	8	0	0	—	17	49	195
Bengal N.-Western (1884) ...	237 Gresham House...	2,062	£11.753.858	2.58.32.000	1.07.56.561	41·66	1.50.75.439	11	0	0	—	314	1,137	8,863
Bengal-Dooars (1893)	Gresham House, E.C.	158	£997.000	16.62.419	8.59.620	51·71	8.02.799	9	0	0	357.000	16	54	467
Bengal-Nagpur (1880)	132 Gresham House...	2,695	£28.880.386	6.20.86.778	3.07.69.498	49·70	3.13.17.280	8	0	0	—	783	1,459	16,933
Bhavnagar (1880)	Bhavnagar, Para	2.049	£926.000	27.51.000	11.09.000	40·32	16.42.000	—			493.000	23	123	505
Bombay, Baroda & C.I. (1860)	91 York Steet, S.W....	3.871	£41.500.000	9.58.51.374	5.33.09 234	55·61	4.25.42.140	7	0	0	15.289,427	878	2.774	17.' 97
Burma (1877)	199 Gresham House...	1.605	Rs.17.23.52.033	2.63.29.238	1.40.07.350	53·20	1.23.21.888	8	0	0	—	335	1,081	8,026
Darjeeling-Himalayan (1880)	Kurseong	146	£671.000	18.04.000	11.05.000	61·25	6.99.000	—			556,000	26	136	396
Eastern Bengal (1862)	Barrackpur, Calcutta	1.689	£25.540.000	4.00.43.000	2.30.79.000	57·64	1.69.64.000	—			7.430,000	558	1.066	12,559
East Indian (1854).....	28-30 Nicholas Lane..	2.772	£18.500.000	13.68.39.113	5.46.79.515	39·96	8.21.59.598	4	10	0	25.841,608	1.272	2.201	36,177
Gondal-Porbandar (1881).....	Gondal...	232	£769.000	24.11.000	12.73.000	52·80	11.38.000	—			608,000	18	102	450
Great Indian Peninsula(1853)	48 Copthall Avenue...	3.323	£6.075.000	13.00.35,679	8.16.05.615	62·75	4.84.30.064	5	10	0	—	1.289	2.390	18,844
Gwalior (1899)	Gwalior	250	£810,000	7.73.000	3.78.000	48·90	3.95.000	—			322,000	22	89	345
Jodhpur-Bickanir (1882)	Jodhpur	1.328	£2.254.000	1.08.27.000	54.13.500	50·00	54.13.500	—			2,503,000	105	283	2,183
Junagad (1888)	Junagad	136	£517.000	9.98.000	4.37.000	43·79	5.61.000	—			216,000	13	67	213
Madras-Southern Mah. (1856)	25 Buckingham Pal. Rd.,	3,152	£10.367.000	6.04.06.869	2.90.28.399	48·05	3.13.78.470	8	0	0	12.156,198	662	1.987	11,623
Mysore-Arkisere (1918)	Mysore	103	£684.000	3.81.000	3.62.000	94·50	19.000	—			105,000	7	15	110
Nizam's (The) (1874).....	Winchester House ...	899	£6.150.000	—	—	—	£450,210	6	0	0	—	127	347	2.864
North-Western State (1861)	Lahore.....	4.868	£64.581.000	14.07.81.000	7.49.68.000	53·25	6.58.13.000	—			22,749,000	1.450	3.346	28,338
Oudh & Rohilkhund (1862)...	Lucknow.....	1.624	£17.563,000	3.36.19.000	1.39.02.000	41·65	1.97.17.000	—			5,986,000	281	1,117	8,205
Rohilkhund & Kumaon(1884)	237 Gresham House....	570	£1.145.000	56.02.000	28.23.000	50·39	27.79.000	10	0	0	1,139.000	60	267	2,057
South Indian (1860)	Finsbury Pavement, Ho..	1,829	£17.191.248	£2.375.742	£1,068.726	44·98	£1.307,016	7	15	0	—	428	1.736	5,574

		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19
Mileage open at close of the year	Miles	36,286	36,333	36,616
Total capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	5.35.27.97	5.41.79.90	5.49.74.45
Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	70.68.42	77.36.39	86.28.68
Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	33.40.32	35.36.87	41.80.17
Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	per cent.	47·26	45·72	48·45
Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	37.28.10	41.99.52	44.48.51
Net earnings per train-mile	Rs.	2.28	2·68	2·80
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay	per cent.	6·96	7·75	8·09
Total, including miscellaneous, train-miles (in thousands)	Train-miles	163.604	157,036	158.588
Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands)	Ton-miles	19,825,901	21,015,126	22,140,806
Average miles a ton of goods was carried	Miles	230·08	245·87	242·58
Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies	4·01	4·08	4·26
Average rate per passenger mile	Pies	2·48	2·99	3·08

The net working profit from State Railways, after meeting interest and other miscellaneous charges, &c., amounted in 1918 1919 to £10.858.379.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, E. R. Turton, M.P.; *Secretary*, P. H. Price, O.B.E.; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1, 1848. *Chairman*, Sir William J. Goulding, Bart.; *Secretary*, Peter J. Brennan; *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin.

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.*

Railways.	Engineer.	Solicitors.
Barry	M. C. Harrison	G. C. Downing.
Belfast & County Down	P. A. Arnott	E. & R. D. Bates.
Brecon & Merthyr	J. Dunbar	.....
Caledonian	W. A. Paterson	D. L. Forgan.
Cambrian	G. C. Macdonald	W. K. Minshall.
Central London	A. R. Cooper	Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co.
Cheshire Lines Committee	A. P. Ross	C. E. Pinfold.
City & South London	A. R. Cooper	McMillan & Mott. [maurice.
Cork, Bandon & South Coast	J. R. Kerr	Arthur Julian & F. Fitz-
Dublin & South Eastern	C. E. Moore	Sir William Fry.
Furness	D. L. Rutherford	Currey & Co.
Glasgow & South Western	Thomas Keeling	Maclay, Murray & Spens.
Great Central	H. Blundell	D. H. Davies.
Great Eastern	John Miller	Thomas Chew.
Great Northern	Maj. C. J. Brown, C.B.E.	R. Hill Dawe.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campion	C. Baillie-Cage.
Great North of Scotland	J. A. Parker	George Davidson.
Great Southern & Western	A. Gordon	Crocker Barrington.
Great Western	W. W. Grierson, C.B.E.	A. G. Hubbard.
Highland	A. Newlands, C.B.E.	Robert Park.
Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley	J. S. & F. B. Moss-Blundel.
Lancashire & Yorkshire	D. C. Rattray	A. de C. Parmiter.
London, Brighton & South Coast	O. G. C. Drury	E. A. Scanes.
London & North Western	E. F. C. Trench, C.B.E.	M. C. Tait.
London & South Western	A. W. Szlumper, C.B.E.	W. Bishop.
London Electric	A. R. Cooper	Bircham & Co.
Maryport & Carlisle	Harold Brown	Tyson & Hobson.
Mersey	J. Shaw	Nicholson, Graham & Jones
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North London	E. C. Trench	C. De J. Andrewes.
North Staffordshire	F. A. L. Barnwell	Marshal, Ashwell & Co. &
Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co.	W. Cleaver	Broad & Co. [Burchells.
Rhymney	W. G. Griffiths	L. G. Williams.
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Stratford-upon-Avon & Midland Jct. Rly.	Russell Willmott	Bischoff & Co.
Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering	Ingledew & Sons.

*. For other Railway Officers see page 860.

Indian Railways.

The construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853, and the total length open on 31st March, 1918-19, was 36,616 miles. The following are the chief officials of the India Office (Railway Department, Whitehall, S.W.):—Secretary, Mr. W. Stantiall; Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Mr. G. Deuchars; Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton. The Indian railways have in their service about 627,000 employees, of whom 6,000 are Europeans, 9,000 Anglo-Indians, and 612,000 Indians. The table on opposite page gives some of the main results for the past three years for Indian railways as a whole, i.e., including branch lines promoted by companies, district board lines, Indian State lines, &c., as well as State Railways.

RAILWAY SPEED (Year 1920).

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed
				H. M.	Miles.	
Great Central	4.13 A.M.	Rugby	Leicester	0 21	19	56·8
Great Western	2.30 A.M.	Paddington	Swindon	1 23	77¼	56·6
North Eastern	9.45 P.M.	York	Northallerton	0 34	30	52·9
Great Eastern	12.50 P.M.	Shenfield	Rochford	0 21	18½	52·9
South Eastern and Chatham	12.10 P.M.	Faversham	Margate	0 25	22	52·8
Great Southern and Western	1.30 P.M.	Limerick Junct.	Charleville	0 25	22	52·8
Caledonian	5.49 P.M.	Beattock	Lockerbie	0 16	14	52·5
London and North Western	8.23 A.M.	Willesden	Rugby	1 31	77¼	50·9
Midland (L., T. & S. Section)	4.13 P.M.	Stepney	Westcliff	0 39	33	50·8
Great Northern	5.53 P.M.	Hitchin	Huntingdon	0 32	27	50·6
Great Northern (Ireland)	7.25 A.M.	Dublin	Drogheda	0 38	31¾	50·1
London and South Western	9.21 A.M.	Dorchester	Wareham	0 18	15	50·0
Midland	12.22 P.M.	Wellingborough	St. Pancras	1 18	65	50·0
Hull and Barnsley	9. 7 P.M.	Hemsworth	Howden	0 30	25	50·0
Glasgow and South Western	5.10 P.M.	St. Enoch	Ayr	0 50	41¾	49·7
Lancashire and Yorkshire	10 trains both directions	Liverpool	Manchester	0 45	36½	48·7
Somerset and Dorset	10.18 A.M.	Blandford	Evercreech	0 34	27¼	48·0
North British	3.55 P.M.	Glasgow	Haymarket	0 58	46½	47·9
London, Brighton & South Coast	9.44 P.M. S.	East Croydon	Brighton	0 51	40¼	47·4
Great North of Scotland	8.45 A.M.	Ballater	Aboyne	0 14	11	47·1
Midland & Gt. Northern Joint	Several serv.	Peterborough	Wisbech	0 28	21¼	45·5
Cheshire Lines Committee	10 trains both directions	Manchester	Warrington	0 21	15⅝	44·6
North Staffordshire	12.49 P.M.	Macclesfield	Stoke	0 27	19⅞	44·2
Midland (Northern Counties)	12.12 P.M.	Greenisland	Ballymoney	1 5	46½	43·0
Midland Gt. Western (Ireland)	4.55 P.M.	Mullingar	Dublin	1 10	50	42·9
Highland	6.25 P.M.	Blair Atholl	Perth	0 50	35¼	42·3
Belfast and County Down	12.0 & 5.35 P.M.	Newcastle	Belfast	0 55	38	41·5

Runs of 100 miles and over made by the Companies at a greater average speed per hour than the Longest Runs as shown below.

Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
London and North Western	2. 6 A.M.	Crewe	Willesden	3 4	152½	49·7
Great Western	11.15 A.M.	Paddington	Bath	1 58	107	54·4

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed.
				H. M.	Miles	
Great Western	10.30 A.M.	Paddington	Plymouth	4 22	225¾	51·7
London and North Western	8.10 P.M.	Euston	Chester	3 39	179¼	49·1
North Eastern	11.20 A.M.	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 25	124½	51·5
Great Northern	7.19 P.M.	King's Cross	Grantham	2 11	105½	48·3
Great Central	3.15 P.M.	Marylebone	Leicester	1 56	103	53·2
Caledonian	9.45 P.M.	Glasgow	Carlisle	2 35	102½	39·7
Midland	2.10 P.M.	St. Pancras	Leicester	2 12	99	45·0
London and South Western	12.25 P.M.	Salisbury	Exeter	2 0	88	44·0
Great Southern & W. (Ireland)	11. 0 A.M.	Dublin	Thurles	1 50	86½	47·2
London Brighton & South Coast	11.35 A.M.	Victoria	Fratton	1 52	85	45·5
North British	8. 4 P.M.	Arbroath	Edinburgh	1 57	76¼	39·1
South Eastern and Chatham	3.15 P.M.	Victoria	Margate	1 30	74	49·3
Great Eastern	4.55 P.M.	Liverpool Street	Ipswich	1 28	68¾	46·9
Mid. and Great Northern Joint	2.38 P.M.	Peterborough	Melton Const'ble	1 37	68¼	42·2
Somerset and Dorset	2.13 P.M.	Bath	Poole	1 39	67	40·6
Glasgow and South Western	6. 7 A.M.	Dumfries	Kilmarnock	1 18	58¼	44·8
Midland Gt. Western (Ireland)	4.55 P.M.	Dublin	Mullingar	1 10	50	42·9
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4.55 P.M.	Manchester	Poulton	1 2	45¼	43·8
Cambrian	10.52 A.M.	Machynlleth	Welshpool	1 13	41¾	33·9
Highland	5. 3 P.M.	Kingussie	Blair Atholl	1 2	36¼	35·1
Great Northern (Ireland)	8.35 A.M.	Dundalk	Portadown	0 43	33¼	46·4

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KINEMATOGRAHPY.

By C. E. HODGES, M.A.

IN face of the wonderful developments of kinematography during recent years, it is astonishing to reflect that some of the earlier pioneers in the art of motion pictures put both projectors and films aside, after achieving a large measure of success, and allowed the discovery to lapse into temporary disuse because there seemed no commercial utility in the idea. Yet almost within the space of a generation motion photography has become one of the most influential agencies in the world, and is moulding to an ever greater extent the thoughts and opinions of vast masses of people in every civilised country in the world.

From the zoëtrope to modern kinematography is a very great stride in progress, but even to-day the moving picture, with its adjuncts of palatial buildings, elaborate equipment, skilled projection, costly accessories, and enormously expensive films, is only at the beginning of its career. Both from the aspects of efficiency and utility of this device we stand at the threshold of most promising developments. Every week brings claims to improvements in apparatus, lighting, technique, and all the thousand and one factors that make for success. It is asserted in more than one quarter that the difficulty of colour in film projection has been solved. Numerous laboratories are working steadily towards non-inflammable film, and it is reported that some of them have attained their aim.

With the coming of such improvements motion photography would immediately advance in a fashion calculated to reduce to insignificance even the astoundingly rapid progress already made. So far the main use of the film has been recreation, but there is an ever-increasing realisation of its value in commerce and instruction of all kinds. Practically all the film used to-day is highly inflammable. To safeguard the public properly it has been necessary to hedge round the use of films with restrictions that are rigidly enforced. Those who desire to use kinematography for non-theatrical purposes are therefore frequently hindered by the expenditure and trouble involved in such a scheme. To business men, educationists, ministers of the churches, social welfare workers, and similar potential users of the film in fields other than recreation, the advent of efficient portable machines offers great possibilities. If, as we are led to expect, non-inflammable film and daylight screens are almost an accomplished fact, there will be no bounds to the usefulness of the moving picture and to its sphere of action in the near future. Already many commercial houses, churches, and schools are employing films; many others are endeavouring to acquire the necessary equipment and film service, or are earnestly enquiring as to the possibilities which this innovation holds for them; mobile units capable of generating the necessary power and light are travelling round the country for various specific commercial and welfare purposes, and there is no room for doubt that within the next few years kinematography will become one of the greatest forces for non-recreative as well as for recreative ends.

For commercial ends the utility of the film can hardly be over-estimated. The device is already being widely used as a medium for demonstrating the soundness of business methods and the excellence of manufactured goods. By the same means employees are being interested in their work and taught how to achieve better results. In scientific research, practical engineering, agriculture, and other industrial fields, motion photography is playing an important part, and has proved itself of the utmost service. It is a matter for regret that America and Germany—to quote but two cases—are credibly reported to be far ahead of our own country in this direction, and it is strongly to be hoped that British enterprise will not stint the due thought and attention which this subject demands, and will take steps to prevent us from lagging behind our competitors in the markets of the world and in the advancement of mankind.

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FORTY OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

MARINE INSURANCE.

TOWARDS the latter part of the Seventeenth Century, the Commercial Community interested in Shipping met at a small Coffee-House kept by a man of the name of Edward Lloyd, first of all in Tower Street and, after 1691, at the corner of Abchurch Lane and Lombard Street, in the City of London. The name of this Coffee-House keeper has come down from generation to generation in connection with the greatest Shipping and Marine Insurance transactions of the World.

Before his time Marine Insurance appears to have been conducted in England by the Lombards, who came from Italy and gave their name to Lombard Street, but from the time that Lloyd established his Coffee-House, where Seafaring men jostled against Merchants, Britons conducted Marine Insurance in England.

There is still preserved at Lloyd's a Policy of Marine Insurance dated January 20th, 1680, upon the Good Ship called the "Golden Fleece," of 250 Tons (Gasper Hicks, Master), for a voyage from Lisbon to Venice, at the rate of Four Pounds per cent.

Edward Lloyd, a man of wisdom and enterprise, was the founder of that great system of Commercial and Maritime Intelligence which has ever since been carried on by Lloyd's.

In 1696 he started a Newspaper, which gave a List of Ships whose arrivals and sailings had been reported. That Newspaper, which he called "Lloyd's List," succeeded admirably for a short time, but criticism was not much tolerated in those days, and Edward Lloyd ventured to write an Article which called in question the action of the House of Lords with regard to Silks. The House of Lords apparently resented this; they immediately censured Edward Lloyd, and suppressed his Newspaper, and it was not till 30 years later that he was allowed to re-establish it. Since that date "Lloyd's List" has appeared regularly, and is still printed and published as a daily Shipping and Commercial Newspaper at Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, in the City of London.

The frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-House were not permitted to enjoy for long the monopoly of Marine Insurance, and in the year 1720 Parliament allowed two Marine Insurance Companies to be established in London. These Companies, The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation and the London Assurance Corporation, are continuing business at the present day.

In the year 1770 those frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-House whose particular business was Marine Insurance, formed themselves into an alliance, and moved to Pope's Head Alley, taking with them "Lloyd's List." In 1774 they removed to the Royal Exchange, where the Corporation of Lloyd's is still established, and in the same year the Underwriters of Lloyd's found it necessary to have complete information with regard to the construction and condition of the Ships which they insured, and they accordingly established a Register of Shipping. This undertaking grew and prospered, and is still carried on by "Lloyd's Register of Shipping" at 71, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

In 1803 the Members of Lloyd's started a Fund for the benefit of sufferers by the War between this Country and Napoleon. This Fund, called "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund," eventually reached a sum of over £883,000, and has rendered much help to the relatives of Sailors and Soldiers who have fought in our Wars from 1803 down to the present day. In 1915 the Members of Lloyd's subscribed over £115,000 for a similar object in connection with the recent Great War, and this sum is administered by the Committee of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund.

Several other funds have been raised at Lloyd's in connection with the Great War, amounting in the aggregate to over £600,000, of which £173,000 was subscribed in response to Earl Haig's appeal on behalf of the Officers' Association.

In the year 1810 a select Parliamentary Committee was appointed to enquire into the monopoly of Marine Insurance, which was held by Lloyd's and the two Marine Insurance Companies referred to above. The Committee recommended that the monopoly should be abolished, but the House of Commons decided that Lloyd's had rendered a great service to the Country, through the long years

of War with France by supplying the Government with information in regard to maritime matters and, together with the Marine Insurance Companies, by insuring the arrival in this Country of Merchant Ships and their valuable cargoes. The House, therefore, resolved that no alteration should be made, but ten years later, in 1820, an Act was passed by which Marine Insurance in this Country was thrown open, and since that date many other Marine Insurance Companies have been established, and these Companies together with Lloyd's form the Marine Insurance Market of London.

The Marine Insurance Companies, although competitors with the Underwriters at Lloyd's for Insurance business, are yet supporters of the Corporation of Lloyd's and its system of collecting Maritime Intelligence from and diffusing it to all parts of the World.

The Royal Exchange was destroyed by fire on the 10th January, 1838, and by this unfortunate circumstance most of the important records of Lloyd's were lost. It was to the Rooms at present occupied by Lloyd's that Queen Victoria came when she opened the new Royal Exchange in 1844.

Lloyd's was incorporated in 1871 under Lloyd's Act of that year, having previously existed for about 200 years as an unincorporated Society of Underwriters, which had since 1811 been regulated by a Deed of Association and by rules from time to time made under that Deed.

This Act was amended by Lloyd's Act, 1911, under which the objects of the Society were extended to meet the requirements of modern developments.

The Committee of Lloyd's, as a body, is only interested in the Insurance Business carried on at Lloyd's to the same extent that the Committee of the Stock Exchange is interested in the Business carried on by its Members, namely, the laying down of regulations to safeguard the interests of Members as well as those of Policy holders.

The work of Lloyd's, as a Corporation, is to protect the interests of Members of the Society in respect of Shipping, Cargoes, Freights and other Insurance business, and for this purpose it is necessary to obtain early information of the movements of British and Foreign Mercantile Shipping and to be in touch with every Port in the World.

The Corporation of Lloyd's has therefore established Signal Stations and Wireless Stations at many important points on the Coasts of the United Kingdom and Abroad, and there is a Lloyd's Agent, or Sub-Agent, at every Port in the World.

Lloyd's Signal and Wireless Stations have proved themselves very valuable not only to Underwriters but also to Shipowners and Merchants, as, besides getting news of a vessel, it is frequently necessary that she should be intercepted off the Coast, either in Home or in distant Waters, and ordered to a new destination.

Marine Insurance business has always been the principal business at Lloyd's, but for some years past a very considerable Insurance business for War Risks, Fire, Aircraft, Accident, Employers' Liability, Jewellery, Motor Cars, Burglary, etc., etc., has been transacted by Members of Lloyd's.

All Underwriting Members of Lloyd's deposit with the Committee of Lloyd's Securities and Guarantees in proportion to the amount of business that they transact, and all Underwriters' accounts are audited annually by approved Auditors, who report the result of these Audits to the Committee of Lloyd's. In addition to this, the personal Liability of all Underwriters is unlimited, and the security of a Lloyd's Policy is, therefore, fully safeguarded.

To effect an Insurance at Lloyd's, it is necessary to employ the services of an Insurance Broker, who must be either a Member of, or a Subscriber to, Lloyd's.

LLOYD'S,

ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Members of Lloyd's do not advertise, but a list of Lloyd's Insurance Brokers, with their addresses, will be forwarded on application to the Secretary of Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 3.

BRITISH SHIPOWNING.

By the Editor of "The Shipping World."

THROUGHOUT 1920 the shipping industry of the country was exposed to a succession of influences, partly political but more largely economic in their origin and effect. As in the case of other key industries, the "turn over" in shipping from war to peace conditions, from State control and management to individual responsibility and initiative, with its attendant risks and no State indemnity to fall back upon, has not been easy. The return to economic conditions meant that shipping companies founded to reap the artificial profits of war time had to prove their financial stability in normal times, or go under. Probably in the end, after the final "shake out," shipowning interests will be less liable than of late to financial speculation and fluctuation, stronger and healthier, better able to meet trade depression and to survive it. But meanwhile the position is not a particularly comfortable one for the shipowner either here or abroad.

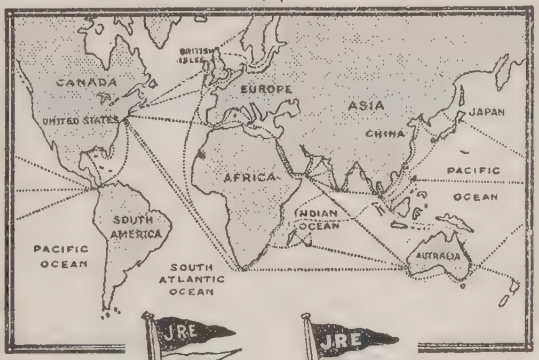
In August last the war expedient of the Government control of shipping virtually came to an end, and although the Shipping Controller claims still to exercise a nominal right to direct voyages and limit freights, these powers are only retained so that they may be put in force should a critical financial or political situation again arise. This is not, of course, anticipated, so for all practical purposes State control of the industry is over. Unfortunately, while coal exports remain subject to Departmental restrictions, the freedom of shipping cannot be said to be complete, and the natural laws of supply and demand cannot operate if the staple export of the country is prohibited and imports have to pay for the round voyage when the vessel goes out in ballast.

Nevertheless, there is no British shipowner who does not appreciate the benefits of being allowed to manage his own business in his own way. He is convinced that he can do it better than any outside agency; and he is right. Freights may fall, running costs may remain extravagantly high, and labour prove refractory; yet the shipowner, although he may growl, remains in business, and all that he asks is to be left alone to meet the strong international competition which looms up in the West and from the Far East. Before the War the competition of the German merchant marine on the high seas was severe and not always fair and above board. The competition which threatens from America is more straightforward, but there, again, no attempt is made to disguise the fact that the Government is being evoked to render aid to its own nationals. The attempt to revive the ten-year-old controversy of giving a preference to American ships using the Panama Canal in the payment of dues is one instance; the passing of the Jones Shipping Act by the United States Congress is another example of political action directed to economic ends. In Japan, too, the same tendency is to be observed, and from that country it is possible British shipowning may yet experience the most serious competition. But, in spite of it all, the Britisher is confident he can meet any of his oversea competitors in fair fight. North of England shipowners belonging to a generation that is passing may sell their fleets to younger men on the Bristol Channel and elsewhere; but even the veterans cannot rest on their oars, and Sir Walter Runciman, among others, takes up the burden of business again and is convinced he can make good.

This faith in the future is all the more remarkable in view of the steady fall in freight quotations which set in during the early summer and deepened with the autumn months, even although they revived temporarily under the menace of a national coal strike. The truth is that there are now more ships afloat than ever before in the history of the world. There is less cargo for them to carry nowadays; an impoverished Europe has little to export, and cannot afford to pay much for anything in the shape of imports other than the most urgent necessaries of life. On the other hand, ships have to make long voyages instead of short, and hence more tonnage is required to carry the same quantity of goods, while delays and expenses in port contribute still further to the abnormal conditions of seaborne trade. Railways rates have advanced, and coastwise shipping benefits. But the restrictions on coal exports sent abroad, and the high level of prices of that commodity, have diverted coal-carrying tonnage into other routes, and given a great fillip to the construction of, and demand for, oil tankers. The unsettled conditions generally have alarmed the weaker shipping companies and have correspondingly strengthened the regular liner firms, whose pre-war tonnage, written down to a low figure, is now a valuable asset in face of the high costs of new construction.

ELLERMAN LINES LIMITED

Controlled by Sir John R. Ellerman, Bart.



THE carrying capacity of the Steamers owned and controlled by Sir John Ellerman, Bart., throughout the world is now over 1,150,000 tons deadweight, and additional steamers, with an approximate capacity of 300,000 tons, are in course of construction. Powerful and Luxurious Passenger Steamers to suit the various trades are a special feature.

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BRITISH SHIP-REPAIRING.

By JOSEPH L. CAROZZI, Editor of "Syren and Shipping."

THE ship-repairing industry is complementary to that of shipowning. For the successful operation of the latter it is essential that there should be adequate facilities for the repairs of hulls and engines and for the general overhaul of ships' equipment. Serious repairs are usually dry-dock jobs and hence no up-to-date port is without its public or private dry docks. Liverpool and Southampton are the only United Kingdom ports where such ships as the *Aquitania*, *Imperator*, and *Olympic* can be drydocked, and hence they must go there for painting or for hull or propeller repairs. The Clyde, Tyne, Wear, Tees, Humber, the Bristol Channel at Cardiff, Barry, Newport and Bristol and the Thames have splendid facilities for repairs to all but the very largest type of vessel. British ship-repairing works are in great demand, not only by British shipowners, but also for foreign shipping. Great Britain is, in fact, the World's centre of ship-repairing, and there is no reason why its activities should not be appreciably extended. The industry can hardly hope to attain the enormous output of the later period of the war and that following the armistice. Between the middle of June, 1917, and the cessation of hostilities, no fewer than 10,000 British ships, aggregating over 30,000,000 tons, passed through the repairers' hands at our home ports, while in addition hundreds of Allied and Neutral vessels were also dealt with. During 1919 and 1920 work was also very brisk chiefly because the ships released from Admiralty control had to be reconditioned before being returned to their owners. This type of work lasted well into 1920, and in addition to the demands which it made upon the ship-repairers there was a large volume of work in connection with the adaptation of steamships to burn liquid fuel instead of coal. The two biggest jobs of this description were those of the *Aquitania* and the *Olympic*, the conversion of the latter it is stated having cost over £400,000. Hundreds of other vessels were also converted and there is yet much work of this description waiting its turn. The outlook for 1921 is therefore distinctly encouraging for, besides adapting furnaces for burning, and bunkers for carrying oil, there is in addition to casualty and depreciation repairs, a vast amount of work overdue upon hundreds of ships. These, when the shortage of tonnage was acute, could not be withdrawn from active service. There is, however, a problematical factor which may affect the industry very disastrously. In the latter portion of the year there were several strikes which seriously hampered the work of the repairers, and inconvenienced shipowners to such an extent that they were compelled to send their vessels to Antwerp, Rotterdam, and even Bremen and Hamburg to be repaired. At these ports the work, which cost less, was well done, and time contracts were faithfully fulfilled. In ship-repairing the time factor is of vital importance, as while the ship is in the repairers' hands she is earning neither freight nor passage money. Labour has it in its power to make or mar the British ship-repairing industry, and it cannot be too plainly recognised that the insane policy of calling a strike whenever any dispute arises, can only result in driving repair work to Continental competitors. The work of ship-repairing is closely allied with that of shipbuilding. In fact, the modern plants, with the exception of launching ways and extensive plating sheds, do not greatly differ from a shipbuilding and marine engineering works. They must be self-contained and hence able at a moment's notice to tackle repairs either to hull or machinery. As might be expected, many shipbuilders make a feature of repair work. A notable case in point is furnished by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, who have established magnificent repairing establishments at Liverpool, Southampton, and more recently on the Thames. These are a great boon to shipowners, as they enable their vessels to be overhauled expeditiously at their terminal ports. The entrance of a firm which has built so many of the largest vessels of the British mercantile marine into the ship-repairing business, is advantageous in another direction. As builders they have special knowledge of the detailed construction of hull, machinery, and passenger accommodation of many of the vessels which come into their hands for repair or overhaul. As illustrative of the equipment necessary for the modern ship-repairing plant dealing with the largest jobs, it may be mentioned that 60 and 50 ton cranes, lathes that will deal with 56 feet length and 11 feet diameter shaftings, and rolls capable of manipulating plates up to 33 feet in width are all to be found in the Harland & Wolff establishments at Liverpool and Southampton. The bulk of the ship repair work done at British ports is, however, to cargo boats, and in this phase of the industry the Bristol Channel and the Tyne have established a world-wide reputation. To sum up the situation : the outlook is very hopeful ; there is more than a normal amount of work, and the industry should flourish accordingly—provided that high costs and harassing strikes no not drive the trade away to cheaper and more reliable centres.

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OIL FUEL.

THE most noteworthy development in connection with marine engineering during the past year has been the substitution of oil fuel for coal. This has been done either by use in internal combustion engines or by burning oil in place of coal to raise steam. The advance in the use of the internal combusion engine has been very marked, but, for reasons which are not difficult to understand, has been far exceeded by the conversion of the ordinary steam engines to burn oil fuel. Those reasons, briefly, are, that although the design of internal combustion engines has made marked progress during and since the war it has not yet advanced to the point where such engines can be employed for passenger liner traffic. That will come in time, but not for a few years, because not only is the question of engine design involved, but also that of hull design. The fast motor driven passenger liner will be not only a revolution in marine engineering but also in hull design and construction. Nevertheless the use of the internal combustion engine has made substantial progress, for it has proved itself to be economic in upkeep, reliable in operation, and profitable in earning capacity. These advantages, which become more and more important as the unsatisfactory labour conditions throughout the world tend to become stabilised, far outweigh the greater prime cost of the internal combustion engine and compensate for the loss of greater flexibility of steam power. Mr. James Richardson, B.Sc., in a paper read last October before the Institute of Marine Engineers, shows that if the operation costs of a twin screw Diesel engine (2,400 b.h.p.) vessel are compared with those of single screw double reduction geared turbine steamers (2,400 s.h.p.) it will be found that the turbine steamer burning coal will cost in engine room charges alone £18,650 per annum, and if burning oil £30,390 per annum more than the motorship, without making any allowance for the increased carrying capacity of the motorship. The advance in motorship tonnage building to-day is therefore comprehensible. At September 30 the total of such tonnage was 1,263,000 tons deadweight, having an aggregate b.h.p. of 405,000. Every month brings additional evidence of the great part the marine internal combustion engine is to play during the next decade in ocean transport.

The consumption of oil in internal combustion engines is of course the ideal method, but for technical reasons this is not always possible, and it is necessary to burn the oil in the furnaces. Strictly speaking this is not an economical procedure, because the volume of oil required to raise steam in boilers is just about double the amount of oil required to develop the same horse power by internal combustion engines. The annual report of Lloyd's Register issued in September drew attention to this development, and stated that there were 426 vessels of 1,995,788 gross tons classed in the Register Book as oil burners. The percentage of such vessels to the total in the book was 16·3 per cent. as compared with 10·5 per cent. in the 1919 Register Book. The percentage of motorships rose in the same period from 1·5 per cent. to 1·7 per cent.

The reasons for burning oil fuel, even under boilers, are economy of operation because of smaller engine room staff, quicker and cleaner bunkering, certainty of supplies and lower or at least not higher cost than coal. The difficulty in regard to oil fuel is supply. "The country which controls the petroleum supply will control the trade of the world," said the Chairman of Standard Oil at the U.S. Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco last April. The British were the first to recognise that fundamental fact, and thanks to private initiative British enterprise has opened up and is developing oil fields in Mexico, Central America, Trinidad, Venezuela, India, Egypt, Burma, the Straits Settlements, the F.M.S., in Roumania, in Russia, in North and South Persia and in Mesopotamia. Just as our home coal gave us commercial power, so coal's new rival, oil, will maintain that power. We still need our coaling stations, and in addition we are laying down oil bunkering depôts all over the world. The bunker holds of our liners are being converted into oil tanks, and two of the most striking conversions during the past year were those of the famous Atlantic liners *Aquitania* and *Olympic* from burning coal to firing with oil fuel. In the case of the *Aquitania* the work of conversion was particularly heavy, for the coal bunkers not being suitable for cargo purposes, it was decided not to carry the oil in the double bottom but to rebuild the bunkers as tanks, a matter entailing large expenditure of money and time. The fuel is sprayed into the furnaces by the "White" low pressure system. There is a duplicate installation for each group of three boilers, which ensures that the feed to the furnaces can only be interfered with in the most exceptional circumstances. The oil is carried in bunker tanks, cross bunker tanks and double bottom tanks, and to ensure free flow in cold weather heating coils are installed. From the storage tanks the oil is pumped to settling tanks, and thence through suction strainers to the heaters and discharge filters, and so to the burners. It will be seen that whatever economies oil fuel may bring in operating vessels, the capital expenditure involved in such alterations and installations as we have merely sketched must be very large. The conversion of a passenger liner to oil fuel means also a great deal of extraneous work in connection with additional fire prevention, and to so perfect a state has this arrived that there is not a case on record of such a converted vessel having had a fire on board. Indeed, if proper precautions are taken, oil burners are safer than coal burners, because there is no risk of combustion in the bunkers. The result of the conversions on the *Aquitania* wss that the engine-room staff was reduced by 66 per cent.; better speed has been maintained in service, because it is no longer necessary to draw fires to clean out furnaces, thereby an even steam pressure has been maintained from start to finish of the voyage; bunkering takes twenty-four hours for the round trip, instead of five days at each terminal. The Cunard's *Aquitania* and the White Star's *Olympic* are not the only famous liners converted during the past year. The Royal Mail have converted the *Arlanza* and *Almanzora* and with the associated company, the Pacific Steam Navigation, will eventually convert all their South American liners to oil fuel. The P. and O. have adopted a similar policy and are also building motorships. The Bibby Line already has a motor liner in service, whilst Messrs Harland & Wolff are building a fleet of motorships for the Glen Line, amongst them being the *Glenogle*, *Glenapp* and others, which rank among the largest and most powerful motor vessels in the world. Side by side with these developments British oil interests are expanding the output by repiping old and opening up new fields. They are laying down tank depôts in all parts of the Empire and elsewhere, and through their subsidiaries creating large fleets of tankers to carry the oil to their bunkering depôts at home and abroad.

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THE BOILER INDUSTRY.

By THOMAS WALLEY.

SINCE the early days of steam (which Emerson said might almost be termed an Englishman) Great Britain has annually exported a considerable number of boilers, in itself a proof that her practice and prices have been satisfactory. This is a state of affairs which must be maintained, and a short survey of the present organisation, conditions and practice of the industry may be useful in assessing future prospects.

The boiler industry is carried on, broadly speaking, through two systems of organisation. The first is that in which boilers are not the sole product of the manufacturing firm, but are made as an item in a complete unit; thus nearly all the large shipbuilding yards have boiler shops of their own, railway companies generally produce the boilers for their locomotives, as also do makers of agricultural engines, road-rollers, and the like. This system shows signs of being displaced by the second one in which a firm manufactures boilers and nothing else—in other words, by the modern system of specialisation. A tendency of this kind is all to the good. Modern boilermakers use a much larger proportion of heavy plant than their predecessors, such as hydraulic flanging presses, multiple drills, hydraulic riveters, and it is only a firm able to keep such machines busy by a large turnover that can produce good boilers at a reasonable price. The use of powerful and efficient plant naturally results in a better article with lower manufacturing costs than older methods could, as these involve so much hand work. This is true of most trades, but applies with special force in boilermaking, where, for instance, the use of a flanging press avoids the frequent reheating of heavy plates, which is necessary with hand flanging. But this specialisation goes further. Boilermakers nowadays do not make *all* types of boiler; as a matter of fact, most of the firms of the front rank confine themselves to the manufacture of one, or at most two types. Thus the makers of water-tube boilers (in which the fire is *outside* the water and needs a firebrick-lined casing to contain it and form the furnace) are almost a race apart from the makers of fire-tube boilers (in which the fire is contained *inside* the water-holding structure). The latter class, again, handle only, say, "Scotch" or "Lancashire," "Yorkshire," "Cornish" or "Locomotive" boilers, which are all horizontal, or else one of the vertical types. These last, apart from the common "Crosstube" boiler, are generally patented patterns, and further illustrate specialisation. The natural result of specialisation is standardisation, which again helps to make possible a better article at a moderate price. Most of the firms which have adopted the one have adopted the other, greatly to the benefit of the buyer, as he can select a firm whose range of standard sizes, singly or in groups, covers his requirements with, very often, a possibility of getting what he wants from stock, though the whole trade has suffered badly for the last year or so from the extreme shortage of raw material, viz. plates and tubes, which makes for longer deliveries. It may be noted here that specialisation does not mean monopoly; there is sufficient competition amongst boilermakers to keep the trade healthy, whilst there is generally a refreshing absence of "rings" or combinations.

The best modern practice, it may be noted for the benefit of the non-technical buyer, requires all the rivet holes to be drilled in place, not punched; all plate edges to be planed or sawn to shape, not sheared; riveting to be done by hydraulic machine wherever possible, and caulking with pneumatic tool. In design development is taking place in the direction of reduction of stays (or gussets), which often make a too rigid structure and interfere with proper cleaning, their absence being compensated for by pressing the plates affected into stronger forms. Steel is now almost invariably used, except sometimes for tubes, and the employment of steel of very high tensile strength is becoming more frequent where weight is a prime consideration, e.g. in Naval work. Welding by the oxy-acetylene flame or by electricity in place of riveting seams is making headway. There is also a tendency to build boilers for higher pressures than formerly.

More scientific design has resulted in economy of material, and standardisation in economy of time and labour. Economy in performance is now being carefully studied. The increasing cost and scarcity of steam coal involves the use of inferior fuels, which to be consumed effectively require special forms of grate. These are being developed, and material formerly classed as waste can quite easily be burned on them. The superheater is being further developed also in the direction of economy. Though the use of heavy oil as fuel is not at present a commercial proposition in Great Britain, owing to its high cost, it has great advantages, and many boilermakers have studied the subject sufficiently well to be able to modify their designs so as to burn it effectively.

A welcome note in progress was sounded in the autumn of 1919 by the publication of a uniform set of rules for boiler construction. This is the production of the big Marine Surveys, viz. Board of Trade, Lloyd's, British Corporation and Bureau Veritas. It will further simplify and standardise business, and possibly lead to regulations for land boilers, for nothing of the kind exists in Great Britain. The intending buyer of a land boiler, then, is well advised to enquire to what rules his boiler will be constructed.

The future of the industry is not so gloomy as some prophets predict. It is quite true that the Diesel engine is apparently driving steam boilers out of large ships—the main boilers, that is—for even on Diesel-engined vessels it is found necessary to carry an auxiliary (or donkey) boiler to provide the motive power for such machinery as winches and steering-gear and heat for various purposes. It is further possible that the use of the large internal-combustion engine may become more general on land in such places as the power house, and that water power and tidal action may be more utilised; but there is scarcely an industry which does not make use of steam for other purposes than power, and new processes and extensions are occurring from day to day. The utilisation of waste heat from steel-heating furnaces by means of boilers is an illustration. The steam boiler and engine still remain the best independent source of power, and it is this very independence which makes a steam installation the most reliable and flexible power producer in isolated situations and developing countries.

There will be numbers of oil-fired steam boilers in Mesopotamia and South America in the future, wood-fired in Siberia and Canada, to suggest only a few possibilities, and, as British boilers are undoubtedly the best, the larger portion of them will be British.

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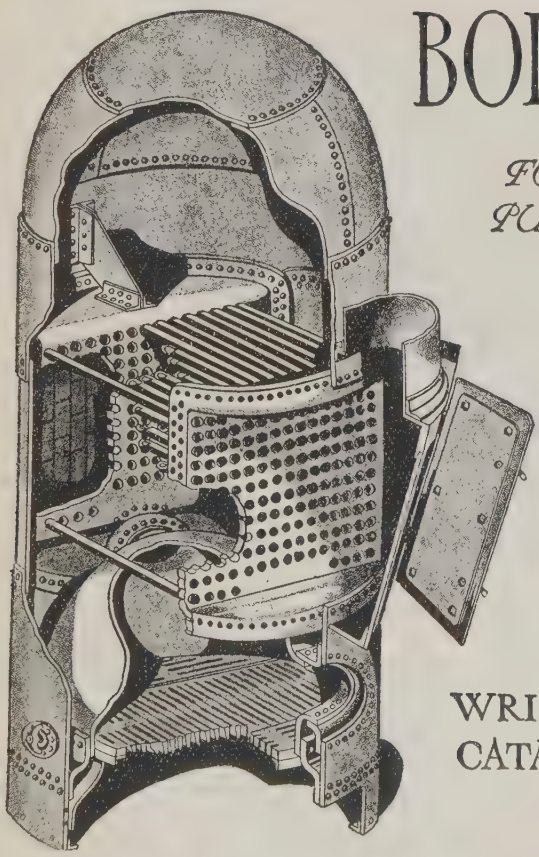

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OIL MILL MACHINERY.

(THE EXTRACTION OF OILS FROM OLEAGINOUS SEEDS.)

By R. A. BELLWOOD.

VEGETABLE oils have always been of enormous value to the human race, used as foods and for medicinal, lighting, lubricating, and a great number of other purposes. More recently an entirely new field has been opened for the use of vegetable oils—in the manufacture of margarine—and the quantities required for this purpose are steadily increasing; *indeed, an enormous advance has been made during the past few years.*

The origin of the oil-milling industry would be difficult indeed to place. By more or less crude methods, with native-made inefficient plant, oils have been obtained from oil-bearing seeds, one might say, since the world began. It is not proposed here to deal with that part of the subject, but to refer briefly to the methods and processes in use to-day.

Until recent years, nearly all vegetable oils were expressed, that is, the seed after suitable preparation was submitted to pressure and the oil forced out. To-day, an alternative method in the extraction of oils by means of chemical solvents is firmly established and in general use.

Concerning plant for expressing oils from seeds there are different types of presses in use. That which has been most favoured in this country is the Anglo-American system, probably on account of the fact that previous to the War the seeds chiefly treated here were cotton-seed, linseed, and soya beans, which lend themselves more readily to treatment by this system. A standard unit of Anglo-American machinery usually comprises the following:—

A magnetic separator to remove any iron from the seed.

A screen to take out the dirt and foreign matter.

A set of rollers to grind the seed.

A cooking kettle to heat and temper the seed.

A moulding machine, which takes the heated meal from the kettle and moulds it to cake shape for the press.

Four hydraulic open plate presses, each capable of taking sixteen charges of meal from the moulding machine; these are enclosed in presscloth, which retains the solid material and allows the oil to escape.

A paring machine, which removes the oily edges from the cakes as taken from the presses.

A set of edge-runner stones, to grind the parings from the paring machine; these parings *being* returned to the kettle and mixed with the new seed from the rolls.

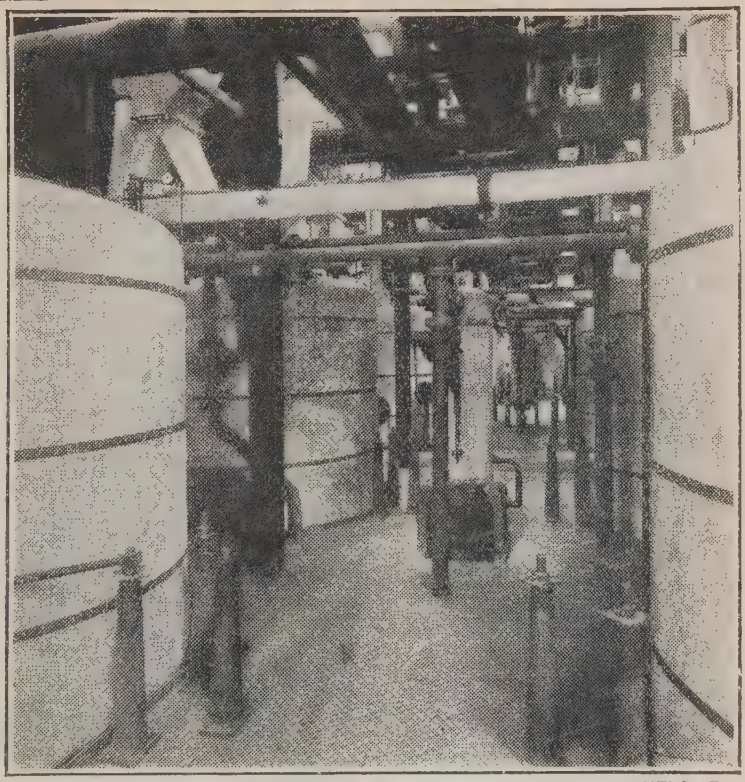
A set of hydraulic pumps, with the necessary valves *for operating* the presses.

In addition, elevators and conveyors are supplied *for* taking the seed from one part of the plant to another, so that the whole works almost automatically. The cakes from the presses are chiefly used as cattle food.

Another type of press is the "cage" or "perforated box' press, of which there are at least two distinct types. In what is known as the "tramway system" the extracting boxes of the presses are removable—whereas in the other, the extracting boxes are fixed. These extracting boxes are usually built up of a number thin staves, each stave having one serrated edge, thus forming a box, with innumerable fine perforations, through which the oil escapes under pressure. Another type of box has a number of fine holes drilled through its walls for the same purpose. In the tramway system, the boxes are filled with seed, which is then compressed in a preliminary packing press; more seed is placed in the box, and it is again compressed. The boxes are then taken on a truck to a finishing press, where the oil is expressed. After the seed has been under pressure in the finishing press a given time, the box is taken away to the preliminary press, where the cakes are ejected and the box refilled. Preparatory cleaning, grinding and cooking plant is of course required with these presses; this being substantially the same as for the Anglo-American system. Stationary cage presses are now being made combined with preliminary packing presses, and automatic feeding arrangements.

"Cage" presses are usually employed in working up seeds having a high percentage of oil, such as palm kernels, copra, ground nuts, castor seed, shea, mowrah, etc. If high-class edible or medicinal oils are required, the "cage" presses are generally employed, but the material is treated cold in the presses, no heat being applied to the seed, and this results in a better quality of oil being produced, known as cold-drawn oil. After cold pressing, there is still a considerable percentage of oil remaining in the seed, so that the cakes are ground up again, and may be pressed again hot, or, better still, treated by the solvent extraction process, by which practically all the oil remaining can be extracted.

The solvent extraction process is suitable for treating practically all kinds of seeds, with either a high or low oil content. This process is distinctly useful when the maximum extraction of oil is required, or when the residue is not required in the form of cakes for cattle feeding purposes. These plants are extremely useful for recovering the balance of the oil from materials which have been once pressed, such as castor seed, which has been pressed cold to obtain pharmaceutical oils. The products of the solvent extraction process are oil and meal, the latter being sold as a cattle food, or as a fertiliser, according to the seed being treated. At one time there was a strong prejudice against extracted oils and meals, but that is rapidly dying out. Oil refining processes have been greatly improved, and the oil from solvent extraction plants can readily be used for edible purposes. The solvent used chiefly in this process is benzine. Other solvents, may, however, be used, such as trichlorethylene, carbon tetrachloride, carbon disulphide, etc. There are a number of solvent extraction plants already at work in the United Kingdom, of varying capacities dealing with 200 to 2,000 tons of seed per week. As oil manufacturers realise the great possibilities of the solvent process many more plants will be erected.



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THE REFRIGERATION, ICE-MAKING AND COLD STORAGE INDUSTRIES.

By LEUIG CHEW, M.I.Mech.E.

MECHANICAL Refrigeration, particularly in its application to the preservation and transportation of perishable food-stuffs under cold storage, has come to be regarded as the one outstanding rational and practical means by which the continuation of the prevailing food shortage and consequent almost prohibitive cost of living can be averted.

In all countries where population continues so rapidly to outgrow internal food-producing capacity, it daily becomes more and more vitally necessary to draw upon the food resources of other food-producing countries for support, and as this can only be accomplished upon the required scale, both in regard to transport and distribution, by means of mechanical refrigeration, the very national existence of some countries may be said to rest upon this master industry.

Apart from the all-important question of food supplies, it can be but imperfectly realised by those who are unacquainted with the innumerable contact points of refrigeration with industrial and social economics, as a waste preventer and hygiene promoter, how greatly health, happiness, industrial prosperity and social well-being are dependent upon it.

Its scientific development and practical application to commerce has hitherto been left entirely to private enterprise and initiative, in which the Cold Storage and Ice Association (the oldest institution of its kind in the world) has played an important part. Recognising the vital necessity of mechanical refrigeration to national welfare, forming as it does the foundation of many of the world's most important industries and rendering possible innumerable manufacturing processes embracing the essential factors in the progress of human civilisation, the British Government during the war instituted, under the Ministry of Food, a Cold Storage Department, with authority to organise, finance, and facilitate additional cold storage accommodation throughout the United Kingdom and generally encourage scientific research and practical development of the industry.

Briefly described in non-technical terms, refrigeration —or the mechanical production of cold—is the process by which the temperature of any body may be reduced and maintained at a lower temperature than that of the surrounding atmosphere, and this process involves the continuous abstraction of heat from the body being cooled, and the transference of that heat to some other body (such as and generally water) at normal temperature.

The theory and practice of machinery used for carrying out this process are based upon the first and second laws of thermodynamics, namely—

(1) The equivalence and mutual convertibility of heat and mechanical energy, and

(2) The necessity of an external agent for the transference of heat from one body to another at a relatively higher temperature.

In the early pioneer days of refrigeration, machines of the cold-air type employing atmospheric air as the refrigerating medium were used with considerable success, and found wide-spread commercial application up til about the year 1880, when scientists and engineers commenced experimenting with another system of refrigeration known as the compression system, which has since been universally adopted, entirely superseding the earlier cold-air system.

In the compression system a volatile liquid such as ammonia (N.H.3), or carbon dioxide (C.O.2), is used as the refrigerating medium, the underlying principle being the physical property, which is possessed more or less by all substances, of absorbing latent heat at constant temperature while passing from the liquid to the gaseous state and of rejecting the same quantity of heat while undergoing the reverse process of condensation. This is the principle which is made use of in all modern refrigerating machinery of the compression type for the mechanical production of cold.

In practical application the ammonia or other refrigerating medium is caused to evaporate and absorb latent heat in tubular coils, around the exterior of which the air of the storage chamber, or water to be frozen into ice, or whatever other substance is to be cooled, is allowed to circulate, while the resulting vapour is drawn off by a compression pump, and discharged into a condenser, where it is cooled by circulating water to which it rejects the latent heat and is restored to the liquid state to be used over again in the evaporator coils.

One of the chief, though by no means most important, industrial applications of mechanical refrigeration is the manufacture of ice, more durable, and—by reason of the known purity of the water congealed—more hygienic and palatable than the natural product. The magnitude of this industry may be gauged by the annual consumption of manufactured ice in the United States, which amounts to over 20,000,000 tons, no less than 3,500 odd ice-making plants being employed in its manufacture.

In Great Britain, where climatic conditions are less favourable to the ice industry, an annual consumption of over 400,000 tons is recorded.

Another application of more vital importance to this country is the cooling of cold storage chambers for the preservation of meat, poultry, fish, milk, butter, cheese, fruit, vegetables and other provisions of a perishable nature.

Including the new cold stores erected under Government control during the war, and in addition to several thousand private-owned small cold stores used in the businesses of butchers, poulterers, fishmongers, dairies, etc., the United Kingdom now possesses public cold stores of a total capacity of 45,000,000 cubic feet of insulated refrigerated space. Among the most important centres London comes first with its 18,000,000 cubic feet, then Liverpool, which has 9,500,000 cubic feet, Manchester, 3,000,000 cubic feet, and Glasgow, 2,500,000 cubic feet.

This total capacity is sufficient to accommodate some 18,000,000 carcases of mutton weighing round about 450,000 tons.

A large number of vessels are employed in the transportation of meat and other food products from the food-producing countries, such as Australia, New Zealand, South America, etc., both to Great Britain and other lands whose food-producing capacity is below their consumption. These vessels are fitted with insulated cold storage chambers, and refrigerating machinery to maintain them at the requisite low temperature. The number of British refrigerated steamers engaged in this trade is now 260 vessels with a total refrigerated capacity of over 50,000,000 cubic feet.

To illustrate the enormous responsibility which often hangs on the slender piston rod of a refrigerating machine, it may be mentioned that the value of the frozen meat carried in the refrigerated holds of some of the largest of these vessels often amounts to £150,000.

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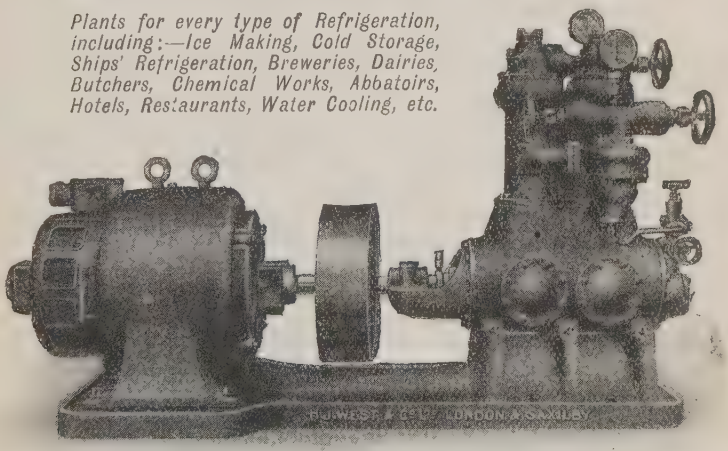

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STEEL.

OUR development to the present standard of civilisation may be considered to have occurred in four ages, viz.: the Stone Age, in which we ceased to live in trees and learned the use of flints, etc.; the Bronze Age, during which period many highly cultured civilisations developed and mostly disappeared; the Iron Age, which may be considered to be the transition period from the Bronze Age to our present complex civilisation, which we will describe as the Steel Age. It is, indeed, no misnomer to describe our present age as that of steel, since railways, modern shipping and aircraft, with their fundamental effect upon the conditions of individual peoples and the relationships of different peoples to each other, would have been impossible but for the technical genius of the men who developed the iron and steel industry during the last century.

Iron was first obtained in small quantities, and was used with more or less skill, either as iron, or converted into steel. The great impetus to the use of steel, however, came when Bessemer conceived the idea of producing large volumes of steel by his pneumatic process, which consisted of blowing out the impurities from liquid pig-iron by passing air through it under high pressure. Siemens' conception of making large quantities of steel in gas furnaces worked on what is called the regenerative principle—meaning that much of the waste heat is used over again—extended the mass production idea which underlaid Bessemer's work. The genius of the blast furnace engineers kept pace with the steel-makers in the production of crude iron. The result is that the steel output of the world per annum is probably 50,000,000 tons.

For centuries steel and Sheffield have been synonomous terms. We will not here repeat that much-quoted reference of Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales" to the Sheffield steel "thwitel." The cutlery produced in Sheffield in the old days was made from irons imported from Sweden, and the manufacture settled in Sheffield as a result of the natural facilities in the way of power provided by the numerous streams in the district capable of working water wheels, which turned the grindstones upon which the knives were ground. Cutlery steel was produced by heating Swedish iron at high temperatures in a carbonaceous mixture, and the bars of carbon steel so produced were forged together into cutlery shear steel bars. In the middle of the eighteenth century a very important development in steel production was brought about by the discovery by Huntsman that steel might be melted in the crucible, and his process is, indeed, still in operation for the production of the highest class of tool steels. It will, however, be realised that steel produced in small crucibles was not likely to lead to the mass production of rails, bridges and steamships, and it was not until the development of the processes of Bessemer and Siemens that the present state of things could be attained.

Steel manufacture as conducted both by the Bessemer and the Siemens process may be one of two kinds, either acid or basic. The acid processes were the original processes, so called because the furnaces were lined with silica, which is recognised by chemists as an acid. Unfortunately, some of the largest deposits of iron ore in the world are very rich in the element phosphorus, which has a detrimental influence upon the properties of steel, and it was found that iron produced from such ores contained much phosphorus, which was not eliminated during the process of manufacture. It is to Thomas and Gilchrist, two famous English metallurgists, that we are indebted for the invention of the basic modification of the processes which enable the phosphorus to be taken out of such irons produced from the phosphoric ores. One might observe in passing that the magnificent development of the German iron and steel industries, mainly using their own phosphoric ores, which made possible their attempt of 1914, would have been impossible had it not been for the distinguished work of those Englishman, Thomas and Gilchrist.

The large Sheffield steel works, the names of several of which are household words, were the pioneers in some of the most important processes and steels. For instance, when Sir Henry Bessemer developed his Bessemer process, Messrs. John Brown and Company may be considered to have substantially assisted its success by putting down the first independent plant for producing that type of steel. So with the most recent developments of all, the electric furnaces. The large Sheffield firms, such as Browns, Vickers, Hadfields and Firths, erected and worked these furnaces long before they became a commercial possibility, with the result that to-day the electric process is thoroughly understood. Economical features have been introduced, and very pure special steels in large quantities are now available for our engineers. The influence of our large industries upon the progress of civilisation through the courageous adaptation of new ideas is often lost sight of, and many of the good things which humanity is now able to enjoy may be traced to the judgment and courage of individual men in our different industries who have not hesitated to risk large sums in their development.

One extremely important development during the last twenty or thirty years has been the direct association of science in the iron and steel industries, and in no other industry has the development been so definite. Probably this was due to the necessity for having a fleet capable of taking care of our interests in time of trial. Science is utilised through research laboratories, and several of our leading steelworks in Sheffield have for many years had excellent and well-equipped laboratories. Some of these laboratories have contributed to the development of the steel industry by the discovery of new steels. For instance, in the 'eighties, the Hadfield laboratory contributed the well-known manganese steel, so important for tramway crossings and, indeed, for many purposes where hard wear is required. Perhaps, however, the most remarkable development of recent times is the discovery in the Brown-Firth laboratory of the rustless steel, which is now well known to the public in the form of rustless table and carving knives. This steel has now been perfected, and Sheffield manufacturers are producing millions of reliable stainless knives every year. The uses of such a rustless steel are practically without limit.

The manufacture of tool steels is a very important side of steel manufacture. The development of the ordinary carbon tool steel through the alloy tool steels up to the present high-speed steels is quite a technical romance. The present high-speed steels, when made into turning tools, cut off the steel being machined at such velocities and in such thick turnings, that the nose of the cutting tool becomes red-hot through the friction; yet notwithstanding, the metal preserves its temper and cutting edge unimpaired.

We have said little about armament steels, aircraft-steels, automobile steels, etc., but from the foregoing remarks it will be clear that the manufacturing genius of our people has contributed the essential processes which enable irons and steels as metals to be produced in bulk. The work of our scientific metallurgists, too, has been sufficiently effective to convert such irons and steels into the different kinds of special alloy steels required for these important purposes. In conclusion, it may be observed that, whereas the wrought iron of one hundred years ago had a tensile strength of only 20 tons per square inch, steels may now be obtained which have a tensile strength well exceeding 100 tons per square inch.

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THE IRON AND STEEL WIRE INDUSTRY.

By H. D. LLOYD, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

NEARLY two years have passed since the date of the Armistice, and the opportunity now arises to record some of the post-war history of the iron and steel wire trade.

It may be noted that in November, 1918, large contracts for wire and wire products for war supplies were cancelled at a few days' notice, without demur on the part of the iron and steel wire manufacturers, and the Government were in consequence relieved of a large amount of useless expenditure.

The history of the period under review is best given by the Table appended, which shows month by month the British imports, exports and re-exports of wire, wire rods and wire products. It will be noted that the exports show a steady recovery of trade to practically normal level in the period which the figures cover: the home trade also, though exact figures are not available for this, has provided a steady demand, with the result that the trade has provided employment for a full complement of workers, and that all ex-service men returning from the colours have been re-absorbed without undue difficulty.

That the re-organisation of the trade during the reconstruction period may on the whole be regarded as satisfactory is in no small degree due to the active co-operation which exists in the Iron and Steel Wire Industry between Capital, Management and Operatives, for the results have been achieved in spite of numerous difficulties. Many anxious moments have been experienced, notably when, in September 1919, all restriction of imports was removed, and it was anticipated that the British home markets would be flooded with imported wire and wire products at prices far below the home cost of production. By a combination of circumstances the anticipated flood of imports did not mature, the U.S.A. finding themselves too busy at home to compete keenly in exports at that period, and later being involved in difficulties through the strike of steel workers; at the same time the Continental wire manufacturerers found themselves without any appreciable surplus with which to invade the British home market.

The figures of imports of wire and wire nails during the last six months of period reviewed are, however, sufficiently substantial to cause considerable anxiety to British wire and wire nail manufacturers; competition is becoming more severe, and with their raw material in the form of steel in Great Britain at a much higher price level than that of their foreign competitors, the iron and steel wire manufacturers are likely to experience difficult times until such period as the European Exchanges return to a more normal level.

It is important to note that the large tonnage of wire rods now being imported is practically all at the expense of the British wire rod rollers, who, as stated in my last article, have now sufficient capacity to take care of the Trade requirements of this country, whilst, in regard to the large import tonnage of wire nails, a portion at any rate of this is at the expense of the British wire nail makers, whose plants have been appreciably increased during the war period, though the output in Great Britain of wire nails is still insufficient to meet the demand. In both the cases in question, therefore, large tonnages of material are being imported into the country, which might under favourable conditions be made at home and provide employment for a large additional number of workers in the iron and steel wire industry.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS, RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS.

PERIOD.	IMPORTS.			RE-EXPORTS.			EXPORTS.					
	Iron or Steel.			Wire, incl. uninsulated Electric Wire.	Wire Rods.	Wire Nails.	I. or S. Wire Manufactures.			Iron or Steel Wire.		
	Wire.	Rods.	Nails.				Cables and Rope.	Netting.	Other Sorts.	For Fencing.	Other Sorts.	Nails and Rivets.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons
1918.												
Nov.	2,082	1,731	1,970	—	—	—	981	118	32	—	212	534
Dec.	613	1,907	1,222	—	—	—	1,128	6	25	79	218	329
TOTAL	2.695	3.638	3.192	—	—	—	2.109	124	57	79	430	863
1919.												
Jan.	65	3,429	5,922	—	—	21	1,265	2	50	62	572	899
Feb.	3,725	2,382	3,079	1	—	9	1,549	3	39	518	526	676
Mar.	75	4,442	4,679	—	48	18	1,947	471	120	464	576	1,151
April	792	2,416	2,348	—	—	41	2,629	377	97	725	1,116	1,252
May	1,452	5,376	2,747	—	—	—	2,518	622	74	690	1,594	1,665
June	1,566	5,832	767	1	—	65	2,226	177	67	960	2,932	1,869
TOTAL	7.675	23.997	19.552	2	48	154	12.134	1.652	447	3.419	6.616	7.312
July	1,633	4,960	1,500	8	—	44	2,255	290	87	447	1,711	1,310
Aug.	1,541	4,925	1,515	—	—	131	2,515	477	68	751	2,052	1,252
Sept.	510	5,717	1,873	30	—	147	1,939	217	70	785	1,406	1,358
Oct.	2,022	5,383	2,854	273	—	97	1,960	492	91	1,280	2,032	1,432
Nov.	897	3,510	1,984	298	100	80	2,241	667	123	1,215	2,155	1,992
Dec.	2,257	2,348	1,187	103	—	92	2,630	795	100	1,248	2,277	1,754
TOTAL	8.860	26.843	10.913	712	100	591	13.540	3.038	539	5.726	11.633	9.099
1920.												
Jan.	705	994	1,474	—	—	77	2,345	904	551	1,707	3,013	1,917
Feb.	1,125	5,026	1,859	1	—	54	2,326	1,285	536	1,673	3,290	1,568
Mar.	352	2,776	1,520	312	—	51	2,853	903	872	1,624	2,121	1,695
April	1,646	4,626	3,444	7	—	161	2,450	1,354	892	2,043	2,553	1,466
May	1,558	2,561	3,699	191	—	84	2,621	1,394	808	2,601	2,669	2,100
June	2,292	6,982	4,725	—	—	38	2,586	836	697	3,905	2,492	2,022
TOTAL	7.678	22.965	16.721	511	—	465	15.181	6.636	4.286	13.553	16.138	10.768

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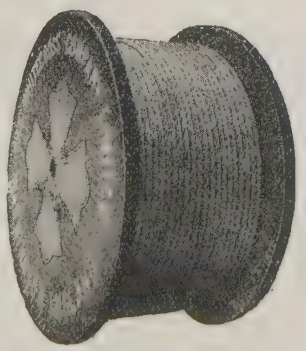

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TUBE MANUFACTURES.

WROUGHT-IRON AND MILD STEEL TUBES OR PIPES.

By H. J. RHODES.

ALTHOUGH the manufacture of tubes from wrought iron and steel is a comparatively new industry, there must be many users of tubes, or pipes as they are just as often called, to whom the industry and the process of manufacture are more or less unknown. It seems very probable that the first tubes manufactured from wrought iron were intended for the barrels of guns, and used only for that purpose. One of the first instances of their application to one of those purposes for which they are now so largely used is reported in 1815, when William Murdoch, the pioneer of gas lighting, employed old gun barrels screwed together to convey gas in his works near Birmingham. The end of the war in Europe in that year had probably very greatly reduced the demand for gun barrels and thrown large quantities on the market. In many parts of the country to-day gas pipes are still spoken of as gun barrel. The need of wrought iron pipes grew rapidly, and a quicker and less costly method of manufacture from that of gun-barrel making had to be sought for, and this was discovered in 1825 by Cornelius Whitehouse, of Wednesbury, when he invented the process of butt-welding by a draw-bench and dies.

The principles of his invention have been in use ever since for the manufacture of tubes by the butt-welding process, but, naturally, the methods of application have been greatly altered and improved.

The production of tubes by the Whitehouse invention did not for long fulfil all the requirements of the new conditions which were arising, and for which larger and stronger tubes became necessary than could be produced by the butt-welding process. The minds of many ingenious men were at work, and it was only after long and costly experimenting that, somewhere about the year 1842, the process known as lap-welding was established.

The methods of welding tubes known as butt-welding and lap-welding were, until comparatively recently, the only processes employed for the manufacture of wrought iron and steel tubes, and probably more than three-fourths of the world's requirements are still manufactured by these two original methods.

The butt-welding process is usually the process by which tubes from ¼-inch to 2-inch bore are manufactured for gas, water, steam, and like purposes where the pressures are normal.

The strips or hoops are delivered to the tube mill from the iron and steel works of a length, width and thickness suitable for the size of the tube to be made. The flat strips and hoops are brought to a welding heat in a furnace, gripped by tongs, and drawn from the furnace through a bell-shaped die. The die is shaped so as to gradually bring the hoop into the shape of a tube, the edges being forced squarely together and welded. The tube after being welded passes immediately from the draw-bench through sizing and straightening rolls to give the correct outside diameter and finish to the tubes.

The lap-welding process can be applied to all sizes of tube from 1½ inch up to as large as 6 feet.

The strips or plates are first of all planed or scarfed on the edges. The scarfed strips are then heated to a bright red heat in a "turning-up" or "bending furnace," from which they are drawn through a die so designed as to bend the plate into a tubular shape with the edges over-lapping. The plate, when so shaped, is termed a skelp. The skelp passes into another furnace where it is raised to a welding heat, and is then pushed out at the front of the furnace into the welding rolls, which are set one above the other, each having a semi-circular groove of a diameter equal to the external diameter of the tube. Between these rolls a mandril is held in position on a long bar, over which the revolving rolls rapidly carry the tube. Thus the weld is made by the pressure exerted on the lapped edges while passing between the roll surfaces and the mandril.

The method described of lap-welding through rolls is generally employed for sizes up to about 12-inch diameter, and diameters larger than 12 inch are usually welded by a different process. The plates are formed into tubular shape in plate bending rolls instead of through dies on a draw-bench. The tube in this form is then fed through a welding machine, where, instead of heating the whole tube the lapped edges only are heated bit by bit by the application of water-gas, or carbon hydrogen flame, followed by hammers or rollers, by which the welding is effected along the whole length of the seam.

When the use of mild steel became general, a great deal of attention was directed to finding a suitable method of producing tubes direct from solid bars, by which means of course, there would be no weld. These tubes became known as solid drawn or weldless tubes. A great deal of ingenuity was displayed, but the difficulties to be overcome were so great that it is only within the last few years, and after the expenditure of very large sums of money, that any of these processes proved a commercial success. By far the greater part of the weldless tubes made to-day are produced by what is known as the hot-rolled process. As a rule cold-drawn tubes are only produced for certain special purposes, the cost of production being very much greater. The first operation in the manufacture of hot-rolled weldless steel tubes starts upon a billet of round steel bar, cut to such dimensions as will give the required size and length of tube.

The solid billets are charged into a heating furnace where the highest temperature is conserved at the drawing out end, so that the billet in its progress through the furnace is assured of a uniform heat throughout. A number of methods have been employed for piercing the billet and rolling it after piercing into a tube. The process now generally adopted for piercing is either in a hydraulic press or through a piercing machine, where the revolving action of the rolls of this machine cause a displacement of the metal in the centre, while at the same time forcing the billet over the mandril. The pierced billet being still hot is rolled out into a tube, either through grooved rolls over a mandril or by means of a pilger or gap rolling mill. After the tube comes from the hot rolling mills, it goes into a pickling tank to remove scale. Following upon this operation, the tube is finally finished by receiving one or more cold passes through a die on the draw-bench. The effect of cold drawing hardens the steel, and after each cold pass the tube is annealed.

The processes of manufacture of wrought iron and steel tubes briefly described in this short article, viz., the welded and the weldless processes, together constitute the methods by which practically the entire requirements of the world are supplied.

The industry of tube-making has grown to enormous dimensions. There are large works in most European countries, and in Canada and the United States. Great Britain, the pioneer of the industry, is one of the largest producers.

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BRASS FOUNDING INDUSTRY.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STEAM & WATER FITTINGS & ACCESSORIES.

BY GEORGE F. ANDERSON, A.M.I.Mech.E.

WITHOUT the art of the brassfounding industry, accumulated in so subtle a way by the masters of the craft from the earliest ages of the human race, the modern world would be much the poorer for many ingenious and necessary appliances.

Of the various metal industries there is perhaps none more interesting or important than that which is concerned with the manufacture of that large class of engineering appliances and accessories known generally as steam and water fittings and boiler mountings. There is none which has to meet such varied conditions and requirements, so numerous and diverse as to cover almost every class of mounting or fitting, valve, cock, gauge, trap and connection used in the control of steam, air or water, as well as a considerable number of appliances such as pumps, engine governors, injectors, heaters and circulators, etc.

These fittings, although separately appearing unimportant, have collectively to perform functioning duties of the highest order, when considered in relation to the successful working of modern steam or hydraulic power plants, since they have to control and distribute in exact quantities the essential power forces such as steam, water or gas, upon which the complete installations are entirely dependent.

Thus in almost every phase of industrial or domestic activity the products of the brassfoundry have become essential features. In the domestic sphere all can appreciate the usefulness of the humble brass tap at the end of the domestic water supply, or the multitude of brass fittings such as door handles, locks, gas and electric lighting fittings, ornaments, etc., whilst on the industrial side it is universally admitted how vital are the duties of the many and varied types of valves, cocks, gauges, lubricators, injectors and other engineering accessories used in boiler and engine houses, and also in numerous manufacturing processes.

The importance of the brassfounding industry to its kindred trades is such that there is no industry in the world to-day which could have attained its present high standard of perfection without the assistance of such indispensable engineering auxiliaries as brass, bronze, and iron valves, cocks, fittings and steam appliances. They are needed in thousands to equip the world's boilers, engines, turbines, steamships, locomotives, aeroplanes, motor cars and transport vehicles, whilst the building and allied trades require large supplies of radiator valves and fittings for heating systems, also plumbers' fittings for water and sanitary services and semi-rotary or domestic pumps.

It is permissible here to mention a few examples illustrating how nature's forces are utilised and adapted to the needs of mankind. Thus the stop valve governs the starting and stopping of all kinds of power units on land or sea; pressure gauges indicate with absolute reliability the pressure inside boilers and engines; safety valves protect boilers from bursting by opening automatically at the maximum safe pressure; water gauges tell at a glance the level of water in the boiler under pressure; syrens hoot through the ocean fog and so compensate for "blindness" by sound. The lubricator, in its many forms, by ensuring a thin film of oil between the working surfaces of bearings, makes possible the continuous running of all classes of machinery.

The materials used in the manufacture of steam and water fittings and accessories vary according to requirements, and although iron and steel play a useful part in their construction, a large proportion of fittings are made entirely of brass and bronze owing to its special suitability for the manufacture of clean, sound and close-grained castings, as well as for its general mechanical and physical properties, which render it capable of withstanding the high internal pressures to which most valves and fittings are subjected. The high steam pressures and superheats now so generally employed make it imperative, in the interests of safety, that steam appliances shall be of the most scientific design and produced with the highest degree of manufacturing skill, and in the best and leading makes of valves the internal design is so arranged that there is little or no restriction to the flow of steam, water or gas for which they are used.

The duties of a brass or bronze part or fitting may be said to determine the quality of metal or alloy to be used in its manufacture, and there are probably few departments in a modern brassfounding concern where a wide experience of non-ferrous metallurgy counts for more than in the metal melting and casting departments. Hence it is that in the making of brass and bronze castings the greatest care is required in the selection and alloying of the metals used. Particular attention must also be given to the conditions of melting and casting. Thus the time taken and the atmospheric conditions prevailing inside the furnace during the melting of many alloys, have a pronounced influence on the properties of the cast metal. Furthermore, the maximum temperature attained whilst the metal is in the furnace, and the temperature of the molten mass at the time of casting, have an equally marked effect on the strength and quality of the metal.

All castings are carefully inspected and tested before distribution to the machine shops, to ensure freedom from blow-holes or other defects. Specialised products such as valves and cocks are now manufactured in large quantities by means of the latest and most modern types of machinery, comprising special automatic and semi-automatic machines which are capable of immense outputs of parts accurately machined and interchangeable with other parts. Most fittings are made to gauge, and frequent inspection and tests are carried out on all products at various stages during manufacture.

Pressure appliances such as valves, cocks, pressure-gauges and general steam and water fittings are, in addition, thoroughly tested under pressure either by the ordinary hydraulic test, or, if desired, steam pressure up to as high as 400lbs. per square inch and, if necessary, as much as 600° Fahr. superheat.

The modern brassfounding and engineering concern usually has facilities for, and regularly carries out, chemical analyses of all raw materials as well as tensile and compression tests to destruction on materials under manufacture, for it is only by the alliance of industry with science that the highest standard of uniformity and excellence can be maintained at all times. In this way improvements in manufacturing methods have run parallel with developments in the designs evolved to meet the exacting conditions of modern service, and all classes of fittings can now be obtained in several ranges of strengths and weights to suit any conditions of pressure or service.

Standardised quantity production is thus the order of the day, and it is generally admitted that production at the maximum rate and minimum cost benefits the whole community.

In addition to the steadily increasing demands of home trade, the high opinion entertained abroad for British manufactures has resulted in a large and insistent demand for the multifarious products of the British brassfounding industry, and the export demand continues to grow apace. A comparison showing exports of miscellaneous brass and bronze fittings from the United Kingdom for the pre-war year 1913, with that of 1919, and a portion of 1920 is interesting:—

Year.	Tons.	£
1913	13,932	1,653,432
1919	11,316	1,844,734
1920 (9 months ending Sept. 30)	38,270	5,834,494

The reconstruction of the industry from war to peace conditions, although slower than anticipated by some, is steadily assuming a more settled basis, and it is to be hoped that the gratifying increase reflected by the 1920 export returns (270 higher than 1913 on weight alone), will be experienced in every branch of the industry. With nearly every manufacturing plant in the British Isles reorganised for the most modern methods of scientific mass production, the demands of both home and overseas industrial requirements can be met on an almost unlimited scale. Further developments are always possible as long as science progresses, and in this respect the future of the brassfounding industry may be safely left to those large and enterprising specialist organisations who have made a scientific study of the design, material and construction of every class of valve and fitting. Moreover, in the field of industrial endeavour the spirit of individualism is almost entirely superseded by a new spirit of co-operative organisation which is giving rise to free and frank co-operation between manufacturers in kindred and allied trades. In this way exceedingly strong and almost national working combinations are being established, which can only make for increased understanding with a corresponding efficiency of production along approved lines. And in this way also lies Britain's chance to regain and maintain her lead as the premier brassfounding country in the world.

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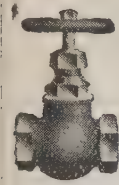

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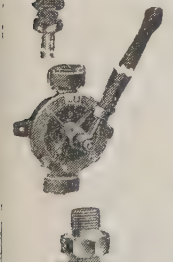

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COPPER.

By L. H. QUIN.

COPPER is still feeling the effects of the greatly increased production brought about during the war, the cessation of hostilities having thus far entirely failed to bring about the enormously increased general consumption which was so confidently expected by the leading producing interests. Various reasons are to be assigned for this state of affairs, which, however, was regarded as inevitable by all unbiassed observers. For one thing all the belligerent powers held huge stocks of scrap metal at the end of the war, stocks which even yet have not been digested fully, and the utilisation of this material has enormously restricted the demand for new copper in all parts of the world. Another very important point is the financial position of all the European belligerents. Each of these countries has been involved in building up a colossal foreign indebtedness, with the result that the exchanges of the world are very seriously against them, and this has of course the inevitable result of increasing the prices of all imported commodities, by the extent of the fall in the exchange. For instance, the depreciation in the pound sterling measured in dollars accounts for over £30 a ton in the price of American copper in the United Kingdom to-day, a fact which obviously restricts the buying power of this country, and it may be that the exchange will fall further yet, with a corresponding appreciation in the cost here of all commodities imported from the United States. What applies to this country applies in still greater measure to Belgium, France, Italy, and the Central Powers, whose purchasing on anything like the pre-war scale is utterly out of the question, a crude fact which sooner or later will have to be recognised by copper producers.

Since the war, concerted efforts have been made to reduce production, and in individual cases output has been brought down to about 60 per cent. of capacity, but in spite of this, enormous accumulations still exist in the hands of the leading producers, and it is a question whether the burden of this weight can be sustained indefinitely, more particularly as the accumulation is not being diminished appreciably, and the cost of finance is becoming a serious item. The leading American producers formed an alliance last year, by which their sales for export were concentrated under the control of a single group, and this has naturally been a factor in the maintaining of prices.

So far as the United Kingdom is concerned consumptive business has been fair, but, as indicated above, a considerable portion of the demand has been satisfied from the scrap which was piled up during the period of hostilities, the brass trade in particular being large buyers of this class of material. The main demand for new copper has come from the wire drawing and electrical industries generally. In these sections of trade considerable activity has been seen, and many of the wire drawers have now from eight to nine months work on their books, while, if only labour permitted, many of the general electrical engineering concerns could anticipate the fullest employment for two or three years to come. As a result of the activity of the wire trade, demands here have again run largely upon the special forms of copper used in this industry, which throughout the year have commanded a premuim compared with other descriptions of metal, a premium which still continues.

A great disappointment to America has undoubtedly been very small demand experienced from the Central Powers, but it is impossible that either Germany or Austria could form any effective factor in the copper market, if only from the aforesaid exchange considerations and it is curious in this connection to note that some business has been done by America transferring copper to Germany and having it converted there into various forms of finished material for export, practically on the basis of America paying for the labour. It is possible, that by some such means as these, it may be possible for German industry to get on its feet again.

American consumption has been decidedly good, far better indeed than during the pre-war period, but is by no means sufficient to absorb current production, and it remains to be seen, which, if any, of the export markets can compensate for the shutting off of Germany's buying. It is not forgotten that prior to the world-upheaval, Germany was taking about half of the United States exportable surplus of material, the mere fact that a large portion of this was being used in the production of war material in anticipation of the hostilities which she had planned, not affecting the situation from this aspect.

Producers are dissatisfied with the prices which they are able to obtain for their metal, regarding 19 cents, which is the stabilised price in America, as too low, but being nevertheless unable to raise it, in view of present world conditions. The cost of producing copper has of course increased more or less in line with other commodities, but even so all the larger propositions are working even to-day at a sufficient margin of profit, and it may be that the unsatisfactory nature of business may force a dissolution of the centralised selling arrangements, as one or other of the parties concerned, finds the position becoming too burdensome.

The curtailment in production which has so far been seen has about only kept pace with the diminished demand, and although the stocks are smaller than they were it is doubtful whether they have been reduced much during the past few months. In many cases output has been cut down to the economic limit, and any further curtailment would involve a substantial advance in the cost of the metal produced, so that altogether the situation is one of particular interest, although opinions are divided as to how it will resolve itself.

According to "Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics" production during recent years was as follows in tons:—

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Africa	24,000	27,000	35,000	45,000	31,000
Australasia	38,000	33,000	35,000	38,000	34,000
Canada	34,000	47,000	48,000	51,000	53,000
Chile	41,000	52,000	71,000	83,000	86,000
Cuba	6,000	9,000	8,000	10,000	12,000
Germany ..	30,000	35,000	45,000	45,000	40,000
Japan	68,000	75,000	81,000	111,000	96,000
Mexico	36,000	31,000	55,000	48,000	76,000
Peru	24,000	32,000	42,000	46,000	45,000
Spain and Portugal	37,000	46,000	42,000	42,000	41,000
U.S.A.	526,000	646,000	881,000	872,000	848,000
Other Countries	70,000	62,000	63,000	45,000	33,000
TOTAL TONS	934,000	1,095,000	1,408,000	1,436,000	1,395,000

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1912	80	1	3	60	17	6	1916	153	0	0	84	0	0
1913	77	2	6	61	15	0	1917	140	0	0	110	0	0
1914	66	15	0	49	0	0	1918	122	10	0	110	0	0
1915	87	10	0	57	2	6	1919	117	10	0	73	10	

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Among the chief uses to which lead is put is its conversion into white lead (hydrated carbonate), which, when ground with oil, forms a pigment of great value in itself, and is the most reliable base for practically all paints.

It is also largely used in glazing pottery and porcelain.

The method of manufacture chiefly adopted in this country is the old stack process, which, though slow, produces white lead of great covering capacity, density and durability.

Red Lead (sesquioxide) is manufactured on a large scale, and is used, after mixing with oil, as a pigment for protecting ironwork, &c., and for jointing purposes; it is also an important ingredient in optical and other glasses, and during the war was in great demand for the electrical storage batteries used in submarines, &c.

Litharge (monoxide), a less known but equally important oxide of lead, is largely used in the rubber, varnish and accumulator industries.

Metallic lead is in universal use in civilized countries in the form of sheet lead for roofing, &c., and pipes for water and gas; and owing to its great acid resisting power, pure lead is extensively utilized in plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other chemical products.

For chemical purposes the presence of slight impurities is sufficient to seriously reduce the life of the sheets and pipe, and ingenious methods have recently been introduced for freeing the lead from all traces of impurities.

Alloyed with tin, lead forms solder, and lead alloyed with antimony is used for shrapnel bullets, type metal, etc.

Lead also is largely used for covering electric cables.

In Nature, lead occurs chiefly as a sulphide ore, which, after being mined and dressed, is calcined for the removal of the sulphur, and the roasted ore is smelted — usually in water-jacketted blast furnaces—to the metallic state.

The metallic lead thus obtained frequently contains silver of considerable value and appreciable quantities of gold and other metals.

Before such lead can be manufactured, the silver and gold must be extracted and the other impurities removed.

Impurities such as copper, antimony, and arsenic are eliminated by liquation and calcination, and the precious metals are usually recovered by stirring zinc into the molten lead: zinc, being lighter than lead and having a greater affinity for gold and silver than lead possesses, on cooling carries the precious metals to the surface, so that they can be removed by skimming.

Lead ore is mined to a small extent in the North of England, Derbyshire, and Wales, but the chief lead-producing countries at the present time are America, Australia and Spain.

The world's production of lead exceeds a million tons per annum.

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SPELTER.

By the Editor of the "Metal Bulletin."

THE war more radically affected spelter (or zinc as it is frequently called) than any other metal, for the reason that Belgium and Germany were the leading countries upon which we relied for supplies, our home production being comparatively speaking small. The situation indeed was exceedingly grave, for without spelter it would have been impossible for us to manufacture the munitions of war which were required, spelter having a particularly important military significance owing to the fact that it is a substantial component of brass, which finds enormous use in cartridges both for rifles and artillery. The cutting off of our usual supplies from the Continent proved a boon to the United States, whose manufacturers previously practically absorbed the American domestic production, the result being that output there was largely increased, and indeed formed the mainstay of supplies for the Allies during the period of hostilities. With peace concluded, Belgium began to get back to work almost immediately, and output there has improved remarkably steadily, progressing practically every month. Before the war Belgian output was about 200,000 tons a year, largely obtained from imported raw material, and at the present time the country is producing at the rate of about 90,000 tons a year, assuming that the recent monthly output is maintained, and improved upon as might be expected.

It was anticipated in our last review that American production would tend to fall off when peace conditions in Europe were resumed, and this forecast has been fulfilled, the output there which in 1916 and 1917 approximated 600,000 tons having fallen by 1919 to a little over 400,000 tons. The extravagant prices to which the metal was driven under the stress of military requirements naturally stimulated American production very greatly, and many high-cost mines were worked profitably, which, when the market assumed a reactionary tendency, had to close down, with the result that the refining works also found themselves obliged to curtail operations. This is still the position there. Germany appears to be producing spelter at a fair rate, but no reliable statistics are available, although that country is estimated to have produced in the neighbourhood 50,000 tons during 1919, compared with about 280,000 tons during 1912 and 1913.

Japan forged ahead after war broke out as a producer of spelter. In 1914 the output in that country was only about 8,000 tons, but by 1917 it had risen to 54,000 tons, owing partly to the imports of concentrates from Australia, but since then falling prices in the European markets, and the heavy accumulations which had been piled up by the Allies against war needs, brought about a sharp reduction in output, the total during 1919 having been only about 22,000 tons. Canada has been turning out spelter on a higher scale, but here, too, post-war market conditions have constituted an adverse factor, and from about 18,000 tons in 1917, her output in 1919 fell to only about 11,000 tons.

Australia is a very important factor in the world's spelter situation, owing to the enormous supplies of zinc ores and concentrates produced there. Soon after the outbreak of war, an association was formed of all the Australian zinc producers, to control and dispose of the Colony's output of zinc concentrates and metal. An up-to-date plant is now operating in Tasmania which is intended ultimately to deal with large quantities of the raw material. Considerable success has attended the efforts to treat the ore, and regular shipments are being made not only to Europe, but to India, South Africa, and elsewhere. The control of the Australian concentrates is in the hands of the British and Australian Governments, and will remain so for a number of years yet. Important schemes were formulated to ensure treatment of these concentrates in the United Kingdom on a large scale, but the arrangement seems to have been misconceived and muddled, with the result that to-day the British production of spelter is on a smaller scale than for many years, several important works having been forced to close down during the summer of 1920, partly owing to labour demands, but also in part to the fact that they were unable to obtain their raw material on economic terms. The principal countries producing zinc ores are the United States and Australia, but substantial quantities are also furnished by Poland, Austria, Spain, Italy, North Africa, Mexico and Japan.

Spelter in peace times is used mainly for galvanizing, that is to say, as a coating to preserve iron and steel from atmospheric corrosion, but it also finds a very large use, as indicated above, in brass, of which it is usually a component to the extent of 40 per cent., the balance being copper. Large quantities of spelter are rolled into sheets and plates, which find wide application in a large variety of uses. British works are interested in this branch of industry, and big quantities of sheets are also produced in Belgium, Germany and America.

The world's production of spelter is estimated as follows :—

	1913	1917	1918	1919	
Australia	3,600	3,550	5,450	6,000	tons
Austria	21,000	—	—	4,000	,,
Belgium	195,000	6,000	6,000	15,600	,,
Canada	—	18,000	16,000	11,000	,,
France	60,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	,,
Germany	280,000	180,000	236,000	50,000	,,
Great Britain ..	58,000	50,000	50,000	30,000	,,
Japan	—	54,000	45,000	22,000	,,
Norway	—	22,000	10,000	4,000	,,
Spain	10,000	18,000	16,000	2,000	,,
United States ..	315,000	607,000	446,000	420,000	,,
Other Countries.	80,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	,,
Total ..	992,600	990,550	862,450	602,600	,,

Tabulated below are the extreme prices paid here during the last twelve years for good ordinary brands of spelter, as given in *Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics* :—

1908..	£18	and £21¼	1914..	£21¼	and £40
1909..	21 1/16	,, 23 5/16	1915..	28	,, 115
1910..	21⅜	,, 24¼	1916..	44	,, 110
1911..	22⅞	,, 27⅛	1917..	45½	,, 58
1912..	25	,, 27⅝	1918..	50	,, 58
1913..	20¼	,, 26½	1919..	34⅜	,, 59¼

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GALVANIZED IRON.

By JAMES WHITBY, Chairman Metal Trades Section, London Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the London Iron and Steel Exchange.

THE galvanized iron of commerce consists of steel sheets covered with a coating of spelter or zinc, the process being British, and dating from 1846, when it was patented in this country. The object of the process is to render the steel immune from oxidation. An unprotected sheet of steel exposed to the weather would rust and decay rapidly—covered with spelter it will withstand climatic and atmospheric influences for years without deterioration. The word "galvanized" has no real significance in this connection, for galvanizing plays no part in the deposition of spelter upon the steel, and the term seems to have been applied originally because spelter and iron together form a galvanic couple.

In the earlier days of the industry, the basis of the sheets was iron, and the term has survived, much as the term "charcoal" lingers in the tinplate trade, though its original significance is only a memory. The original iron sheets were mainly produced in Staffordshire, but under pre-war conditions, the steel used was imported partly from Germany, Belgium, France, and United States, in the form of what was termed sheet bars. A number of works, however, made their own steel and sheet bars. Steel has practically superseded iron, for although iron sheets are still made, the quantity is negligible.

Under modern practice, after leaving the rolling mill, the steel sheets (then known as black sheets), are pickled in a mixture of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid and water, to remove any scale which may be adhering to them, and are then passed through a bath of molten spelter, from which they emerge completely coated.

The sheets in merchantable form are either flat or corrugated. The flat sheets find wide employment in the working-up trades, being used for the manufacture of spouting, ridging, flashing, baths, cisterns, tanks, sanitary dustbins, wheel-barrows, buckets, and farm apparatus, such as feeding troughs and the like, while the corrugated sheets, which normally constitute the major part of the output, are used for roofing and fencing purposes, and also for making tanks.

The corrugations impart great strength to the sheets, and most sheets have either eight corrugations or ten corrugations, such sheets being known as 8/3" and 10/3" respectively, but other specifications are also made for certain markets, for instance, 7/3", 9/3", 11/3", and 12/3".

The sheets range in length from four feet upwards, but the usual specifications are from five to ten feet. The basis thickness is always 24 gauge, which is understood to be taken in the black—that is, before the sheet is galvanized, but both thinner and thicker sheets are rolled, say, from 16 to 30 gauge.

The various export markets have their own peculiarities, both in the sizes and gauges of the sheets, and in the method of packing. For instance, Calcutta takes almost invariably 24 gauge sheets, 10/3", which are packed in bundles, while Bombay will have hardly anything but 8/3" × 24 gauge, packed in skeleton cases. Japan, the Straits Settlements, and Burmah buy from 24 to 30 gauge, but the latter are in greatest demand.

South America takes in most cases 24 gauge sheets in skeleton cases, but Australia will have nothing but 26 gauge or thinner, packed in close felt-lined cases, to ensure the goods arriving in the very best condition. Australia also pays a higher price than other markets, as importers there only take best quality sheets.

India is, under normal circumstances, by far the largest market overseas, there being an enormous demand for buildings there, in connection with the tea gardens and estates, and so on, while large quantities are taken by the railway companies for the roofing of sheds, and sheets are used, too, in many other directions.

The "count" is very important in galvanized sheets, retailers' profits being materially affected by the number of sheets to the ton, and the desirability of getting the very utmost number has led to the cutting of the gauge, so that a few extra sheets can be obtained.

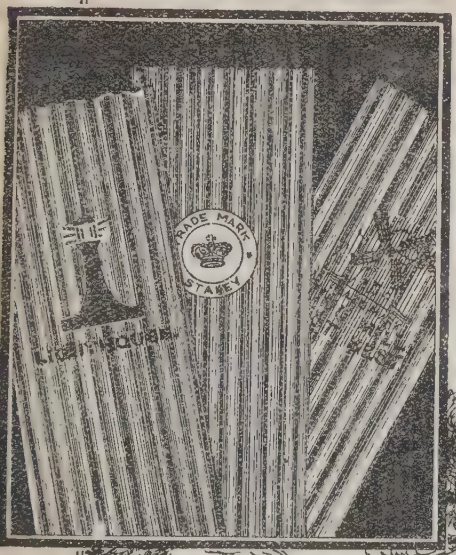
In the Eastern markets orders come over in many cases in which the gauge is mentioned, also the number of sheets per ton, but these in most cases do not agree, and the invariable practice is to execute the order in the number of sheets per ton, irrespective of gauge.

The galvanized sheet industry, which is a very important branch of the British Iron and Steel trades, was entirely disorganised during the war, but has since then made wonderful strides towards recovery. In 1914 our exports exceeded 560,000 tons, which figure had fallen by 1918 to less than 9,000 tons. Progressive improvement followed, the total for 1919 being 186,000 tons, while for 1920 indications suggest that, barring unfavourable developments, such as a coal strike, the total should easily exceed 400,000 tons. All markets have been starved for supplies for at least five years, and the reserve buying power is enormous. The principal consuming countries are India, Australia, South America, South Africa, and Japan, all of which have taken large quantities during the year just elapsed.

The following table, taken from "Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics," shows our total exports during recent years and in 1914 :—

	1914.	1916.	1917.	1919.
	tons.	*tons.*	*tons.*	*tons*
Dutch East Indies	25,861	708	—	2,521
Japan	14,966	79	—	5,548
Chile	5,954	—	2	1,312
Uruguay	3,622	7	—	1,428
Argentine Repub.	26,996	14	44	19,881
British S. Africa	24,382	213	49	14,996
British India	204,830	1,496	742	41,506
Straits Settlements	7,559	48	41	1,097
Ceylon	3,327	67	5	—
Australia	107,128	6,103	2,155	42,524
New Zealand	17,340	648	1,061	10,780
Canada	22,548	—	—	1,382
Other Countries	101,471	9,543	4,736	43,116
Total Exports	565,984	18,926	8,835	186,101

GALVANIZED SHEETS



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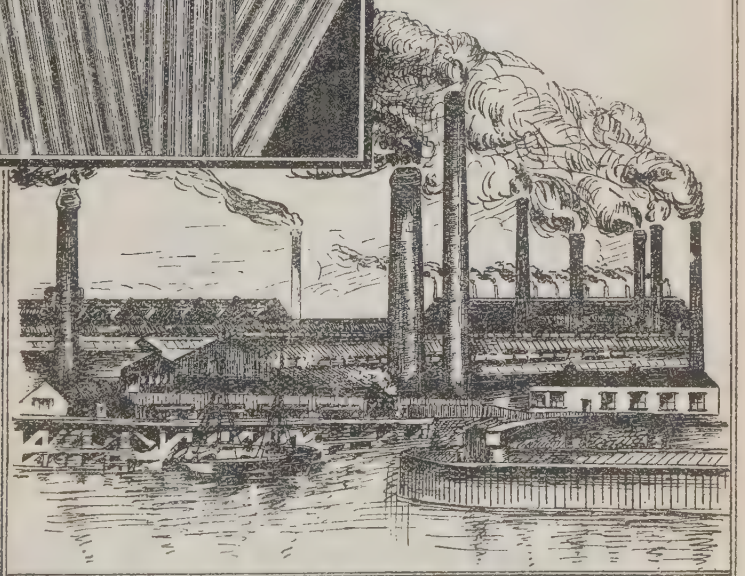

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CYCLES AND MOTOR CYCLES.

By H. S. BILBÉ, A.M.I.A.E.

DURING the past year the bicycle has regained some of the popularity it enjoyed prior to the introduction of motors. The higher cost of travelling by rail has contributed to this result, but on the other hand the increased cost of machines, especially those of the higher grades, has limited sales both at home and abroad. This is shown by the export figures which demonstrate that the total value of cycles exported in 1919 was somewhat greater than in 1913, while the number of machines is less than half. The sales by the Government of large numbers of "War Cycles" has also had its effect on the home market, particularly in regard to the cheaper machines, and those used for utility purposes. As regards lighter cycles suitable for racing and the sporting type of rider, it must be admitted that this demand is not fully catered for. British manufacturers have for some time past concentrated on the "roadster" types, and have undoubtedly brought production to a high pitch of excellence, but the lighter bicycles as used in France and on the Continent generally are the types to which the trade should give attention. There is a large market awaiting suitable machines which must combine the stability that has always been a feature of the British product with the lightness and improved details of the Continental machines, and this market is not by any means confined to the home demand.

It must be admitted that the past year has not been a favourable period for embarking upon the manufacture of new models, for which reason manufacturers have in the main refrained from drastic changes of pattern. This has resulted in slight overproduction in a few directions, though on the whole the outlook is a good one.

Much the same may be said of the manufacture of motor cycles, though the production of these has been handicapped by the effect of the disastrous moulders strike, which was very seriously felt. Faced with many difficulties in connection with materials and labour, with an insistent and possibly magnified home demand, the trade was almost compelled to neglect export business and turn its attention to types which offered the least difficulty to produce. This resulted in the production of a large number of low-powered machines, particularly of the two-stroke type, the demand for which at the moment has now almost been overtaken. Other types, such as passenger outfits, have been somewhat neglected, or the concerns which attempted to produce them have found it difficult to maintain output. Important factors in the present situation also are the imminence of much increased taxation and the great advance in the price of petrol and other supplies. Notwithstanding all these the position is still a good one. There still exists a good demand for certain types, and heavier costs are likely to further the popularity of the low-powered machine. As regards the quality of machines being produced it may be said that despite difficulties this is being well maintained. The latest productions have proved themselves capable of fully meeting all tests of speed, hill climbing, reliability and durability, though these tests have been much more severe than any previously instituted. In connection with these, the lighter types, including the two-stroke models have done exceedingly well.

A certain amount of development has taken place in the motor scooter, which has been demonstrated to be a practicable mount with much to recommend it for certain purposes. Some progress has also been made in the direction of a low-priced four-wheeled vehicle to accommodate two or more passengers, and designed on motor-cycle lines. With the present high taxation and heavy running expenses, such a type has an exceptional opportunity of securing support.

According to reliable estimates there are between 3½ and 4 millions of serviceable cycles in the United Kingdom at present; the capital of cycle manufacturing firms exceeds 50 millions, and 750,000 persons are wholly or in part employed in the manufacture and sale of cycles. Pre-war production of cycles probably exceeded 300,000 machines per annum, while these figures have been considerably exceeded during certain previous periods. Immediately pre-war the number of motor cycles produced was approximately 130,000 per annum, and the export of machines and parts was rapidly increasing. The appended tables show the national importance of these industries:—

IMPORTS.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
CYCLES.								
Number	387	422	288	69	24	6	2	345
Value	£2,696	£2,945	£1,974	£467	£164	£72	£17	£1,349
Cycle Parts	£251,482	£219,913	£131,004	£160,123	£269,736	£54,907	£33,618	£328,728
Tyres & Accessories						£75,178	£20 114	
MOTOR CYCLES.								
Number	1,363	1,728	2,559	First 9 months 3,903 Last 3 months. Subject duty. 628	1,192	341	6	1,485
Value	£44,252	£60,332	£93,121	First 9 months. £105,123 Last 3 months. £20,039	£125,537	£16,663	£225	£79,900
Tyres, Parts & Accessories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£65,564

EXPORTS.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
CYCLES.								
Number	136,993	147,633	108,978	64,224	58,878	49,512	28,015	62,95
Value	£582,386	£669,482	£446,421	£234,002	£286,371	£288,649	£202,977	£610,18
*Cycle Parts	£1,476,431	£1,066,107	£807,879	£541,889	£861,251	£541,939	£323,786	£2,668,14
*Tyres, Tubes, etc.		£411,549	£330,549	£431,049	£603,944	£334,855	£260,554	
*Together to 1912.								
MOTOR CYCLES.								
Number	13,035	16,850	20,877	10,927	12,847	14,159	5,652	8,28
Value	£528,496	£733,969	£958,473	£510,374	£594,969	£898,254	£363,104	£575,84
Motor Cycle Tyres ..	—	£40,436	£66,246	£80,489	£105,663	£134,972	£153,407	£260,17
Motor Cycle Parts ..	£186,378	£217,530	£280,591	£230,883	£258,692	£204,001	£156,188	£322,14

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THE popularity of the B.S.A. is built up on the good reports of B S.A. owners. The following are typical extracts from two of the many letters constantly being received:—

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MOTOR TYRES.

By A. P. AMBLER.

WONDERFUL progress has been made during recent years in the pneumatic tyre industry, which, though now well established, is still comparatively young.

With the production of more powerful and heavier motor vehicles, tyre manufacturers have been called upon to solve many difficult problems, since speed and weight mainly determine the life of any kind of tyre.

All up-to-date tyre makers have accordingly developed the scientific or experimental side of their business to a considerable extent.

Large chemical and physical laboratories form a very important part of a tyre plant, and constant tests are made of the raw rubber, cotton, and pigments to ensure that these materials conform in every way to specification.

Finished tyres are, of course, subjected to severe road tests, and nowadays these are supplemented by machine tests in the experimental room approximating as closely as possible to conditions met with in actual running on the road. From the records made of the behaviour of the tyres on road, track, and testing machine, valuable information is obtained and carefully applied to effect improvements on standard designs.

There are two kinds of motor tyres, one with a foundation of plies of strong woven canvas, and the other with rubber insulated cords or cord fabric. The former is built up of four or more plies of canvas to which the beads are fitted, after which the tread, made of high quality rubber, is applied. In some cases the foundation and tread are vulcanised together, while in others the foundation and tread are built up and partially vulcanised as separate units, being afterwards vulcanised together as a second process in a steam-heated hydraulic press. At present manufacturers are about equally divided in their adherence to the two methods.

The manufacture of the tyre made of insulated cords is a much more elaborate undertaking, involving the use of specially-constructed machinery. The base units of the cord foundation are strands of fine strong cotton, insulated in a coating of pure rubber and multiplied until the cord has been formed. The object of insulating the cords is to minimise friction. The manufacture of the cord fabric tyre, however, is similar in many respects to that of the canvas tyre, and in all cases the methods of fixing the beads and tread are almost identical. It is claimed that the cord tyre construction ensures maximum of resiliency and life, without chafing under driving strains, and greater speed, or, inversely, the same speed for a lesser expenditure of driving energy.

Not many years ago the rubber mostly used in the manufacture of motor tyres was the Brazilian variety, commonly called "Para" or "wild" rubber.

About 1909-10 the great expansion of the motor car and motor vehicle industry was largely responsible for a serious shortage in the world's supply of rubber, and one of the wildest booms known on the Stock Exchange resulted. It had the effect, however, of stimulating the development of the plantation rubber industry. Experiments were carried out by enterprising tyre manufacturers with wholly satisfactory results. By the use of plantation rubber in the making of tyres a greater thickness of tread could be afforded, and a larger percentage of rubber could be used in the compounds from which the tyres were made. Stringent tests carried out under the supervision of the Royal Automobile Club proved that the service given by plantation rubber tyres was equal in every respect to that given by tyres made of "wild" rubber.

In the design of the tread, tyre manufacturers have to take into account the liability of a car to skid. It is recommended that the driving wheels at least should be shod with a tyre with non-slipping properties.

For several years nearly every motorist considered it essential to fit his car with one or more metal-studded tyres, but the proved superiority on all kinds of road surface of the all-rubber non-skid tread, has resulted in it superseding the metal-studded tyre.

There are numerous types of all-rubber non-skid treads on the market, and new patterns are constantly being introduced. With many of them it is obvious that appearance and not efficiency has been the first consideration.

Among the leading British non-skid tyres which are generally accepted as the most effective on all roads may be mentioned the Clincher Cross, the grooved pattern, the rubber-studded type, and the ribbed tread.

Bigger pneumatic tyres afford greater freedom from road shock, and mechanical strains on the the car itself are considerably reduced. There is in addition less damage to the road when large pneumatic tyres are used instead of the solid variety on commercial vehicles, and it is worthy of note that Norway is the first country in the world to propose national legislation on this account that will specify the equipment of pneumatic tyres on motor lorries up to two tons capacity. Giant pneumatic tyres are made in sizes up to 12 inches diameter.

Pressures recommended for giant pneumatic tyres being almost double those used for ordinary motor car tyres has necessitated the introduction of a mechanical pump, which will soon become an essential fitment on every industrial chassis running on pneumatic tyres.

From the following figures it will be seen that British exports of tyres and tubes show very satisfactory increase over 1919 :—

	Nine months ended 30th September		
	1913.	1919.	1920.
Imports ...	£2,220,535	£1,382,540	£4,247,124
Exports ...	1,010,251	3,144,676	5,097,123
Re-exports	195,014	108,832	320,778

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BRITISH GRANITE QUARRIES.

By H. J. GRACE.

GRANITE primarily consists of quartz and orthoclase, biotite, muscovite, hornblende, augite; and is holocrystalline. Other minerals entering into its composition are plagioclase felspar, oxides of iron, apatite, zircon, garnet, epidote, cordierite, sphene, topaz and tinstone; calcite, limonite, kaolin and chlorite being among the resultant products of decomposition. Commercially, the term "granites" covers products that evade the strictly correct geological definition, such as syenites, diorites, granophyres, gabbros, greenstones, and in some cases grits.

Aberdeen quarries yield a true and distinctive granite; Peterhead, Kemnay, Dalbeattie, Creetown and Ross of Mull being other deservedly renowned centres of the industry.

In England, Leicestershire, Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmoreland are rich in areas of supply; Warwickshire also possesses local sources. Wales has large areas extensively worked in Carnarvonshire. Ireland has a considerable supply in several districts, notably in Newry. The Channel Islands produce a large quantity of material, and the Isle of Man has an extensive area; but difficulties of transport hinder the development of the Manx industry.

The first step in the opening of any quarry is the removal of the top soil, or overburden, after which lifts or levels are excavated of varying depths. The accumulation of spring and surface water during the operation of sinking, and afterwards, necessitates almost continuous pumping where the quarries are worked in excavations or pits. The granite having been bored, the faces are divided into motions, averaging usually about 10 yards in width up to about 20 yards, with a set of men to each motion. Preparatory to blasting, holes are drilled into the rock by hand or by means of steam drilling machines, the customary depth being from 10 to 12 feet, the deepest about 20 feet, with a top diameter of 3½ to 4 inches. As a rule two to four charges are necessary, the first being so regulated as to be only sufficiently powerful to spring the rocks—that is, to loosen and open out their joints—the final stronger charge completing the work. Stones that remain unworkably large after the explosion are separately bored, charged with blasting powder, and reduced in size. Blocks intended for sundry specific purposes are roughly dressed below, prior to their removal to the surface for monumental, building, kerb or sett-making purposes and for the crushing or breaking mills. The carriage of the deposits to these mills is facilitated by tram-lines and effected by horse and mechanical power. In some instances the most up-to-date quarries have successfully adopted for this haulage an aerial power-worked cableway of extraordinarily ingenious design, the system being suggestively known as the Blondin. Steel skips carried along this cableway have each a loading capacity of 50 cwts. and upwards. With clock-like regularity these receptacles are lowered empty, hauled up full, run swiftly overhead to the crushers, into the hoppers of which their contents are deposited, and then return to their starting place, to be again lowered and refilled. In the crushing mills the stones pass through breakers into rollers, falling into elevators and then into screens, which sort out the different sizes; rejections, or tailings, being recrushed.

In the dressing of stones for setts, kerbs, etc., the first or preparatory stage is carried out on the floor of the quarry, where the blockmakers shape them into the rough form in which they reach the settmakers and kerbdressers above. These settmakers exercise a wonderfully accurate judgment in deciding at sight how each block will shape best and with least waste under their hands. Into this judged shape it is wrought by heavy hammers, lighter ones being substituted for the finishing touches. For kerbmaking much larger blocks are used, the dressers wielding a variety of tools. For certain purposes, such as "Durax" setts, a stone-splitting machine of Danish invention, in the working of which a movement of the foot controls the action of steam hammers, has proved serviceable. The bursting of big stones of a size otherwise unwieldy has also to be accomplished by hand. An expert, with a sharp heavy hammer, nicks the line of fracture in about the centre, then draws the great block by striking it smartly at one end. After a varying number of blows it severs at the line made by nicking. Stones still larger are divided by what is known as the plug and feather process; the largest of all are drilled and blasted when the former process would be ineffectual. A trade is carried on in block or unbroken granite for breaking by hand on roads and in workhouses.

The latest available returns are those for 1919, in which year the total production of igneous rocks in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the Isle of Man was 4,387,703 tons (made up of 4,377,922 tons under the Quarries Act, 9,713 under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and 68 under the Coal Mines Act), against 3,961,524 tons in 1918. Limestone (other than chalk) was produced to the extent of 9,537,495 tons (made up of 9,336,602 tons under the Quarries Act, 198,644 under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, and 2,249 under the Coal Mines Act), against 10,156,603 tons in 1918.

The last official returns prior to the War accounted for about 11,000 tons of granite exported in the year, about 874,000 tons imported.

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CLAY INDUSTRIES.

THE uses of prepared clay extend to various manufacturing trades other than clay industries proper. The cotton manufacturer and paper maker, for instance, utilise the substance for purposes for which it would be difficult to find substitutive compositions; while the distinctive properties of clays in the soil are of first importance agriculturally.

Even the purest of natural clays show a considerable range of decomposition, and, never being free from foreign ingredients, always consist of more than one mineral. Geologically a rock, clay has the variability of all rocks. Crushed to powder, any rock exhibits some of its qualities.

The potter, or worker in clay, serves both art and utility, shaping from the same basic material objects of exquisite beauty and indispensable articles of incalculable convenience. The æsthete is in his debt on one hand and the sanitary expert on the other His craft is among the oldest in the world. The Mosaic scriptures mention it; the Greeks were skilled practitioners of it, and taught it to the Etruscans and the Romans. Even glazed ware, long thought to have been unknown before the ninth century after Christ, and then accredited to the Arabs in Spain, was made by the ancient potters of Egypt, where specimens of it have been found by explorers; the ruins of Babylon have yielded glazed bricks; enamelled tiles and glazed earthern coffins have been discovered in other buried cities of past ages.

Clay industries in Britain do not date far back in our commercial history—up to 1763 we imported much of our earthenware from France and Holland. For discreditably many centuries we neglected, wholly or in large part, the resources we always possessed in our native deposits of clay. There was no reason, so far as nature was responsible, why our ancestors should not have rivalled the Chinese in the manufacture of porcelain, unknown in England till specimens were brought here from the Orient; for as a matter of fact our deposits of kaolin (or china clay, as it is commonly called), from which it is made, are superior to any to be found in the distant East. The first efforts to manufacture porcelain in this country were made with imported clay; it was not until about the middle of the eighteenth century that we became aware that we had it in abundance in Devonshire and Cornwall. The discovery was made by a Quaker chemist, William Cookworthy, born in 1705 at Kingsbridge, Devon. Although it ultimately led to such great industrial results, its importance was not at once realised. After many experiments to prove that we had to our own hands the actual ingredients of clay and stone used by the Chinese, the discoverer established a pottery at Plymouth about 1760. This china clay, lying in beds of from 50 to 300 feet in thickness, is a hydrated aluminium silicate in the form of an almost inpalpable powder of pure white, with other silicates in small proportions. Its chief source is decomposed granite, the decomp sition being attributed to the action of free acids. With the advent of Josiah Wedgwood, a contemporary of Cookworthy whose fame is universal, a great advance was made in every respect; the value of the national asset which had been brought to light was appreciated; mines began to be systematically and properly worked; the foundations were laid of a great modern British industry, now scarcely second, perhaps, to any in the scope of its usefulness, for, irrespective of its unique properties in the creation of porcelain ornamental, decorative, and artistic objects, china clay is indispensable in the manufacture of pre-ent-day sanitary ware and earthenware for many general and specialised uses. To-day British kaolin is known, valued, and used in all parts of the world. Before the War, its yearly output from the Cornwall and Devonshire pits reached to about 700,000 tons, whereas in the early days of the industry—the Wedgwood era—a product of 100 tons was sufficient to cause a glut in the market.

With china clay is found (in very much smaller proportions) china stone. Used to strengthen the body of porcelain and also in glazing, its working is an allied undertaking, the two substances of clay and stone being of similar chemical composition though in different states. Both (with the exception of such of the stone as is exported in its raw or unground condition) are refined and otherwise prepared at their source of origin for the potteries of the British Isles and markets overseas.

The nature of pipe clay and what is technically known as potter's clay resembles that of kaolin in some respects, but is less pure. Other chief serviceable varieties include fire clays, always found immediately below coal, and very refractory to heat—a characteristic which indicates their principal uses. The designation of brick clay is applied to any argillaceous material. Boulder clay is a coarse unstratified deposit. A type of red clay (*terra rosa*) is formed in caves, and shale occurs in many formations. Increasingly noteworthy are the multiplication of the forms and extension of the purposes of earthenware manufactures.

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THE COAL TAR COLOUR INDUSTRY.

THE coal tar colour industry began with the discovery by the late Sir W. H. Perkin, in 1856, of a mauve colouring matter derived from coal tar. A works was started at Greenford Green, in Middlesex, for the manufacture of this colour, and the manufacture of other colours subsequently discovered was in due course undertaken. Scientifically and commercially, therefore, this important industry is of British origin. The industry continued to grow, but, for a number of causes, which cannot be adequately treated here, the development took place almost entirely in Germany, and during the two or three decades preceding the outbreak of the war the various important industries in this country which required dyestuffs were dependent on German sources of supply.

Some idea of the general importance of the industry may be gleaned from the following figures. In 1913 we imported £1,731,000 worth of dyestuffs from Germany and £146,000 from Switzerland, and it is generally assumed that dyestuffs to the value of about £100,000 were purchased by British consumers from British makers. These figures indicate a total British consumption of approximately £2,000,000, and the enormous preponderance of Germany will be recognised.

It is not, however, the actual value of the dyestuffs which makes the industry so important, as the much greater value of the outputs of industries dependent on synthetic dyestuffs, notably the great textile industries of this country.

It is impossible here to examine in detail the importance of dyestuffs to the various dye-consuming industries, and the example of the cotton industry must suffice. The amount paid by manufacturers of cotton goods in 1913 to dyers, for operations involving the use of dyestuffs, exceeded £9,000,000, or more than four times the value of the total consumption of dyes in the United Kingdom. This is value of work only, and not the value of the dyed and printed articles. These dyed and printed cotton goods are consumed all the world over, and the value of the exports of dyed goods in 1913 (excluding such articles as hosiery, lace, ribbons, etc.) exceeded £70,000,000. These exports were sent very largely to British and other ports in Asia, where an increasing market is to be anticipated. Taking the dye-consuming industries together, it has been estimated that the value of the goods made in the United Kingdom in a year, the manufacture of which involves the use of synthetic dyestuffs, exceeds £200,000,000.

The war has shown, however, that the synthetic dyestuffs industry has much more importance than that of a principal key industry, for it is now realised that it is intimately associated with questions of national defence. Our late enemies, in an attempt to recover the initiative lost at the battle of the Marne, introduced a new element into warfare in 1915 by the use of a poisonous gas on the northern part of the western front. The method achieved a very considerable amount of local success, and there is no doubt that had the Germans waited until they were able to use their new weapon on a larger scale they would have recaptured the initiative and the whole course of the war would have been changed. A new arm, however, had been successfully invented, and "chemical warfare" was added to the armouries of nations. The weapon developed as the war proceeded, and from the simple discharge of an elemental gas from cylinders placed actually in the trenches, there grew large numbers of complex substances, solid, liquid and gaseous, discharged in shells by the ordinary artillery or in special containers from special projectors. Every military requirement produced its special toxic substance and in the later stages of the war more than one half the projectiles fired were filled with chemical warfare products. This weapon, it is safe to say, will play a predominant and even decisive part in future conflicts.

The question arises: How could the Germans create and rapidly develop this new arm? The answer is because they possessed a fully developed dyestuff industry. The substances used in chemical warfare are intimately related, chemically, with those produced, in peace times, in a dyestuff factory. They are made from the same raw materials, in the same plant, by similar processes. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the Germans were assisted, in coming to a conclusion to use toxic substances, by the fact that all the necessary plant and personnel existed in their great colour factories. The great bulk of all the toxic substances used by the Germans throughout the whole course of the war was produced in the dyestuff factories, and there was the most intimate association between the German General Staff and the managers of the factories, who were called in to advise on all matters affecting production for chemical warfare.

The Governments of the Allies, who were forced to adopt the use of toxic substances, found themselves in an extremely difficult position, for not one of them had the use of a dyestuff industry at all comparable with that of the Germans. It is true that Messrs. Levinstein Limited, in England, manufacturers of dyestuffs, rendered yeoman service, but the Allied forces were, on the whole, supplied from rapidly erected improvised plants. It is a great tribute to the energy of the Allies that they were able, in the course of so few years, to provide adequate supplies of chemical warfare substances for their armies in the field.

It is important to note that a large scale use of toxic substances in the opening stages of a campaign can have decisive results. It is not likely that any country will establish permanent chemical warfare arsenals, firstly because of the expense, and secondly because such a course is technically unsound. It is clear, therefore, that only a country with a fully developed dyestuff industry can conduct such large scale operations immediately after the outbreak of hostilities. Germany is the only country to-day in a position to wage chemical warfare on a really gigantic scale, and until Great Britain possesses a dyestuff industry commensurate with its needs, one of the greatest problems of national defence will remain unsolved. Every support must, therefore, be extended to the new British industry in order that it may be completely developed. Only then will the country be secure from economic aggression in time of peace and from military disaster in time of war.

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THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

A Consideration of its Modern Aspects.

THE history of the cotton industry during the greater part of the present century is a subject to be studied in the light of the synchronous proceedings and concurrent influence of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, the last Congress of which was held at Zurich in June, 1920. This Federation had its genesis in an act of economic internationalism. In the years just preceding 1904 the great problem was the shortage of raw material, which unquestionably will be the great difficulty of the future. At present the position is eased only by the fact that a large proportion of the textile machinery on the Continent of Europe is still idle. Its resumption of full work will inevitably precipitate a raw material crisis, unless timely steps are taken to avert it.

The raw material shortage of 1903 and 1904 affected all cotton manufacturing countries, and brought the industry in Britain, and in Europe generally, to the verge of disaster. It was complicated and made more acute by gambling operations on the American cotton market. Lancashire spinning mills and weaving sheds were working 55½ hours per week. It was evident that there was not sufficient American cotton to maintain such a rate of consumption; and that in the later months of the season there would be a general stoppage of the mills.

A mass meeting of employers and operatives was held at Manchester, Sir Charles Macara presiding, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted reducing the working hours in the mills from 55½ to 49 per week. This resolution was loyally carried out. The response gave the world a wonderful example of industrial solidarity, both capital and labour submitting willingly to the sacrifices involved. Those sacrifices saved the cotton industry of the world. The call on the raw cotton market was eased, prices on the American market broke, and the speculators were defeated.

The cotton industry of other nations benefited, but had not been organised sufficiently to follow the lead of England. It was felt, however, in Lancashire, that the other cotton manufacturing nations should be in a better position to follow in any emergency the lead thus given. Fortunately, the nucleus of an international understanding had been formed during the crisis.

The mass meeting of British employers and operatives had been in telegraphic communication with European and American cotton spinners, and had been attended by a representative of the French cotton industry. So strong a *rapport* was found to exist that it became obvious that an international cotton trade movement could be formed, and an appeal was made to the British Government to call an assembly of cotton spinners from all countries. No practical response resulting, action was taken without Government aid. The English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, co-operating with the Swiss Association, summoned an International Congress at Zurich in May, 1904, and there practical shape was given to the conception of international organisation. In 1905, in Manchester, the International Cotton Federation was founded as a definite entity, with headquarters in the city, and with Sir Charles Macara as president; an office in which he remained for eleven years. Apart from the labour question, which in each country had so many special aspects that no international body could satisfactorily cope with it, it has taken action in regard to every problem of the world's cotton trade. Inestimably beneficial have been its researches as to the best and surest methods of increasing the world's cotton harvest. In the tropical colonies of European countries it initiated, encouraged and superintended cotton-growing experiments similar to those carried on in British possessions by the British Cotton Growing Association. It sent out private investigation commissions of experts to cotton-growing areas.

In India a signal success was achieved, the cotton crop there being raised from three million to nearly six million bales in about ten years, and an Indian crop of about ten million bales had been brought well within the range of possibility when the war broke out. There was also an improvement of staple, and this would have been immensely helped by the project for planting American and Egyptian seed on a large tract of irrigated land offered by the Indian Government. This project had already advanced considerably when the war caused a temporary setback.

The international propaganda did much to improve American cotton cultivation, and its delegations to the Southern States, to the Nile Delta and the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan—under the personal leadership of the president—gathered information of great importance. The foregoing epitomises only some of the accomplishments of the Federation (before the war); its work in full is described in nineteen volumes of reports, the contents of which have been translated into all the principal languages, and laid by the British Government before the governments of every civilised country. Now that it has resumed the activities interrupted by the war, its first concern is to remove the peril, already alluded to, of another shortage in raw material. A hopeful view is supported by the fact that, as experience shows, a great yield can be secured by good methods of cultivation wherever the climate is suitable. Inasmuch as suitable lands are available in various parts of the world, an extension of the sources of supply should be a practical proposition. To avoid dependence on the yield in any particular quarter of the globe, steps should be taken to bring under cultivation as many widely-distributed areas as possible. Next in importance is the question of better methods in growing.

Modern science provides the means, and wherever they have been adopted the plant has been responsive. In the third place, the establishment of a cotton reserve, long advocated by the highest authority in the trade, is a measure of elementary prudence.

The difficulties of finance, and the relations between capital and labour, have been acutely felt in the cotton industry in recent days, and they will not be eased until a settlement on a wider basis than anything yet attempted has been agreed upon. Both are international, and illustrate the interdependence of nations and of industries. Like other industries, the cotton trade needs larger financial resources than ever before, to bear the strain of vastly-increased costs. That strain on employers is intermittently intensified by the demands of the employed, and it is wisely suggested that any future advance of wages, beyond what may represent increased costs of living, be in the form of a monetary interest in the industry. The adoption of this scheme by any industry must of necessity be taken up throughout that industry, or some must benefit at the expense of others. Herein is the best argument for collective against individual action. If the indicated principle be extended in its application its leads to an international standardisation of wages and conditions, regulated by considerations peculiar to each country.

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WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES.

By R. TALBOT OVERTON.

BRITISH woollen industries, from a remote period in British history, remained the capital source of national wealth until the development of the cotton trade towards the close of the eighteenth century.

The Colonial developments of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with the invention of the spinning frame and power-loom, supplied an impetus that carried the trade far and quickly ahead.

The chief oversea sources of supply of raw wool are Australia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa and India; China, Persia, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, North Africa, Spain, Portugal and other countries also figuring on the list, even Iceland contributing a quota. The supplies from the East and Russia are considerable.

Woollen textiles are divided into three general classes of fabric, in the manufacture of which three principles are operative—the woollen, worsted and "stuffs"—and to a great extent these principles are localised in practice. At one time the famous products of the West of England and parts of Scotland were almost wholly those of the first-named principle, the output to-day being much more varied. While re-manufactured materials, cotton "sweepings," and "fud" and "flocks"—the wastes in the manufacture of woollens and worsteds—are used in the making of the cheap cloths of Batley, Dewsbury and the Yeadon districts in Yorkshire, nothing but the genuine material at its best enters into the composition of the unsurpassable best cloths of the "West Countrie" and certain defined Scottish areas. Leeds and its districts adhere in the main to the woollen principle, Huddersfield to the worsted, and Bradford to the "stuffs." But both Bradford and Leeds make worsted fabrics in large quantities, and Huddersfield, working in part on the woollen principle, turns out cloths with both woollen and worsted properties. The woollen differs from the worsted principle in the construction of the yarn (thread), or the arrangement of the fibres of which the threads are composed. In the "stuffs" trade cotton warps are the rule, though warps of worsted, wool, silk and linen are also in use, the wefts being usually of Botany (the original Australian variety) and English wool, mohair and silk.

A hundred years ago the value of the woollen yarns and piece goods distributed from the manufacturing centres of Great Britain and Ireland was about £17,000,000, as against an average of about £55,000,000 of late years. In 1913 our total imports (including 122,000,000 lbs. of imported woollen rags) amounted to 1,016,000,000 lbs., and our home product to 125,000,000 lbs. In 1914 (the first year of the war) these figures fell respectively to 885,000,000 lbs. and 121,000,000 lbs.; but in 1915 the grand total rose to 1,179,000,000 lbs., of which 122,000,000 lbs. was produced at home. The weight of foreign wool exported in 1913 was 308,000,000 lbs., and of domestic 29,000,000 lbs.; in 1914, 297,000,000 lbs. of foreign and 38,000,000 lbs. of domestic, against 146,000,000 lbs. and 32,000,000 lbs. for 1915. The bulk retained for consumption was thus 804,000,000 lbs. for 1913, 671,000,000 lbs. for 1914, and 1,001,000,000 lbs. for 1915. The woollen yarn exported during these three years weighed 55,000,000 lbs. (1913), 37,000,000 lbs. (1914), and 17,000,000 lbs. (1915); woollen piece goods exported measured 185,000,000 yards, 167,000,000 yards, and 160,000,000 yards. In millions of pounds sterling, the values of woollen exports of all kinds were 34·0 in 1913, 28·3 in 1914, and 31·1 in 1915.

Later statistics of the ordinary kind are wanting, and would be valueless and misleading, the trade in all its ramifications having been temporarily revolutionised by the war-time action of the Government in becoming first-purchaser and controller.

In March, 1919, Government ceased to control prices, and the following month commenced selling by public auction, their action reviving the London wool sales, discontinued since March, 1917. The result was an unexpected rise in prices, and as foreign competition increased the rise in fine wools became especially noticeable. Difficulties connected with transport and shortage of labour compelled the Government to let other countries have a much larger proportion of wool than had been originally intended. The great demand for cloth made of the finest wools doubtless played an important part in the advance of value.

Last year prices of the raw material went down very considerably, prices of the manufactured article falling correspondingly. This was largely the result of reduced credits at the banks, the financial crisis in Japan, and, supplementarily, the influx of long-withheld South American wools, the trade being unable financially to lift the wools marketed. This sudden drop was responsible for a loss of confidence between consumer and producer, the consequence being a falling-off of new orders and a cancelling of old ones where any excuse could be found. A large increase of business is expected to follow on the restoration of confidence (in which connection the helpful action of the colonies is to be noted in starting the public auction of free wools), as the world's present need of woollen goods is great and urgent.

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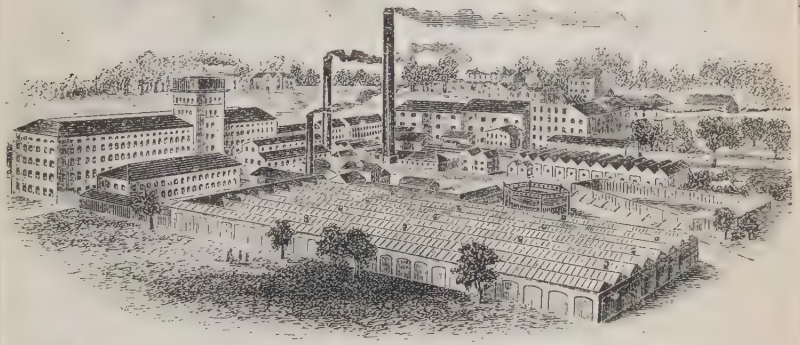

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THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

By W. H. WEBB, President Linen Merchants' Association.

THE botanical name of flax is "Linum Usitatissimum" (the most useful of fibres). The first books of the Sacred Record contain frequent references to flax and linen, and all other textiles, with the exception of the products of wool, are babes in years as compared with linen.

Before Moses wrote the first books of the Sacred Volume, before even the Patriarch Abraham visited Pharaoh, the Egyptians had attained great perfection in the fabrication of linen.

The wonderful strength and durability of the mummy linen found to-day in the tombs of Egypt, and which must have been made at least 4,000 years ago, is striking proof of the outstanding qualities of this fibre.

The earliest record we have of linen being made in Ireland dates back to the thirteenth century, and it was probably introduced by the Norman settlers.

In fabrics for military equipment requiring the greatest strength and durability, linen has again strikingly demonstrated its superiority.

After exhaustive experiments, linen was found, owing to its great strength and durability, to be the one satisfactory covering for the wings of aeroplanes.

For the paddings or linings of uniforms and for the thread used in the making of boots and uniforms, the demand has been unlimited, simply because it was found that linen would far outwear that made of any other fibre.

War, the great prover, has placed the superiority of linen in an unassailable position.

It is difficult to get definite figures for comparison in the linen industry, as in almost all available records flax, jute and hemp are grouped together.

Under this grouped heading the power looms in the United Kingdom in 1875 numbered 41,980, as against 54,440 in 1905, the distribution being :-

	Ireland.	*England & Wales.*	*Scotland.*
1875 ..	17,827	5,624	18,529
1905 ..	32,831	4,424	17,185

but for the reasons given these figures, as regards linen, are unreliable.

The principal manufacturing centres in Scotland are Dundee and Dunfermline.

Broadly speaking, the heavier, coarser linens are made in Scotland, and the medium and finer varieties around Belfast.

Linen manufacturing can only be said to exist in England, a small section of the industry centring around Leeds, where about 600 operatives are employed.

Belfast is peculiarly well adapted to be the centre of the linen trade, as the immense shipyards give employment to the men, leaving a large surplus of women available for employment in the factories.

The total exports of linen goods, including flax yarns, from the United Kingdom in 1913 amounted in value to £9,400,000.

The raw material used in the linen industry is unfortunately not a home production, with the exception of the comparatively small amount grown in Ireland. Russia supplies the bulk, and other imports come from Holland and Belgium.

The Belgian or Courtrai flax is the finest in quality : Irish comes next ; then the Dutch : Russia supplying all the coarser fibre.

	Tons.
Average tonnage of Flax and Tow from all sources consumed in the United Kingdom for 10 years, 1907-1917, was ...	95,000
The supply in 1918	45,000
1919-1920. Estimated supply from all sources, including stocks in Spinners' hands	24,000

So far this is working out accurately. It is the flax available for linen supply in 1920, and represents approximately half the amount consumed last year.

It is hoped that next year the supply of raw material will begin to increase, but owing to the collapse of Russia, which country supplied 90% of the world's flax, the recovery will of necessity be gradual, and in all probability several years will elapse before a sufficient supply is again on the market.

For some time to come the cost of production is bound to be high. Otherwise it would be impossible to stimulate increased sowing of flax especially when food products are proving so remunerative to farmers.

In the Irish section the linen industry has become strongly associated. Each group, spinners, weavers, bleachers, and merchants have their own associations through which the trade is controlled and regulated. In addition there is the Research Association which is supported by the whole British industry, and the Irish section has an association in the Irish Linen Society, which carries on propaganda and generally looks after the selling end of the trade. It is confidently anticipated that the Research Association will prove efficacious in reducing the cost of production, and already the Irish Linen Society has shown that in an associated industry propaganda is an essential.

The Irish Linen Society has established a Service Bureau at No. 1, Bedford Street, Belfast, for buyers visiting the Linen Market. There a service of up-to-date information is available. A large room is placed at the disposal of buyers, a stenographer is provided, and hotel accommodation, transportation, etc., is looked after for them.

Stabilising Values.—On the conclusion of the Armistice in 1918 the re-establishing of civil trade was very carefully considered by the Irish linen trade, and it was felt that until linen values were on a stable basis buying would not commence. With this in view a policy was evolved whereby on standard goods, by costing from the raw material upwards minimum prices were established, which by agreement were binding for the year 1919. The Irish Linen Society carried out the propaganda in connection with this policy, making it known far and near that the price of linen was on a stable basis, with the result that in a short time the boom commenced which has lasted up to the beginning of May, 1920. It is intended that this policy of stabilising values will be continued. When the market eventually commences to drop a periodical basis of values will be established by deliberately lowering the minimum prices step by step. The value of such a policy to every interest concerned is obvious.

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VELVET AND CORDUROY INDUSTRY.

By J. HERBERT COOKE.

VELVET—probably made from cotton—was produced by the Chinese at a date remote from the Christian Era. From this interesting people the textile arts slowly crossed then civilised Asia, encountering the conquering Romans in their Eastern raids.

Later on the great Crusades period distributed the knowledge, bringing these arts into touch with the lesser developed Western World.

Velvet's peculiar properties appealed successively to the rulers of Imperial Rome, to ecclesiastical adornment, to the display of the age of chivalry.

Through the Italian Republics its manufacture passed on from Venice and Genoa, north through Lyons and France to Flanders, where now desolate, but then thriving Ypres manufactured, as did other cities of the Spanish Netherlands, velvets and fustians. In Moorish Spain weft pile velvets were made at Granada, and from Barcelona, always a textile centre, craftsmen probably reached the seaport city of Antwerp.

Religious persecution, and the capture of that city by Parma, caused weavers to flee to England, where, settling in Manchester, they assisted the development of velvet and fustian.

This, the parent of modern cotton velvet and its family connections—known in England from early times—was originally made from coarse wool or combined with linen warp. Then (as now) employed for rough hard work, sumptuary laws settled its place and that of velvet. Chaucer and Shakespeare both refer to it, and our national poet quotes velvet for his knights and dames.

By 1641 Manchester had a reputation for its fustians, Cyprus and Smyrna cottons now replacing the one-time linen warps from Ireland, and being chronicled as exporting them to the Continent and America. The subdivision of production was a feature in those early days the grey pieces were brought into Manchester, and the dyeing and finishing carried out by the merchants even at that distant period.

From this parent fabric were velvet and corduroy evolved, but even to-day fustian covers the various subdivisions into which cotton pile fabrics may be roughly classed—velvet, velveteen, cord, moleskin, beaverteen, imperial, diagonal, etc.

The industry is a little world within the greater world of the Lancashire cotton trade—subdivided, specialised, highly technical. The grey material is woven mainly in Oldham, Preston, Bolton, and points in East Lancashire, and subsequently focussed in Manchester, where the merchants who place the completed fabric in the markets of the world arrange the numerous operations contributing to the successful production of the finished product as we see it in velvet and corduroy.

High-class yarns are required for weaving velvet—fine Egyptian for strength in the warp, and soft silky American of long staple for the weft, suitably spun to give the velvety touch.

Cutting the pile of this grey material is a very interesting operation, calling for much dexterity. After stiffening and liming preparation, the work consists in opening up the longitudinal tunnels or "races" into which the cloth is woven by means of a fine steel knife sheathed in a long finely-pointed guide which opens up the "race," enabling the sharp edge of the knife to sever the top of the tunnel, leaving the walls in the shape of tufts of pile standing. These tufts form the velvet.

Perfect grade cloth is needed, free from imperfections, as these would deflect the knife rapidly pushed forward by the walking operator, and damages would result. Inventors have long sought to replace the skill of the human hand by mechanical means, but only in recent years has an ingenious machine been put to work which performs the cutting well. So fine are the "races" in the better qualities as to be invisible to the ordinary eye and only discoverable by the trained dexterity of the pile cutter. Once a domestic industry, it is now carried on in well-organised mills in the country districts of Cheshire and Staffordshire.

When the pile has been produced, it has to be manipulated with brushes, shorn, singed and made of smooth surface for dyeing. Careful workmanship is required to produce the "fast dye" and the kindred operations of obtaining the lustre and high degree of finish to which the silky grades of velvet cotton lend themselves.

Standardisation, however desirable, hardly suits the velvet business, as the world's requirements, from the Arctic Circle to the Southern Cross, call for qualities of varying degrees of fineness, weight, quality, style, price, etc., complicated by economic or fiscal barriers, and although the Home Trade is a large consumer, probably 80 per cent. of the velvet production is exported.

A brief survey of the various branches includes the corded velvet, an excellent fabric, eminently suitable for ladies' costumes and ideal for children's wear, and in white, etc., washing well, if a few simple instructions are followed.

Beautiful varieties of printed, figured, striped, brocaded velvets, acid printing and shot effects, are produced, and a growing trade is done in velvet ribbons made from various grades of cotton velvet. Handsome shoes are made from cotton velvet and slippers of all grades.

Juvenile clothing finds nothing equal to velvet, and corduroy gives splendid results in hard wear for the rising generation.

Corduroy may be briefly described as velvet made with coarser, cheaper yarns, in stripes or ribs of almost infinite variety, from the thickset, with a dozen ribs to an inch, to the cable cord of almost an inch to a single rib. It is a well-proved article of great utility, and garments made from suitable qualities give endless wear and satisfaction to the user. A few of these would include rural Britain, the navvy, the iron-worker, the constructional gangs of North America, the South African farmer, the Australian stockman, French and Belgian peasantry—all these workers testify to corduroy fabrics.

In spheres as diverse as Alpine sports and the hunting field, their worth is proved. British and Allied War Departments discovered during the War what an unequalled material for hard wear was furnished in good quality corduroy. Furniture manufacturers and upholsterers have found what scope corduroy, in its beautiful colourings and high-class designs, offers for house adornment. The Manchester manufacturer, in the past an individualist, now realises that co-operation in some departments will help him to place effectively before the world the excellent qualities of the various cotton pile fabrics so well produced in that busy city.

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LEATHER INDUSTRY.

By Dr. J. GORDON PARKER,
Principal of the Leathersellers' Company's Technical College.

THE Leather Trade is in magnitude one of the most important of Great Britain's staple industries, and at the same time the manufacture of leather is one of the most ancient crafts.

The origin of tanning is lost in antiquity, but specimens of leather exist in our museums which were taken from the tombs of the Pharaohs, showing that good leather was manufactured, and even excellently dyed and finished, some four thousand years B.C. Probably no important industry has undergone so little change in the essential principles as the "craft" of leather manufacture or ancient art of tanning. Even in this twentieth century the general outline of tanning is almost identical with that used by our forefathers before the Christian era, in that the basis is the hide or skin, and the tannin ingredient is still obtained from the barks and fruits of trees as of old.

In the reign of James I. we read of laws being passed restricting a tanner in the production of leather and rendering him liable to heavy fines and imprisonment if he attempted to accelerate his process under the normal number of years required to produce what was then considered a good sound leather.

One of the earliest forms of tannage was the oil or smoke tannage, which consisted of rubbing the raw skins with soft fat, and afterwards exposing them to the smoke of green wood, somewhat similar to the process still used by various Indian tribes. In the production of vegetable-tanned leather, the modern leather manufacturer has to thank the explorer and scientist for the great progress which has been made during the last two or three decades. Where oak bark was looked upon as almost the only source of the tannic acids, other barks, fruits and woods, much richer in tanning properties, have been discovered and are now in daily use. Their introduction has cut down the period of tannage, which was formerly years, to months and almost weeks, and not only has it been discovered that these newer materials from different parts of the Empire are richer in tannin, and therefore quicker in their action, but that judicious blends of certain of these materials produce even a superior leather to that produced by the use of oak bark alone.

Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the introduction of myrabolams from India and valonea from Asia Minor began to have its effect on our industry. Wattle bark from Australia and Africa, and many other materials, all have tended to build up the reputation of British-made leather.

In the early seventies a French patent was taken out for the extraction, concentration and decolorisation of tanning extracts, and there sprang up, first in France and Hungary, and afterwards in U.S.A., factories where the oak and chestnut wood was extracted in close proximity to the forests, and under scientific principles concentrated in the form of liquid or solid extract containing 25 to 60 per cent. of tannic acids ready for direct use in tanyards. The introduction of these extracts had a marked effect upon the tanning industry, reducing the period of tannage, and producing a leather of equal quality at lower cost.

Each of the various tanning materials possesses certain characteristics, and the art of tanning high-grade leather depends on the knowledge of how to blend these materials, and at what stage in the process each should be used in order to give the best results for the various purposes for which the leather is required.

Our tanneries are converting over one hundred and seventy thousand hides per week into heavy leather, of which number only approximately fifty thousand hides come from our own native cattle. In the light-leather industry, excepting for our own supply of sheep and calf, some millions of skins have to be imported for the manufacture of upper leathers for boots and fancy leathers for upholstery, bookbinding, purses, pocket books, and other similar articles.

GLOVE LEATHER.—The glove manufacturers of Great Britain have had a reputation for the production of high-class glove leather of the heavier grade, suitable for the manufacture of men's gloves—this product being made from Cape sheepskins.

In the manufacture of lighter fancy gloving leathers, the manufacturers of this country had not, up to the commencement of the war, been able to compete with Continental importing houses for these more artistic productions. Great headway has to be reported in this branch of the industry. The production of fancy leather for ladies' gloves, both in glace and suede finishes, has made very considerable headway, and these products now compare favourably with the best quality imported leather, and in many cases, show considerable improvement.

White "washable" glove leather is a British production which has created a great demand, owing to its property of being washable, which operation can be carried out many times; gloves made from this leather thus being economical in wear.

LEATHER FOR ARTICLES OF WEAR.—During the last year, leather has been more generally adopted as an article of personal attire. A large number of ladies' hats are now being made of suede leathers and this and other leathers are also being employed to a very considerable extent as trimmings for ladies' dresses. One of the most recent innovations has been the manufacture of ladies' jumpers. It would appear that this material dyed in tasteful shades of colour is likely to become fashionable.

LIGHT AND FANCY LEATHER.—The manufacture of leather from the skins of sheep, goat, calf and seal, as used in the fancy leather goods trade, has long been a specialised branch of the leather industry in which Great Britain excels. The tannage of these goods is, in the main, confined to the use of shumac, a tanning material imported from Sicily. This tanning agent is particularly suitable because of its light colour, thereby enabling light and fancy shades to be dyed on the tanned leather, and because of its wearing properties. The British dyer has a reputation for the production of leather which has been coloured in "art" or fashionable shades, and now that British dyes are available in increasing quantities, the trade is rapidly recovering from the set-back which it had during the war period caused by the patriotism of the fancy leather manufacturers employing their energies in the production of boot and equipment leather required by our own and allied armies.

CHROME TANNING.—In 1881 the first patent was taken out for the production of mineral tanned leather by the chrome process. This method, which consists of impregnating the fibres of the raw skin with chromic acid, which is subsequently converted into chromic oxide, results in the production of a leather which, when properly manufactured, is superior in wearing properties to that which is vegetable tanned, and possesses the additional property of being waterproof and of lighter weight, and when manufactured into boot-upper leather, of smarter appearance. The process of chrome tanning is very rapid, it being possible to convert raw pelt into leather in as short a period of time as three to four hours, although a much longer time than this is given in actual practice. Great progress has been made in the chrome tanning industry. British manufacturers were at first slow in taking full advantage of the newer process, but the development of this industry during the war and since the armistice has been such that when the factories at present under construction are completed, the British shoe manufacturer can be practically independent of foreign supplies; whereas six years ago probably 50 per cent. our requirements were imported.

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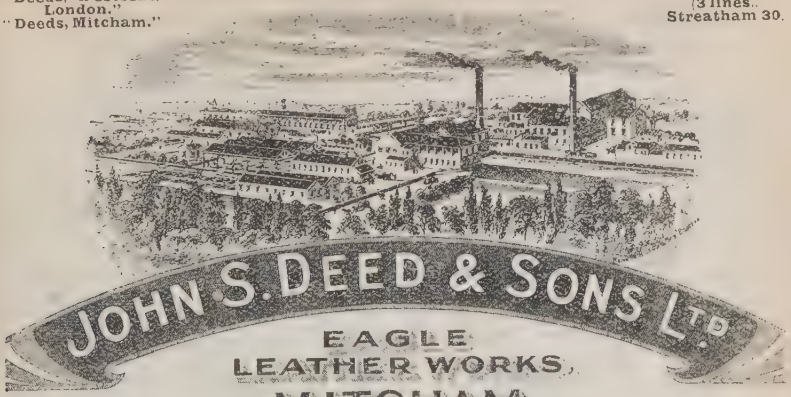

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BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.

THE machine-made footwear of to-day is in the direct line of succession from the primeval sandal, a covering for the sole of the foot made of plaited grass, palm fronds, skins of animals, and other material—still in common use among Oriental races. From this form of pedal protection, obviously inadequate in many weathers and colder climates, early progression was made to a rudely shaped shoe of a single piece of untanned hide, laced with a thong, and thus a complete covering. From these two forms—a sole without uppers and uppers without a sole—evolved the perfected shoe and boot, combinations of both.

Until the last decade of the eighteenth century boot and shoe making was solely a handicraft. Their manufacture by machinery originated in the invention of the sewing machine, the first patent for which was granted to an American in 1790. The development of the industry under review synchronised with the improvement and development of the sewing machine. Although designed for the boot and shoe trade, this most ingenious piece of mechanism proved more quickly practicable for other than that trade's uses and special requirements, to adapt it for which was the work of time and a number of inventors, of whom one was the great English engineer Brunel. The chief difficulty was in mechanically fastening together soles and uppers. This overcome, the American enterprise of boot and shoe making went ahead, and when the Civil War broke out the needs of the armies gave it a great impetus.

When, some fifty years ago, British makers awoke to the fact that the day of the hand-made article for the general public was over, and that they must either adapt the new methods or go under, they found the Americans in control of the necessary plant. The English branch of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston had a practical monopoly of all the required mechanism, the acquisition of which by their British customers was rigidly conditioned. The vendors reserved the power to remove the equipments with which they had furnished it from any factory introducing other than their own machinery, mostly imported from across the Atlantic. For long the British manufacturer of boots and shoes, and the British manufacturer of the machinery he needed, were thus handicapped, but the Patent Act of 1907 prohibited this power of confiscation, and brought to both—and to many others—the benefit of a clause making revocable the patent rights granted to any invention not used for manufacturing purposes "to an adequate extent" in Great Britain. When once he had a fair chance the home manufacturer made good with certitude and celerity, demonstrating that on anything like equal terms he had nothing to fear from his American rival, notwithstanding the latter's long start in advance of him. To-day the output of the British factories is enormous; and as regards quality it is significant that the British armies, marching on British-made boots, were the best shod of all the combatant forces engaged in the Great War. Even in the heyday of American superiority—now irrecoverably lost—there was a grade of leather that the American maker had to buy over here, sending it back to us in a portion of a certain class of his goods.

Our principal centres of manufacture are Northampton (at the head of the list), Leicester, Stafford, Norwich, Bristol, Linlithgow and Maybole. At a typical large modern factory in any of these and other places, the daily output is to be reckoned by thousands of pairs. In the matter of leather, supplies from native resources are supplemented by imports of hides from South Africa, South America and remoter lands. Machinery dominates the operations from first to last. Even the surface measurement of the hides, always very irregularly shaped, is ascertained with mathematical exactitude by means of electrically moved mechanism. Clicking—the cutting out and shaping of the material for uppers—was still done by hand until some ten or twelve years ago, but the clicking machine is now in general use. From the department in which it operates the shaped pieces go to the making-up department, the principal feature of which—in hundreds—is that all-important sewing machine which it took so long to perfect for the purpose it here accomplishes. Various more or less intricate processes precede the bringing together of the uppers and the soles and heels to which they are to be attached. In the case of all welted boots (a term which excludes those for very hard and rough wear), what are called pulling-over machines bring the upper over on to the insole and tack it to keep it in its place, the heel being drawn over by hand. The work at this stage is completed by an implement curiously named a "nigger." The stitching of the welt and upper to the insole is done by a developed form of the Goodyear welt machine patented in America as long ago as 1862. The outer sole, having been shaped and (by a solution of rubber) fixed, is stitched on to the welted boot by a lock-stitch sewing machine fitted with an awl which pierces the needle-holes. Like so much of the other plant, the machine that nails on the heels is automatic in its action.

At many other stages, both before and after those at which we have glanced, modern boot manufacture is richly illustrative of the fact that modern needs are best and only to be satisfied by means of modern applied science. It goes without saying that, in so far as their shape is similar, shoes are made on similar principles by similar or the same mechanism.

Inventiveness is still at work in the industry, and it is claimed for a boot lately put on the market that it is absolutely and unconditionally water and damp proof.

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NORTHAMPTON ENGLAND

THE BELTING INDUSTRY.

THE British belting industry is a good trade barometer, for its activities afford a reliable index of the condition of trade generally, both at home and abroad. Belting plays an increasingly important part in the transmission of power in engineering shops, ship-building yards, textile factories, and power stations, while it is also largely used in collieries, mining and railway works; thus a brisk demand for belting is a sure indication of expanding manufacturing industry. British producers of belting enjoy a reputation which is world wide. This is due not only to the excellence of their belting, but also to the fact that they have made an exact science of the problems involved in the economical and effective transmission of power. They are always willing to advise potential users as to the most suitable belts for the work to be done, and also as to their practical application and arrangement. This has resulted in a world-wide demand for the British article; for whether the belts be of leather or of cotton or other materials, it is recognised that there is a strength and durability about British belting which much of that manufactured abroad does not possess. Our climatic conditions may have something to do with this superiority; but an equally if not more important factor is the fact that we are an old-established manufacturing nation, and hence have long been engaged in solving the problems attaching to power transmission. This long experience, backed by high reputation, has ensured marked success in the world's markets generally. At present our manufacturers have not overtaken the unmet demands of the war period, when all our output was required for munition, motor, aeroplane, or other works, and there was little or nothing for export.

France and Belgium are making strenuous efforts to reconstruct their factories and their industries, and are relying upon British manufacturers for their belting. There are also arrears of orders to be executed for South American States, South Africa, and, to a still greater extent, for India. Our Indian dependency is now one of the world's most important cotton-spinning and jute-weaving countries, and she relies upon us to supply her with the enormous quantities of belting used in her textile factories, and also throughout the Indian and Ceylon tea plantations. The requirements of the Indian markets are somewhat exacting, and one famous firm of manufacturers who have been close upon ninety years in the business have made a special study of these, and maintain big stocks specially manufactured and prepared to meet the exacting climatic and other conditions of India. Of all beltings, the most serviceable, efficient, and also the most costly, is leather, and when the enormous amount of leather belting in service is considered, some idea can be formed of the importance of the belting industry. The firm alluded to, whose works are situated in Glasgow, and include no fewer than eighteen departments, have a tannery in the Highlands which deals with 100,000 hides per annum.

Although this may seem a big number, it should be remembered that a large motor or other engineering works may easily have 25 or 30 miles of leather belting in operation in their various shops, representing, if only the prime portion of the hides—the butts—are used in its manufacture, the skins of 4,000 or 5,000 head of oxen. Approximately a first-class hide only yields about 16 square feet of leather for the best quality of belting, and this is curried under high tension and allowed to dry under "stretch." The tensile breaking strain of 1 square inch of British leather belting made from selected hides and specially tanned is over 9,500 lbs. Such belting is admirably adapted for main driving, electric motors, and other fast-running machinery. Dynamos run with it, and feeding incandescent lamps with direct current give as steady a light as when fed with accumulators. Main driving belts can be made up to 12 feet in width, and a main driving double belt for 800 horse-power has been made. This belt was 140 feet long and 60 inches wide.

Of late years a type of textile belting which has come to the fore is that which is known as Balata belting; for this it is claimed that it is the strongest of the textile varieties. It is made of special hard-woven, long-staple cotton canvas, bound together by an indissoluble mixture of "Chonata," which is composed of guttapercha, balata, and other gums, which are so applied that they permeate the fibres of the canvas while in a state of high heat and tension. The result of this treatment is a flexible belt which is impervious to moisture and is almost immune from "stretch."

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LEATHER BELTING

GLASS BOTTLES.

By J. MANDEFIELD.

THE making of glass is not a modern discovery. On the contrary, it is one of the most ancient arts and undoubtedly was highly developed in very early ages. So far back as 2,500 years before Christ we have evidence that glass making was practised by the Egyptians, the knowledge ultimately passing from them to the Romans. It is also well known to have been a flourishing art in Venice and district in the Middle Ages. Various substances including skins of animals, stone ivory, earthenware and porcelain, have been used at different times in the production of bottles and containers, in addition to glass, although there is no doubt that even in very early days glass bottles and containers of a primitive type were made.

The establishment of the industry in Great Britain probably dates from about the year 1230, when it is on record that factories were working on the borders of Sussex and Surrey, timber being used as fuel. About the year 1610 the use of coal as fuel was resorted to, resulting apparently in an expansion of the industry, it being recorded that in 1696 eighty-eight glass factories were in existence in the country, thirty-nine of which were bottle factories. In 1746, owing to the prosperous conditions of the industry, an excise duty was imposed by the Government on glass manufacture, and although it would appear that owing to its exceptional nature progress was considerably retarded, statistics indicate that in 1840 the production of glass bottles in Great Britain amounted to 525,574 cwts., of which no less than 292,887 cwts. were exported. The tax above referred to was repealed in 1845, from which time the glass bottle industry has grown to very large dimensions, forming to-day probably the chief portion of the British glass industry, which it may be stated comprises in all seven distinct sections, producing glassware of various types.

The production of bottles may be broadly divided into two classes: (*a*) the so-called "flint" or white bottles and containers, and (*b*) coloured bottles of various types, e.g., green bottles largely used as beverage containers. The former are usually made from furnaces containing covered pots in which the glass is melted, and the latter from large tank furnaces. The production of "white" bottles and containers from tank furnaces (which has in the past presented many technical difficulties) is making considerable progress, however, and there is no doubt important developments in this method of production are likely to take place. In view of the extended use of machines for bottle-making, progress in tank working is of great importance, as it ensures the maintenance of a continuous supply of molten glass at the same level in the furnace, so long as the tank is in operation, thus facilitating the operation of machines. This continuous supply of glass is possible owing to the fact that raw materials for the making of glass are regularly fed into the tank at the melting end, and after fusion the molten glass gradually passes to the working end, where bottle-making can be carried on without interruption.

Bottles are still largely produced by hand methods. Usually a gang numbering five workers, termed a "chair" or "hole," consisting of the following men and boys working together: gatherer, blower, wetter off, maker, and taker in.

The wetter off and taker in are usually boys. The process of bottle making is briefly as follows. The gatherer collects from the furnace on the end of an iron blow-pipe a quantity of molten glass which he rolls and shapes on an iron or stone slab called a "marver plate." The blow-pipe with the glass adhering is then passed to the blower who places it in a metal mould, closes the mould, and then blows down the pipe until the glass has acquired the required shape. In better class bottles, where it is necessary that no mould marks should appear on the completed bottle, the blower, while carrying out his operation, must constantly rotate the glass in the mould by revolving the blow-pipe whilst blowing. On opening the mould the bottle is detached from the blow-pipe by the wetter off, who uses an iron tool called a "mullet," and it is then passed by him to the "maker," who finishes the neck of the bottle with a thin band of molten glass which he shapes with a hand tool. The finished bottle is then picked up by the "taker-in" on a specially designed iron rod and placed by him in the annealing lehr or oven which is usually in close proximity to the glass furnace. The annealing of glass, during which the article is again subjected to considerable heat and then allowed to cool gradually, is for the purpose of removing all strain which may exist, and is of the greatest importance, as an article of glass not properly annealed is subject, at the slightest contraction or expansion, to the constant risk of fracture.

It was realised at an early date that for the bulk production of bottles the use of machinery would be essential, and from its introduction may be dated the most important stage in the development of the industry.

Commencing with the year 1876 many machines designed in both Europe and America with the object of making bottles have been exploited, a number of which have proved more or less efficient. These vary to a very considerable extent in the amount of human labour necessary for their operation and may be classified as follows: (1) Fully automatic machines. (2) Semi-automatic machines. The machine designed by Owen in the United States about seventeen years ago and which has since been considerably improved is a notable example of an absolutely automatic machine requiring no human labour in its operation with the exception of mechanics to regulate its running. On the later types of this machine bottles are being produced at the rate of thirty per minute, the machines running continuously with the exception of breaks necessary to change moulds, overhaul working parts, etc.

A further development in machine methods of comparatively recent date, quite different in design to the Owen, and for which a great future is claimed by many people interested in glass manufacture, is what is termed the "flow feed system," which consists in brief of an automatic feeder forming part of the glass tank, and which shears off and delivers from the furnace "gathers" of molten glass of predetermined weight (varying according to the type of bottle being produced) at a speed of twenty-five to thirty-five per minute. These "gathers" are immediately delivered directly into the moulds of automatic forming machines placed alongside the tank which complete the operation of making bottles. The design is generally such that one feeder can deliver "gathers" of glass simultaneously to several forming machines, rendering it possible, providing the weight is equal, to make bottles of varying shape at the same time. Feeders of several designs are now being exploited, and this system undoubtedly marks a further stage in the development of the industry.

Other notable machines that may be mentioned are the Forster, Steel, Wilzin, Harrison, Horne, Miller, and O'Neill, all of which have proved very efficient in the production of bottles and containers for which they were designed, and are being adopted to an increasing extent with great rapidity.

During the war the importation of glassware was practically suspended, and British manufacturers of glass bottles quickly realised the urgent need for not only greatly improving and modernising, but largely increasing their factories and equipment, if they were to take advantage of the opportunity offered to supply a larger portion of the enormous demands. To achieve this object many extensions to existing works and the erection of new works are taking place, new machinery is being installed, and methods of production are changing, the old hand methods giving place to machine production of those types of bottles required in bulk. These changes involve the outlay of very large sums of money and also a considerable period of time for their completion, but they will undoubtedly play a supreme part in assuring to this country in the future the supply of a much larger proportion of the almost unlimited world demand for bottles and glass containers.

The following statistics show the exports of glass bottles from the United Kingdom to all sources at intervals of ten years from 1853 to 1913, together with figures for the year 1919.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
1853	457,787 cwts.	£248,458
1863	614,561 ,,	312,686
1873	907,880 ,,	461,913
1883	769,137 ,,	356,496
1893	639,202 ,,	305,781
1903	898,958 gross	443,782
1913	974,465 ,,	605,847
1919	275,153 ,,	343,229

Imports at intervals of ten years from 1893 together with the year 1919 were as follows:—

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
1893	821,795 gross	£425,953
1903	1,831,665 ,,	789,036
1913	1,923,571 ,,	814,923
1919	922,885 ,,	946,492

It will of course be understood that the imports and exports for the year 1919 were largely affected by the shortage of labour, raw materials, fuel, transport facilities, etc., and they cannot be regarded as representing the normal situation.

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27

ENGLISH ESSENTIAL OILS.

By C. EDWARD SAGE, F.I.C.

VOLATILE OILS, or essential oils, are the bodies to which so many flowers, leaves, spices and woods owe their distinctive odours. The scent of lavender, the flavour of cloves and the odour of sandalwood are all due to the presence of volatile oil in their structures. The method of collecting sufficient of the oil to use, or handle, consists of heating the requisite flowers, leaves or plants in a current of steam, then condensing the steam and collecting the oil which separates from the water. This process, now commonly called steam distillation, is almost as ancient as civilisation and like so many useful arts, it was brought from the East to the Moors, who crossed to Spain and so spread the knowledge to Southern Europe The art was chiefly applied to the preparation of sweet smelling waters and cordials, and as the use of these increased, so it became necessary to cultivate the plants which yielded the volatile oils. The monasteries were famous for their physic gardens and herb growing, and used their products for treating human sicknesses and the preparation of elixirs and cordials; we have reminders of these early times in the form of "Benedictine," "Chartreuse," "Crème de Menthe" and "Anise" liqueurs; but to-day the herb gardens are only associated with such things as mint, thyme, and sage, yet they were really the forerunners of the large herb-growing farms which are devoted to the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic herbs to-day.

The apothecaries of a century and more ago, either prepared for themselves or bought from the growers and distillers, the essential oils for use in medicine, and as the work of the apothecary became gradually merged into the practice of medicine and pharmacy, so the art of preparing essential oils became the prerogative of the drug grower and oil distiller. As typically English products we have a world wide reputation for the oils of peppermint, lavender, rosemary, caraway, fennel, chamomile, and dill for all these are native plants, and the two first named are still so famed that they always fetch at least three times the price of any other foreign grown or distilled oils.

Surrey was, formerly, the county where most of the peppermint and lavender were grown, and "Mitcham oils" still persists as a title although the districts of Mitcham, Beddington and Carshalton have long been given over to the hands of the estate agent and house builder. The herbs are still cultivated in Surrey, Kent, Suffolk, Hertfordshire and Lincolnshire, and the closest attention is given to the production of the purest products.

Although the oil glands in the plants are almost too minute to be perceptible, yet the essential oils produced in England amount to many thousands of pounds annually. This means organisation on the highest scale, and, by means of the expensive equipment of a modern distillery, tons of herbs are daily handled and the resulting oil is made ready for commerce.

The English herb season is very short, and so the large equipment of stills has to be utilised during the greater part of the year for distilling other products.

The aromatic spices are chiefly of tropical and subtropical origin and in order to produce the volatile oil from these, they are shipped to this country from the places in which they grow and the English distillers extract the volatile oils in this country.

In this way the English factories yield us the oil from almonds, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice, caraway, dill, and fennel, besides numbers of others employed in medicine.

It is not always possible or profitable to produce all these oils in England, but they are rectified, if necessary, on arrival from abroad.

For instances: the eucalyptus trees are natives of Australia and the leaves are distilled on the spot, the oils are shipped to this country and seldom need redistillation.

Citronella and lemongrass oils are distilled in Ceylon, Burma, and the Straits Settlements. Star anise, and cassia oils are produced in China; wintergreen oil in the United States; lemon, orange, and bergamot in Italy and Sicily.

Now the shipment of these oils to England, and their sale, meant, until recently, that they were distributed by the merchant to the consumer, but during the last decade or two it has been found that the volatile oils can serve mankind in many other forms than in their raw or refined state, and to-day many of the essential oils are simply the raw materials for the manufacture of more complex substances which are used in flavouring foods, preparing perfumes, or the manufacture of medicinal substances.

At the present time the humble clove is the starting-point for the manufacture of the artificial vanilla flavouring, which is so commonly used in chocolate and foods. Some English distillers produce and sell clove oil by the ton, from which chemical treatment yields first eugenol, and finally vauillin.

The lemon grass oil, above mentioned, yields a substance known as citral, from which the body ionone is produced, and that, with the product distilled in England from orris root, gives us the violet perfumes for which our English makers have no equal.

Otto of rose is naturally associated with a sunnier climate than our English one, but an artificial rose oil is produced by the chemist with the geraniol from citronella oil as a starting-point.

The distillation of essential oils is an English industry which has stood the test of time, nothing but the best has survived the competition of cheaper and inferior products, and to-day our few factories have a reputation which has only been acquired by long years of painstaking work. The industry requires the supervision of highly trained chemists and engineers, it requires a small army of workmen and mechanics: it gathers its raw materials from every country in the world, and many of the ablest business men and merchants are engaged in it.

Although their origin is lost in antiquity the processes of manufacture are as up-to-date as modern science can possibly bring them, and if two thousand years have passed since "myrrh, aloes and cassia" were used to produce sweet smelling garments, yet the production of essential oils has only been brought to its present state by conscientious work and research through the centuries by painstaking workers, who have had but one ideal, viz., the "PURITY OF ENGLISH ESSENTIAL OILS."

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BRITISH BRUSH-MAKING.

By T. MARSON TILL, Secretary of the British Brush Manufacturers' Association.

THERE is hardly a household, factory, workshop, or institution that exists where brushes of some kind or other are not used—yet few people seem to know how or of what brushes are made.

It is perhaps little known that the bristle used for brush-making throughout the world is grown on the semi-wild boar in Russia, China, and India.

Although bristle is the most important material used in the industry, brushes are also made from the hair of the horse, bear, goat, badger, squirrel, sable, and other animals—from fibre from the Mexican aloe tree—from piassava (bass), kitool, cocoa, and other fibres from various tropical palms.

The manufacture of brushes is divided roughly into five branches :—

1. Brushes "drawn" with wire or thread.
2. Painting and shaving brushes.
3. Brushes and brooms set with pitch, etc.
4. Twisted wire brushes for flues and boilers.
5. Ivory and bone hair and tooth brushes.

WIRE-DRAWN BRUSHES.

Include toilet, stable, and household brushes, such as scrubs and shoe brushes.

Tufts or knots of bristle or hair of double the length required are placed under loops of wire, which are passed through holes in the back of the brush and then drawn back with the bristle, thus bending them double and causing both ends to stand upright together. On the back of the stock is now glued and screwed a piece of decorative wood to cover up the wires and bent tufts showing through. The brush is then finished and polished.

Some of the commoner sorts of "drawn" brushes are made by plugging the "knots" with staples into the board by machinery, and this process has considerably developed during the war.

PAINTING AND SHAVING BRUSHES.

There are two classes of *painting brushes*—those for painters and decorators and those for artists.

Before painting and other bristle brushes can be made, the bristle, which is the most expensive part of the brush, has to be sorted and "dragged" into certain lengths from the raw bristle, washed, mixed, and tied into knots of required sizes and stiffness, so that the bend of all the bristles faces inwards, and the flags form concentric rings. The buying of suitable bristles and these operations require much skill and training.

The knots of bristles when so finished are concentric at the roots, and are bound on to the handle by string or wire, or are driven into a socket. A new process under which the roots are set in vulcanised rubber is being developed with success.

Artists' brushes are made from hair taken from the tail of the sable, marten, kolinsky, and squirrel, and also from bristles. They are set in quills of various sizes, or in metal. The work is chiefly done by girls. The firms in England who specialise in artists' brushes are few in number.

Shaving brushes.—The hair from along the middle of the back of the badger is the best hair from which these brushes are made. Goat hair and bristles are also used and made to imitate badger, and unless the brush is stamped "badger hair" it may generally be taken that the brush is made of a mixture of hairs. The best badger hair is worth to-day about 300s. per lb.

BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

An entirely different process, known as "setting," is employed in the manufacture of these.

A knot of hair, fibre, or bristles is taken and the root end dipped into boiling pitch, bound with a thrum, then dipped again and inserted into a hole already bored in the wooden stock, a slight twist being given in the process to splay the hairs.

TWISTED WIRE BRUSHES FOR FLUES AND BOILERS.

These are chiefly made by special machinery.

IVORY AND BONE HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.

This is a distinct branch of the trade, although most of the brushes come under the heading of "drawn" work.

Bone nail brushes are almost now entirely superseded by wooden ones.

Although the antiquity of the brush trade itself is not very great, the following early references to brushes are on record :—In the year 1377 A.D., "or wyped it (a coat) with a brusshe." In the year 1519, "Olde men brusshed theyr dustye clothes with cowe tayles : as we do with hear brusshes." The painting brush used by artists is probably the oldest type of brush. The few hair brushes that were made 120 years ago for the toilet were constructed on the principle upon which the modern broom is made—that is, the hairs were set in with pitch.

In the cheaper and commoner kinds of brushes foreign competition made some headway prior to the war, but in the better class of goods the British trade has always more than held its own.

Statistics give the following values of the trade :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-Exports.	Home Trade.
	£	£	£	£
1907	—	—	—	1,826,000
1913	456,141	237,312	22,157	—
1914	354,903	216,236	18,605	—
1915	377,578	187,162	14,107	—
1916	432,043	236,208	19,410	—
1917	90,287	213,887	8,144	—
1918	407,867	171,122	4,539	—
1919	859,633	291,297	57,337	—
First 9 months, 1920	715,735	899,593	Not yet known.	

In the year 1908 the British Brush Manufacturers' Association was formed, and now has a membership of 115 of the leading manufacturers in the country.

The Scottish, Irish, and Northern Counties Brush Manufacturers' Associations, and Master Bone Brush Makers Association, representing 112 manufacturers, are affiliated to the B.B.M.A., which thus represents 227 brush manufacturers.

The Association has standardised the stamping of brushes as to weight and material used, and has established the difference between bristles and hair—bristles now being strictly recognised in the trade as only the hair of the hog, pig, or boar.

The Government and Municipal bodies recognise the Association as representing the Trade.

A Trade Board consisting of 14 representatives from the B.B.M.A., and 14 representatives from the trades unions concerned, has now been established to settle minimum rates of wages for the trade and other matters appertaining thereto.

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MAP, GLOBE AND CHART PRODUCTION.

THE Egyptians were the first civilised race of antiquity whose geographical knowledge extended beyond the limits of their own country. Their annual survey of the Nile after its periodic inundation laid the foundation for an accurate knowledge of Egypt itself, which was further fostered by the priests, among whose sacred books were three devoted to the study of astrology, surveying and geography. Within their geographical horizon were probably the whole of the Mediterranean shores, regions to the east of the Tigris, the mountains of Armenia, and perhaps to the nearest frontiers of India. It is to the Hebrews, however, that we owe the three oldest of early geographical records. The ethnographical table in the tenth chapter of Genisis is the first known attempt to classify the races of mankind; the description of the march through the wilderness is the first itinerary we possess; and it is a safe assumption that some kind of topographical map must have been the basis for the division of the Promised Land. The Phœnicians learnt much on their trading voyages, but many of their discoveries were lost to posterity in the fall of Tyre and the destruction of the Carthaginian records, and to the Greeks, of all peoples of antiquity, must be accredited the greatest extension of geographical knowledge. Homer has been described as the father of geography, and his conceptions of the universe held ground for hundreds of years, the wider and more philosophical views that eventually superseded them being the fruit of Grecian commercial enterprise and colonial expansion.

About the beginning of the 6th century (B.C.) we find the geographical knowledge of the time embodied in a map—the first Map of the World—that of Anaximander of Miletus (610-547). Of this map the bronze tablet of Aristagoras, on which were engraved "the whole circuit of the earth, and every sea and all rivers"; the maps of Democrites, Eudoxus of Cnidus, and even of Hecataeus, appear to have been but "new and revised editions." Passing over much that in anything like an exhaustive review would call for note, we come to the work of Eratosthenes of Cyrene, born B.C. 276. The attempts and achievements of Eratosthenes in the measurement of the earth would by themselves entitle him to be called the founder of scientific geography. His map represents the first application to cartography of scientific principles, and is an important landmark in the development of map-making. His cartographical labours were completed by Hipparchus, the astronomer, whose idea of constructing a map of the world in which latitude and longitude should be laid down as determined by astronomical observations was afterwards in part realised by Claudius Ptolemy, whose maps and geographical treatises are his monument for all time.

Proceeding somewhat abruptly to the Christian era, the lost geographical lore of the ancients was revived by the Arabs, to whom is also to be accredited the adoption of the Chinese invention of the compass, which is first mentioned among European writers by an Englishman, Neckam, at the end of the twelfth century. Chart and map production quickly responded to the immense improvement in navigation effected by its use and the adaptation of the astrolabe to marine requirements. For mediæval cartographers Ptolemy was the great authority, his work being copied for centuries, supplemented and brought up to date as the knowledge of the earth's surface widened. The most accurate of the mediæval maps were the Portolani, compiled from compass bearings. As surveys of the earth's surface grew in number and hitherto unknown areas were discovered and delineated, maps gradually became more scientific and accurate. They were formerly drawn for reproduction on copper and steel plates by hand-engraving, impressions being pulled on the hand-press, and the impressions hand-coloured. To-day maps are reproduced by a number of mechanical processes which vary according to their application. The finest results are obtained from hand-engraved intaglio copper plates, transfers from which are taken and printed lithographically from stone or zinc and aluminium plates, the latter being used in fast running rotary machines. Another letterpress method is that of engraving the map on wax and preparing electrotypes. All these processes apply to the key map, the colours being obtained by the use of ruled or stippled tints: a separate printing is required for each colour. Accurate super-imposition of the various workings on the key plate being absolutely essential, high grade paper is required, with great skill and care in printing. The production of globes is mostly a hand process, the maps or "gores" being printed in the ordinary way and then cut out and pasted on the globe, which in the case of the larger sizes is made by building up composition on a papier maché ball, the utmost care being necessary to ensure accurate joining of the different sections. The globe is then polished and fitted in a glass meridian and mounted on a stand with printed horizon. Smaller sizes are made by embossing cardboard in hemispheres, then joining up to make the complete sphere, on which the gores are added. The globe of this type is not so heavy, and is largely used in schools. Here it may be pointed out that the educational value of cartography has been greatly increased by the enlargement of its scope: maps are no longer restricted to a display of surface features, but furnish graphic illustrations of all kinds of distributions—climatic, statistical, political and commercial. As a compendium of information, a modern map can be so designed as to surpass any other medium of instruction, possessing advantages that are only its own.

British cartography, thanks largely to the exertions of the Royal Geographical Society in popularising the study of geography, has in recent times made marked progress. Although among the surveys undertaken by various countries those of Great Britain rank very high, until some few years ago the Continent generally, and Germany particularly, were ahead of us in the industry of map and atlas production. Now our relative position has distinctly improved. The British large-scale maps in use on the Western Front were indisputably better than those issued from the War Office of our enemy: practical monopolisation by the Germans of globe construction, formerly uncontested, is being successfully challenged by English makers. The charts and maps of the British Admiralty are universally admitted to be the most accurate in the world. Minute particularisation, clearness of definition and comprehensiveness of range distinguish the maps which represent the specialised labours of the Ordnance Survey experts, who have incalculably enriched our knowledge of district and national topography in all its ramifications.

In the sphere of commerce, as in the sphere of the academic, cartography has a place of vital importance. Trade follows the flag, but where the flag goes the map must show, or the trader remains ignorant of much that it is essential for him to know. The enterprise of English map specialists provides him with the means of acquiring by simple reference and in epitome information that without those means could only be obtained at the impracticable cost of personal experience.

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SEEDS INDUSTRY.

THE culture of seeds is an industry of both vital national concern and of individual interest. In one ramification or another it is a factor in the life of each and the lives of all. On an adequate and well-conditioned supply of agricultural and vegetable seeds depends the adequate and healthy supply of essential foods; thanks alone to the availability of flower seeds any man, however poor, can grow his own little Eden; by grass seeds bare wastes are transformed into green pastures rich with sustenance, lawns that delight the eye are created and maintained, spaces are carpeted that serve the ends of pleasant recreation and beneficial exercise. Royal appreciation of the importance of the subject under brief review has been twice signified in our time, the visit of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary to the Royal Seed Establishment at Reading in 1918 having been preceded by a visit there of his august father when Prince of Wales; the public interest these visits aroused reflecting the interest in seed culture of all classes of the community.

For long the commerce in seeds lacked system and organisation, and many abuses flourished. Adulteration was the rule. Mechanical means were in use for killing the vitality of cheap seeds without affecting their appearance, guarantees being offered by the owners of the mechanisms that not a single seed subjected to the process could by subsequent germination betray the fraud in which it was to be an item. These killed cheap seeds were mixed and sold with dear seeds of a different species but of similar form and colour. For instance, killed rape at threepence a pound was mixed with cabbage, broccoli and other round seeds worth many shillings a pound. In the early years of last century the scandal of this and other malpractices became so great that an agitation was set afoot which resulted in a commission of inquiry, and ultimately to the passing of the Seeds Adulteration Act.

If genius be an infinite capacity for taking pains, seed culturers on a commercial scale are a race of geniuses, for in almost every detail of their work at its every stage meticulous care must be exercised, in conjunction with exhaustive knowledge and experienced judgment, which without painstaking would be wasted. They have to deal with numerous species and innumerable varieties of each. To illustrate the multiplicity of varieties in floriculture alone, of asters there are more than two hundred, of stocks almost as many, and of sweet peas at least one hundred and seventy, other species being equally diversified. This prodigality of variation is by no means confined to flower species. The ordinary person knows of only one sort of blackberry—some few years ago four hundred *new* varieties were discovered in China. It is noteworthy that the tendency of varieties to revert to their original type, which all breeders of live-stock have observed, is equally persistent in the vegetable kingdom. The fertile seed of a variety germinates to species, but not with any degree of certainty to its own variety of that species. The peculiarities of varieties are perpetuated by other means.

In such qualities and characteristics as the longevity of their vitality, the duration of the period of germination, and their hardihood (there are some not injuriously affected by either boiling or freezing) the seeds of different species are in extreme contrast, but the conditions required for germination are in principle the same—exposure to moisture and a certain quantity of heat, communication with the atmosphere being also necessary for the maintenance of a healthy state. A seed, when fully ripe, contains a larger proportion of carbon than any other living part, and so long as it is thus charged with carbon it cannot grow. The only means of ridding itself of this element, essential to its preservation but an impediment to its development, is in the conversion of the carbon into carbonic acid, for which a supply of oxygen is necessary. This it procures from the water absorbed in germination, fixing hydrogen, the other element of water, in its tissue. With the carbonic acid thus formed it parts by means of its respiratory organs, until the proportion of fixed carbon is lowered to the amount suited to its growth.

The typical Seed Establishment of to-day is a colony of experts. Growing on their own lands for the sake and purpose of seed harvesting, the cultivators are sponsors for their produce when it passes into the hands of growers for other purposes. Farm seeds, grass seeds, garden and kitchen garden seeds must all be tested, the unfit and the unlikely be eliminated; means must be taken to preserve pedigree stocks from extinction or decadence. All this entails scientific, costly and elaborate equipments in some departments and an unerring discrimination and ceaseless watchfulness in all.

Since the reform and consolidation of the seed industry more than a hundred years ago, its history has been one of continuous extension and development. It has been, and is, importantly influential in advancing British interests at home and overseas, its export returns running into big figures, even in this age of big figures. British-grown seeds are in preferential demand all over the world. A feature of the trade is that the smallest customer may buy direct from the largest producers.

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THE GUN INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By HENRY W. R. TARRANT.

As in most other industries British firearms manufacturers have, since the war, had to overcome a great deal of inertia in getting their peace productions thoroughly well going again, but the wheels are now moving with regularity, and more British arms than ever before are being distributed in the various markets of the world. Not quite so many skilled hand workers as of old may perhaps have come back into the trade, but defection in this direction is fortunately more than compensated by an extended use of machining processes, of improved organisation established during the war, and by the entrance into some branches of the trade of certain big factories equipped only for the highest class repetition machine work.

In various branches of the industry Britain has always been foremost—particularly in the production of the highest class shot guns and high-velocity big game rifles. These, however, involve the employment of skilled and artistic hand work, for which the British workman in this trade has always been celebrated. In the cheaper—or, rather, less expensive—grades of arms, Britain has hitherto suffered from Continental (particularly Belgian) and American competition. That defect has, however, been partly righted by our improved methods, and we are now in a fair way, as has been predicted in past issues of "WHITAKER," to leading the world in trade in firearms once again.

The centre of the firearms industry, as judged by quantities produced, is Birmingham. The Birmingham manufacturers—big and little—have very wisely formed the Birmingham Registered Gunmakers' Company, Limited, the main object of which is co-operative buying and selling. Contracts, particularly for sporting gun parts and barrels, have been made with manufacturers having extensive machine tool plant. These gun parts will be made in large numbers of carefully selected material to a standard pattern, and will be distributed to the various gunmakers for finishing in styles peculiar to each and as may be dictated by the desires of ultimate purchasers. The basis cost of guns produced so largely in such a way must necessarily be comparatively low, and, consequently, the finished arm built on this high-grade machining will be marketed at a price that must eventually place even the cheap Continental productions at a disadvantage. These guns should be available early in 1921 and buyers may safely be advised to send their inquiries to Birmingham before deciding to buy elsewhere, notwithstanding that they may have had satisfactory supplies hitherto from foreign sources. From Birmingham also may be obtained high-class machine-made air rifles, smallbore and high-velocity single shot and repeating rifles, all kinds of revolvers and automatic pistols, and, of course, the better grades of double-barrelled guns and rifles of various calibres.

The gun trade of London, like that of Birmingham, dates back some hundreds of years. In later days the London makers have been famous principally for the best types of guns and rifles—best in the sense that hand work and beautiful finish enter into these really artistic productions. The names of Purdy, Holland, Lang, Westley Richards, Greener, Lancaster and others are still associated, as they have been for so many years with weapons of beauty whose shooting qualities are seldom equalled and cannot be beaten, and which practically refuse to wear out. Such guns and heavy game rifles are necessarily high priced, but they work out cheaply, since they are more often than not handed down from father to son. This type of double-barrelled drop-down, breech-loading ejector gun has not been modified in principle for years past, and there is little likelihood that it will be for years to come.

The war has naturally created a desire on the parts of the Allied and sympathetic Nations to control the sale of arms. This has been put into the form of a Convention in which the various Powers agree to control the movement of arms, particularly of a military character. In England machinery is now in existence whereby manufacturers have little trouble in securing permits to export arms which are intended for sale abroad for sporting use or for target practice. For operation in Great Britain a new Firearms Act came into operation towards the end of 1920. It imposes no restriction on the sale of shot guns and air rifles or ammunition therefor, but purchasers of other rifles, revolvers and pistols must secure from the police authorities a licence to purchase and possess such weapons. In view of the unsettled state of affairs such regulations must be regarded as just. Little difficulty is experienced in securing licences, which cost merely five shillings.

Trade in military arms has practically disappeared. Wars will no doubt occur in the future, notwithstanding the fervent hope that they shall be no more. The great plants and organisations with which such a mass of munitions was turned out during the war are, however, still in the main available, so that in case of need the British manufacturer is still in a position to supply the most up-to-date military weapons, always providing the British Government hall-marks the business by allowing manufacture and sale.

Side by side with the gun industry proceeds the manufacture of ammunition. All British ammunition and explosives factories are now controlled by one great central body. This organisation is working with great success, particularly in the direction of economising and improving manufacture. Overlapping of various manufacturers has been cut away, and Britain has become almost if not quite the greatest ammunition and explosive producing country in the world.

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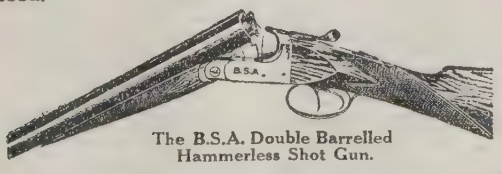

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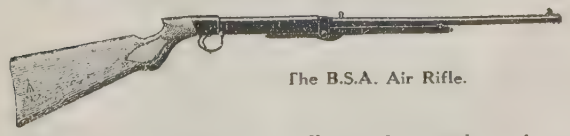

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BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURE.

THE great game for which the maker of the Billiard-table, with its appointments and equipments, provides the "requisite and necessary" means, is of uncertain origin. Its name is probably derived from the old French *billard*—a stick with a curved end—and by some writers the invention of the game itself is accredited to a French artist in the latter half of the 16th century. It was certainly brought into fashion by Louis XIV in the middle of the 17th century, that monarch's physicians having enjoined him to take exercise after meals. Others assert that this recreative exercise is a development and an adaptation of the ancient English sport of bowls. Spenser mentions it in "Mother Hubbard's Tale" (1591), and Shakespeare alludes to it in "Antony and Cleopatra" (about 1607), while in Cotton's "Compleat Gamester" (1674) is a description of the game as played in his time—differing essentially from the adopted French billiards described sixty years afterwards in Seymour's "Court Gamester." It is clear that at various periods the forms of play varied, and it was not until the beginning of last century that the principles of the game as played to-day were standardised in Great Britain to the exclusion of all others.

The modern billiard-table *de luxe* is the product of craftsmanship and artistry, in combination and co-operation. Its purpose is utilitarian: into the service and accomplishment of that purpose enter beauty of design and elegance of form. The materials employed are of the best and costliest, and some of them are brought from afar. To begin with, for legs and framework the choicest mahoganies are imported, walnut, oak, and pine being also used. In no industry in which woods are employed is their perfect seasoning of greater importance than in that under review, in which from three to ten years, and even longer, are allowed for their conditioning. To be "dry" for billiard-table making timber must retain nothing over 15 per cent. of moisture, and when any doubt exists as to this limit being exceeded small cubes are tested by a special process and the bulk is judged by the result.

Where considerations of cost are not prohibitive, the relief of necessary massiveness and solidity by ornate elaboration is a feature of the designs planned by artists for execution by highly trained artificers. These designs, and those of accompanying cabinets, are some of them in "school" and "period" styles—the Adam, Chippendale, Sheraton; Jacobean, Georgian, Louis XIV, Stuart: others of them are of new origination, each with characteristics in keeping with modern fashions of furniture and other surroundings. The beds of tables were formerly made of oak, and sometimes of marble. Both were superseded by slate less than a hundred years ago, nothing else being now used. To allude to other constructional variations, cushions were at first stuffed with flock and later with list: india-rubber cushions only date back to about 1835. The first pockets —or hazards, as they were originally called— were wooden boxes, but nets soon took their place.

The slates for beds are hewn in British quarries, and on reaching the manufacturing premises in the rough, are sawn, planed, and otherwise prepared, being reduced to a mathematical water level by electrical machinery of the most recent type. Both the upper and under surfaces are wrought into the same exact level. The slightest inequality having to be obviated, the tendency of slate to depress has to be taken into account. The bed of a full-sized table is formed of five slates, and to ensure the even distribution of the weight of the whole bed, and to maintain a table's dead level, even on an uneven floor, and in all circumstances, a special frame was devised some few years ago which has proved entirely successful. It provides a separate support for each slate joint.

A little later an innovation in the making of billiard-table cushions also proved successful, rigidity being increased by the insertion of a block of tempered steel between the rubber and the wooden frieze or cushion of the table. So much depending on the faultlessness of cushions, they are tw ce tested by makers before being fitted round—first with regard to the run of the balls and then with regard to the size and shape of the pockets.

The shaping and the balancing of cues (made of ash and hornbeam maple) require dexterity of hand and precision of judgment. For the splices, various woods are serviceable, ebony being a favourite. The cue is in the line of succession from the mace, the original implement, and was untipped until early in the eighteen hundreds.

That the fine West-of-England cloth-covering of the billiard table is always of green is to be associated, claim the supporters of the bowls theory of the origin of billiards, with the green grass on which the older game has always been played.

The cost of balls of real ivory has encouraged the manufacture of synthetic and composite substitutes, but the superiority of the former remains incontestable.

Making so many accessories as well as the table itself, and extending his activities to the provision of pendants, electric and gas shades, and other fittings and embellishments, the billiard-table maker is in his own sphere a "universal provider." That his export trade is of considerable dimensions is an acknowledgement and a proof that the British-made table is as good as any and better than most.

BURROUGHES & WATTS, Ltd.

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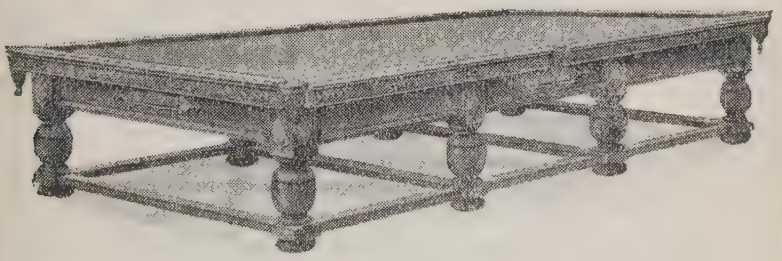
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS and suppliers of all goods appertaining to the Equipment and Decoration of Billiard Rooms for Private Mansions.



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A typical example of over 100 superb designs of Tables, Cabinets, Marking Boards, etc., in all period styles, illustrated in a new Catalogue just issued, entitled :

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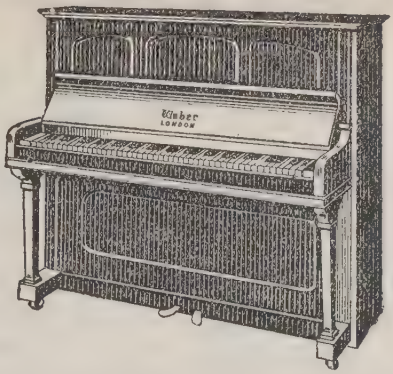
THE BRITISH PIANO TRADE IN THE PAST YEAR.

AMONGST the various British industries which, prior to the war, had suffered from German competition and consequently had much to gain by the interruption to that country's commercial activities, was the piano industry; indeed, few trades were left in so favourable a position when the war concluded. A heavy tariff, imposed during the war in order to restrict foreign-made luxuries, still shielded it from any form of dumping; many of the larger factories enjoyed increased facilities as a result of having been engaged upon war contracts; and, no less important, the British piano buyer's long-seated preference for German instruments had been, for obvious reasons, rudely shaken. However, the future that then looked so full of promise, has found only partial realisation. The tariff remains, but the prejudice against German instruments is already on the wane, whilst the great output that was expected has been seriously retarded by a disastrous strike, lasting three months, with which the trade was faced in the early summer of 1920. The fight between workers and employers was a bitter one, none the less so because it involved a principle which the employers could not in safety concede—the right to induce an increased output by the payment of a bonus over and above the normal flat rate of remuneration.

Few things more paradoxical can be conceived than workers resisting an attempt to increase their earning capacity, yet this actually occurred. The result left things much as they were originally—that the bonus system would continue in all those factories where it had formerly existed—and it was agreed that the whole question should be put to a ballot, the result of which is not yet known. Although negative in its benefits so far as both sides were concerned, the strike severely affected the trade and assisted foreign competition.

Fortunately, Germany also had her labour troubles; it was estimated in the middle of 1920 that the rate of pay to workers in the German piano industry had risen to six times the pre-war rate, whilst production per worker had fallen to such an extent that the total increase in labour costs was no less than eleven times that of 1914. These facts and the tariff militate against any bitter competition in the British market; and whilst German pianos are undoubtedly reaching us in increasing numbers, there is no question that it is at present an impossibility for the Germans, even with the advantage of a low rate of exchange, to offer a piano of equivalent quality to the British at a lower or even the same price.

Therefore, setting aside all sentimental considerations, it is clearly advantageous to buy British pianos, whilst in point of both workmanship and tone they have no equal.



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THE GRAMOPHONE'S PLACE IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

By G. IVY SANDERS.

"The gramophone is a marvellous instrument. It secures for Music a complete and minute immortality."—DEBUSSY.

ALTHOUGH the gramophone is, strictly speaking, a reproducing machine, its enormous value to the musical world has been so widely established that "the talking machine" has now become universally accepted as a musical instrument.

* * *

How high and honoured a place the gramophone holds in the exclusive world of music may well be appraised by the remarkable interest which was displayed by all the leading professional musicians in last year's debut at the Queen's Hall of Heifetz, then—in this country—a quite unknown young violinsit. The young Master came from the United States to fulfil that momentous engagement, introduced solely by the exquisite gramophone records of his flawless art, which had a short while before been issued. His reception was stupendous. The whole Press was unanimous in proclaiming him "a great artist." The crowning tribute of the *Daily Telegraph* was:—

"He plays exactly like his records."

* * *

The wondrous growth of the gramophone is a study of intense interest. For the first ten years it remained almost in its original stage of development, and was regarded solely as an ingenious toy. *The machines were let out on hire, and no records were on sale.* A recording instrument formed part of the crude machine by means of which fragile records were made in the home, played over *once*, and then were useless.

It was not until 1900 that the idea of recording famous voices and musicians, and selling permanent "copies" of them, was conceived.

* * *

Since then the advance has been so rapid that, to-day, there is no limitation to the recording possibilities. Every famous artist, every great production of the musical world and of the human voice, can be heard in the privacy of home—and to perfection.

For, *not only must the record be a faithful reproduction, but the artist must be at his, or her, best before the record is considered suitable for issue to the public.*

One may possibly hear Caruso, Cortot, Tetrazzini, Melba, or any other of the great artists a trifle "out of form" on the stage or platform, but on the gramophone one is assured of their own approved and perfect performance.

* * *

It is this high standard which has raised the gramophone, with its large and steadily increasing library of records of real musical value, to its present honoured place in every musical home, in numerous schools and colleges, music societies and conservatoires. At the Royal College of Music it has proved to be not only an important aid to executive musical ability, but it is deemed to be an invaluable means of developing general critical and appreciative faculties.

Composers and artists alike agree that the erstwhile plaything has become an inestimable boon to them as a faithful—some say the only reliable and impersonal—guide to the quality of their performance. Many, now, finished artists owe a great measure of success to the gramophone. By frequent visits to the recording theatre they have been enabled to watch their own progress, and so discover, and correct, any weakness of which otherwise they would have been unaware.

The eminent composer, Josef Holbrooke, once confided to me that he considered the gramophone almost inhuman in its relentless reproduction of the slightest flaw. While Scotti, the world-famous baritone, recently declared that—

> "The improvement in recording during the past years has been so great that a singer is compelled to give the matter of making records the most serious and conscientious consideration."

Look for the world-famous "His Master's Voice" Trade-mark, it is the mark of quality and is placed on our Instruments and Records for your protection.

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FRANCE: Cie Française du Gramophone, 115, Boulevard Richard Lenoir, Place de la Republique, Paris.

SPAIN: Compañia del Gramofono, 56-58, Balmes, Barcelona.

SWEDEN: Skandinaviska Grammophon-Aktiebolaget, Drottning Gatan No. 47, Stockholm.

RUSSIA: The Gramophone Co., Ltd., 45, Nevsky Prospect, Petrograd (Petersburg); No. 1, Solyanka, Solyanoi Dvor, Moscow; 9, Golovinsky Prospect, Tiflis; Nowy-Swiat, 30, Warsaw; 33, Alexandrowskaya Ulitsa, Riga; 11, Michailovskaya Ulitsa, Baku.

INDIA: The Gramophone Co., Ltd., 139, Balliaghatta Road, Calcutta; 7, Bell Lane Fort, Bombay.

Agencies.

AUSTRALIA: S. Hoffnung & Co., Ltd., Sole Concessionaries of the Gramophone Company, Limited, 163, Pitt Street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND: Gramophonium, Ltd., 118-120, Victoria Street, Wellington.

SOUTH AFRICA: Darter & Sons, Post Box 174, Capetown; Mackay Bros., Post Box 251, Johannesburg; Mackay Bros. & McMahon, Post Box 419, Durban; Ivan H. Haarburger, Post Box 105, Bloemfontein; Franz Moeller, Post Box 108, East London; B. J. Ewins & Co., Post Box 86, Queenstown; Handel House, Kimberley; Laurence & Cope, Post Box 132, Buluwayo; The Argus Co., Salisbury.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING & COOKING

By J. W. ELLIOTT and A. F. CAINE.

THE progress in the development of electric lighting has been very marked during the last eleven years, not only in regard to the higher candle power and efficiency of the lamps which have been produced by the manufacturer, but also by the illuminating engineer who has made a close and scientific study of the adaptation of suitable fittings in the distribution and diffusion of the light for general use, or its concentration on objects or situations where the highest illumination is of dire neccessity to the worker.

In the early days when the Carbon Filament Lamp (the only electric lamp) was in use, its average candle power approximated 16, and then very little attention was given to the use of scientifically designed reflectors for light distribution or diffusion; in fact, it was often sufficient for the lamps merely to be dropped from the suspension cords and used without shades of any kind.

The Drawn Wire Tungsten Filament Lamp, of the vacuum type, was placed on the market as a lamp of considerably improved candle power and of a higher efficiency. Then followed the Gasfilled Lamp with still greater candle power, thus placing at the disposal of the illuminating engineer considerably increased light of higher intrinsic brilliancy to be manipulated and distributed in the most useful and economical manner.

Such developments in electric lighting have increased its popularity, and in all schemes of construction, and even those in connexion with the provision of dwellings for the working classes, this artificial means of lighting is advocated as the light which consumes no oxygen and does not vitiate the air.

The tables below, of the sizes of the Drawn Wire Tungsten (vacuum type) and the Gasfilled lamps, are those in use to-day :—

TUNGSTEN DRAWN WIRE LAMPS.
(Vacuum Type.)

Voltage.	25	50/65	100/130	200/260
Wattage.	10	10	10	
,,	20	20	20	20
,,	30	30	30	30
,,		40	40	40
,,		60	60	60
,,			100	100

TUNGSTEN DRAWN WIRE LAMPS.
Gasfilled.

Voltage.	25	50/65	100/130	200/260
Wattage.	15			
,,	30	30	40*	
,,	60	60	60	60*
,,	100	100	100	100
,,		150	150	150
,,		200	200	200
,,		300	300	300
,,		500	500	500
,,			1,000	1,000
,,			1,500	1,500

* It will be observed that during the year two new sizes of Gasfilled Lamps have been placed upon the market, viz. :

100 to 130 v. 40 Watt.
200 to 260 v. 60 ,,

ELECTRIC heating and cooking is steadily coming to the front for all purposes where health, economy, cleanliness, convenience, and efficiency are of paramount importance.

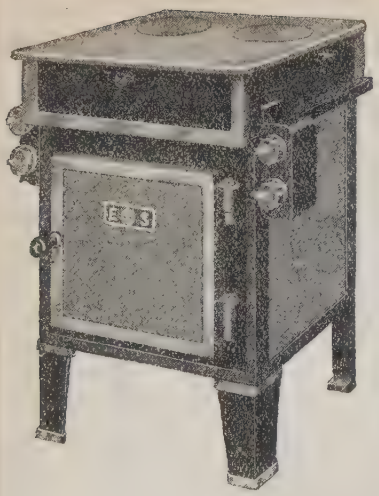
There are no poisonous fumes given off, therefore the air is not vitiated. No coal or ashes to carry, with its attendant dirt and dust, soiling decorations and furniture.

Articles, such as bed-warmers, food-warmers, boiling-jugs, radiators, kettles, etc., are easily carried into any room in which they are required. For the nursery or sick-room they are invaluable.

The heating quality of the electrical unit never varies like coal or gas; every unit purchased is converted into the same number of heat units by the heating or cooking apparatus.

By the use of the electric oven a saving of at least 10 per cent. over any other method of cooking meat is effected.

During the last five or six years great strides have been made in this country in the construction of large kitchen equipment. National and general kitchens have been fitted up exclusively with electrical cooking apparatus, single pieces of which consume as much as forty units per hour. Large and small cooking ranges are made for hotel and domestic use. Pastry ovens of large capacity for confectioners and bakers, grills, boiling-pans, hot cupboards, steamers, fish-fryers, etc., are now in general use. In fact, electricity can be used for any and every heating or cooking operation.



The ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, CONVENIENCE and EFFICIENCY of ELECTRIC HEATING and COOKING APPLIANCES is causing the use of ELECTRICITY to gain steadily in popularity.

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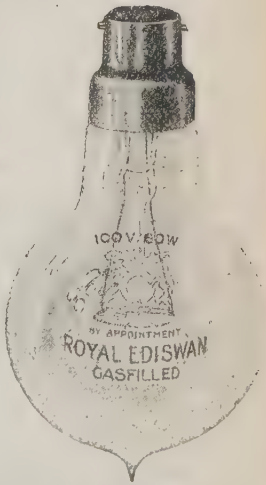
EDISWAN

'Royal Ediswan' Gasfilled Lamps are now permanently established as the most economical form of artificial illuminant. Owing to the immediate success of these lamps, improvements were made which have resulted in greater efficiency and at the same time opened up a larger field for their use.



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200–260 volts - - 60 watts.

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THE MINERAL WATER INDUSTRY.

By the Editor of "The Mineral Water Trade Journal."

THE British and Irish Mineral Water Industry has of recent years been the victim of a series of untoward circumstances. It is all the more remarkable that, despite this, the industry has unquestionably heightened its commercial status and industrial dignity, has enlarged the repute of its products, and has secured for itself a more definite esteem in the view of the State and the Commonwealth. Certain of those untoward circumstances were the direct result of the war—others had another origin. Three illustrations will serve to reveal the nature of these uninvited afflictions—so the industry itself regards them. In the first place, in 1916, a definite and explicit tax was imposed on the products of the industry, and this tax still continues. The tax amounts to 4*d.* per gallon on sweetened beverages, and to 8*d.* per gallon on unsweetened beverages. The reason of the discrimination will be at once understood when it is explained that the sweetened goods pay a supplemental tax through the sugar duty. As a fact, these sweetened beverages are both taxed upon the raw material and upon the finished product—a fiscal procedure against which the industry has been in active revolt in the House of Commons. The second illustration is of even more moment. The basic ingredient of all sweetened table waters is sugar. A definite tax of 25*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. is levied on sugar, but, apart from this tax-infliction, the State has fixed a price upon sugar for manufacturers which at the moment of writing is £145 per ton. (In 1914 the price of sugar was £15 per ton). This second and more serious penalty is deepened in its character by the fact that taxation is further imposed upon the industry by means of the spirit duty. The fruit essences and essential oils used in the industry for flavouring are rendered soluble by treatment with spirit, and the tax on spirit is an ever-ascending quantity. It will be thus at once appreciated that the contention that the taxation on a dozen of half-pint bottles of sweetened waters—that is, the table water duty, the sugar duty and the spirit duty—amounts to 6¾*d.* per dozen, is no exaggeration. The third illustration is the price and shortage of bottles. The individual bottle to-day costs the manufacturer something like 4*d.*; but even its cost is subordinate to the difficulty of securing. Fortunately, the trade has revealed a unity, a capacity of organisation, and a cohesion which—absent in years when it knew no direct taxation, when sugar was cheap, when the sugar duty was but a mild reflection of the present infliction, and when bottles were plentiful, and the individual vessel cost possibly less than a penny—have served to deprive these aggravated difficulties and penalties of something of their inherent menace and prejudice.

The Mineral Water Industry of Britain and Ireland includes over 3,000 manufacturers. The capital invested in it has been put by the trade itself at, roughly, £30,000,000. Its annual wage bill has been said to exceed £8,000,000—and this, too, before the wage board appointed under the Trade Boards Act had taken upon itself the duty of legally bringing the wages of the employees more into harmony with the enhanced cost of living. It will thus be seen to be an appreciable factor in the national economy. How far it enters into the social and domestic life of the community, to what degree it ministers to its enjoyment under healthful conditions, what part it plays in the ordinary dietary of vast bodies of the population, is revealed by one simple fact. The table water duties are paid upon gallonage. In one recent quarter—and that an unfavourable quarter from the atmospheric point of view inasmuch as it included winter months, when parched throats exist not, and aerated beverages are not so gravely in demand—taxation was paid in the United Kingdom on nearly 3 million gallons of unsweetened beverages, on nearly 9½ million gallons of sweetened beverages, and on something like three-quarters of a million gallons of herb and botanic beverages. Herein we have an evidence of how the heightened cost of sweetened beverages, due to the aggravated price of sugar, has a discouraging effect. Whilst the consumption of unsweetened beverages shows an unquestioned increase as compared with the same quarter in the preceding year—an increase, indeed, of nearly three quarters of a million gallons—and even the herb and botanic drinks show an increase—the consumption of sweetened goods has seriously declined. As a fact, the consumption in the United Kingdom shows in the three months a reduction of something like a quarter of a million gallons.

This picture of the extent of the industry would not be quite complete if we did not refer to the export trade. This trade is largely restricted to the Irish industry and a comparatively few British firms. Of course, during the war this export trade largely disappeared, owing to the restrictions upon it and the cost and difficulty of freightage. However, it has shown an unquestioned capacity of revival. It has not yet attained the position of the pre-war years—say of 1913. In that year considerably over a million and a half dozen bottles—and in the first six months 831,228 dozen—were exported to over-sea customers. However, the trade is certainly alert to the profitable possibilities of this business, and is preparing to cultivate it with intelligent assiduity. It may be added that the inviting character of the prospect does not induce the British and Irish industry to in any sense neglect the home market—or to leave any sector of that market to the foreign rival whose beverages had such a vogue in Great Britain in pre-war days. How effective a competitor that rival was then is revealed in the fact that during the first six months of 1913 he imported into the British Islands 853,663 dozen bottles. He has not the same significance to-day. In the first six months of 1920 this foreign competition only amounted to 166,646 gallons. The British industry is now avowedly seeking an overseas business which shall have an annual value of at least a million pounds.

The mineral water industry has had to adopt a very definite trade protection organisation in its own interest. In England and Wales this organisation takes the form of the National Union of Mineral Water Manufacturers' Associations; in Scotland the organisation assumes the character of the Scottish Federation of Mineral Water Manufacturers' Associations; in Ireland the same anxiety has expression in individual Associations in the greater centres like Dublin, Belfast and Cork. The original protective purpose of those bodies has been greatly extended. That purpose was to safeguard and recover the vessels in which the beverages were sold. The bottles were in those days worth infinitely more than was secured for the entire beverage from the retailing customer; and the fact that no property-concept was associated by the man in the street with the bottle—that it was, when its beverage had been consumed, regarded as a mere derelict—meant a great loss to the industry. Hence local bottle exchanges for the recovery of these bottles were established under the control of local associations. The process was completed by exacting a deposit on the bottles; and the Court of Appeal of the High Court has since held that this deposit is a definite means of retaining the property in the bottle after it has left the factory.

However, these associations have now become a much more important factor in the life and governance of the industry. They have not yet established a standard of production, though even this has been suggested. They are the authority for the amount of deposit exacted on the bottles, syphons and cases. They are the authority which regulates the prices exacted by the manufacturers from the retailers—prices which are affected by the varying cost of production and distribution. They are the authority which seeks to evolve a common principle of trading, and, during the war, acted, through the National Union in association with the State, in securing the economical use of horses, vans, sugar, tin and coal. The purpose of these bodies is likely to be still further enlarged. An anxiety is being revealed in the industry that it should be able to give the community an authoritative scientific assurance of the manufacture of these beverages under complete hygienic conditions. In at least one very important instance—that of Birmingham—each manufacturer is compelled to periodically submit his products to an exact analysis and a scrupulous test. Should the result be satisfactory, a certificate of purity by certain analysts of distinction is granted him. It is in harmony with this anxiety that recently a movement has been initiated within the industry whose object is to establish a national research laboratory. Of course, all the greater manufacturers possess their own well equipped laboratories and their own chemical staff. However, the idea in this movement is that the industry should possess a laboratory to which every maker, however small or unimportant, should have access in order to solve the problems which beset him, or to enable him to produce a more agreeable beverage, or to submit to practical experiment any new idea with which he may be possessed.

The British and Irish Mineral Water Industry is thus not discouraged or disheartened by the affliction and penalties against which it has to contend. Its internal organisation is becoming more practical and cohesive; its commercial anxiety is possessed by an earnest desire, not merely to retain the British market, but to regain its pre-war position in the overseas markets; it is revealing an increasing resolve that its beverages shall in themselves convey an assurance that they are manufactured under the best and most complete hygienic conditions. As a fact, this anxiety is as keen and insistent as is the desire to be relieved of certain at least of its fiscal penalties. And that desire is revealed with each recurring Budget.

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SODA WATER,
DRY GINGER ALE.
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Famous for nearly 150 years and obtainable all over the World.

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and to avoid the possibility of substitution

INSIST ON SEEING THE BOTTLE

THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY.

"BISCUIT" being, lexicographically, dough twice baked, the making of biscuits is—in the indicated sense—probably older than civilisation, but as applied to the modern commodity with which we feed ourselves and the world the word itself is by way of being a misnomer, for only one of the article's very numerous varieties—the rusk—goes a second time into the oven. The cracknel, however, is twice "cooked," being boiled before it is baked; and the cracknel is the oldest biscuit known by a distinctive name. It is mentioned in 1 Kings, xiv. 3.: "and take with thee ten loaves and cracknels." Biscuits have always been made, but it was only their comparatively recent manufacture by machinery that elevated biscuit making to the status of a great industry. It is an industry in which British supremacy is undisputed and indisputable. We make far more, and incomparably better, than any other country. The British biscuit is ubiquitous. A curious instance of its "peaceful penetration" into the least likely regions was mentioned by the commander of the British troops who entered Lhasa in 1904. In this sealed city of Tibet (in which, it is said, only one white man had ever been before) he was offered a biscuit made in Reading—where is situated the first-built and largest biscuit factory in the world; this ancient English town having been selected as its location partly because of its nearness to the finest and most suitable wheat-growing areas.

The magnitude of the modern British Industry of biscuit manufacture represents, as already implied, an instance of rapid development, for its beginning synchronised with the cheapening in price and increase in quantity of flour and sugar that resulted from legislative action and other causes not longer ago than some eighty years, the invention and adoption of scientific mechanism being co-incident. The primitive methods this mechanism superseded would generations ago have proved hopelessly inadequate; and to reflect on what a comparatively biscuitless England would now mean to us is to realise that of a truth the pioneer of the new system did "the State some service": to draw imaginary lines from the site of the works he established to the overseas sources from which they are to-day supplied with rice, mace, currants, sultanas and other fruits, almonds, nuts, spices, gingers—not to enumerate other ingredients of utility and luxury which enter into the composition of some of the products of any typical biscuit factory to-day, the making of cakes usually being combined with the making of biscuits—is to realise that the trade has played an important part in the promotion and consolidation of British commercial interests in our colonies and protectorates and in every civilised country; while at home it has permanently and expansively enlarged the market for British flour, British dairy produce and British eggs, increasing in addition the demand for timber and metal for the construction of packing-cases and tins, and of other goods for divers purposes.

Detailed statistical particulars would be bewildering rather than enlightening where so many items are involved, but the following facts will be sufficiently suggestive. The returns of the Great Western, London and South-Western, and South-Eastern Railways show that the output of biscuits and cakes from one factory alone, and the delivery of materials for their manufacture, require annually more than 62,000 railway trucks.

In the beginning the export trade in biscuits owed much to the great Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851, which was a means of spreading the knowledge of the proved superiority of the British comestible. Similar results followed other International Exhibitions—notably the Great Paris Exhibition of 1878.

To witness the process of manufacture in an English factory of the first class is to discern why the British biscuit has won the reputation it can never lose while those processes are conducted as they always have been and are to-day. In themselves, accomplished by the operation of the most ingenious machinery, supplemented by the labour of thousands of skilled hands, they are simple, but at every stage of each the most meticulous care is exercised, the most elaborate pains are taken to ensure that each finished article is individually flawless and faultless. The absence of any adulterant is not enough—every ingredient, separately examined, scrupulously tested, must be not only good but the best, not only pure but the purest, and free from acquired as well as native defect. As illustrative of the precautions taken, two examples will serve. The scrutiny of currants is so close that each currant out of millions of currants comes under it, and the methods by which they are cleansed and freed from even the tiniest of stalks, and the smallest specks of dirt and dust, occupy 36 hours. Each egg out of millions of eggs is twice tested—first by electric light, unbroken, and then after it is broken. In composition, taste, size, shape and price the differences are many and great, but in the preparation of all descriptions, and in every department, the same rigidity of principle is strictly observed.

This high standard was originally set by the first firm to transform biscuit making from a casual occupation into an organised manufacturing enterprise of national and international service and importance. Consistently adhered to, it has become the accepted standard, and helped to put a reality of meaning into the familiar phrase "British and best."

It remains to refer to the dietetic value of the biscuit, which is greatly enhanced by the variety of its classifications. It is at once a food and a delicacy, a meal and a tit-bit, and in at least one form has medicinal virtues. It satisfies the hunger of the robust and tempts the appetite of the sick and convalescent. From the commissariat of no expedition is it ever omitted—it has helped to sustain life in Arctic cold and Tropic heat. During the Great War vast quantities were especially made for our soldiers on all the fronts and our sailors on all the seas. It is nourishment in the handiest and most portable of forms, and differs from many concentrated foods in that each one of its constituents has a dietetic value of its own, besides the value of them all in combination.

Although the ship or cabin biscuit is no longer the necessity that it used to be, no vessel ever sets sail biscuitless. It is a truism that trade follows the flag: the British biscuit goes with it.

By Special Appointment to His Majesty the King

The true worth of all things depends first, last, and always upon their Quality

In the cupboard of the English housewife, on Continental tables, in the traveller's satchel, wherever the foot of civilised man has trod, there Huntley & Palmers Biscuits are.

For eighty long years their reputation has steadily increased. From small beginnings Huntley & Palmers manufactory has become a landmark of industrial England.

The history of this success is the history of Quality. Consistent with their quality, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits are the cheapest on the market.

Next time you buy Biscuits—remember this.

Huntley & Palmers Ltd.

Reading London

NATIONAL SCHEME FOR DISABLED MEN

CONFECTIONERY.

EVEN when restricted in its application to "sweets," or sweetmeats, the term confectionery covers a great multitude of varieties, many of them of very recent origination. The fact that a taste for sweetness, in an alimentary sense, is primitive and universal, predicates a need and uses for it in the nourishment of the human physical system and the maintenance of health, apart from the mere gratification of an appetite: in her provision of elements of sweetness in many natural comestibles Nature herself is a confectioner. As a means for the preparation of sweetmeats or the sweetening of foods and drinks, honey was the only substance available until West Indian discoveries revealed the existence of the sugar-cane, the derivatives of which, with beet sugar, are now the basis of all the products of the confectionery manufacturer. It is of some significance that the constituents of sugar—carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—are three principal constituents of the human body. It was in consequence of obtained results that the special sugar ration issued on occasions to German troops in training that what had been an experiment became a practice.

The processes by which raw sugar is cleansed and refined antedate its arrival at the sweetmeat manufactory, where it is boiled, melted or sieved according to the species of confectionery to be made from it. In boiling, the methods and mechanism in use have been devised with particular regard to economy and expedition. As in almost all manufactures, expedition connotes economy, and to save both time and coal the pressure of air in the boiling pans is first reduced by means of air pumps to the diminished atmospheric pressure at great altitudes, in which the boiling stage is reached much quicker than on a lower plane. A temperature of 240 degrees Fahrenheit in the vacuum pans employed is equivalent, for the purpose in view, to a temperature 80 degrees higher without vacuum. A spiral steam-pipe fitted inside the pans carries the heat to the sugar. Of boiled sugar are made divers kinds of "balls," "drops" and "rocks," and all varieties of toffee—itself probably the oldest of all British sweetmeats. In one form or another, the taste for toffee is ubiquitous and enduring, enormous quantities being in regular consumption. So far at least as one variety of toffee is concerned—known for many generations as butterscotch—this is all to the good, for pure butterscotch is unquestionably as wholesome as it is toothsome. It is, in fact, the nutrient properties of pure sugar and pure butter in palatable presentation. Made in London, it is eaten by the world. The conjecture has been hazarded that the objectionable American habit of gum-chewing is a perversion of the unobjectionable practice of toffee-eating.

Sweets made with melted sugar—sugar melted to the consistency of syrup—are known as pan-made, a measure of the syrup being poured into capacious revolving pans, heated by steam jackets. To almonds, for example, in these revolving receptacles—the heat expelling the water from the syrup—a coating of sugar adheres, the layers multiplying (without altering the original shape of the treated articles) as more syrup is introduced. For some sorts of pan-made confections custom calls for an over-coating of gloss or polish; this is supplied by the use of the residuum of the honeycomb, again in revolving pans.

In the third process of treatment to which reference has been made, crystallised sugar is broken up by mechanical disintegration into a thin powder, which is placed in a revolving reel covered with a sieve of silk so fine in texture that there are no fewer than 25,000 minute meshes to every square inch through which the already powdered sugar passes. The resultant of this exquisitely close screening, to which gum arabic is added as an agency of adhesiveness, is wrought into a dough-like substance, from which, by means of machinery of strikingly ingenious construction, are made all sweets of the lozenge class—an output of two tons representing a fair day's work of a single machine.

Equally ingenious machinery is employed in the manufacture of other varieties, of which, especially since the introduction of new flavourings, singly and in combination, there are so many that enumeration would give this page the appearance of a catalogue. In the case of "gums"—as jujubes are now more popularly called—the process is a differentiated one, necessitating the use of special plant, and occupying, as a rule, a full week.

In the preparation of few edibles is adulteration more harmful, particularly to children, and at the same time easier and more difficult of detection, than in the manufacture of confectionery. Against it the purchaser of British-made confections has one all-sufficient guarantee. It is the name and reputation of the maker. The names of our leading manufacturers are even more "familiar in our mouths" than are their own toffees, butterscotch and other dainties, and it is to the credit of an important British industry—with a place of its own in the national life—that the reputation attached to those names is as high above reproach or suspicion as the reputation of Cæsar's wife was—or ought to have been.

"A Sweetmeat which has been before the Public for nearly three quarters of a century and can be obtained wherever sweets are sold."

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DUKES ROAD,

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ENGLAND.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURE.

ALTHOUGH mentioned among the discoveries of Columbus, the introduction of cocoa from the New World into the Old was a beneficent later result of the invasion by Cortez and Pizarro of Mexico and Peru, the peoples of which had enjoyed an immemorial familiarity with its uses and delectations as a food, a beverage, and a non-intoxicating stimulant. It was first brought into this country about 1656—a costly importation for the rich, who alone could afford it. One or two of the oldest and most exclusive establishments in the clubland of to-day were originally resorts in favour with the fashionable for the consumption of chocolata, as the new drink was at first called. The plant from which it was the derivative was hailed by Linnæus as Theobroma—the Food of the Gods—and in botany it still retains the name he gave it.

In view of its nutrient and therapeutic properties, it is in keeping with "the eternal fitness of things" that a doctor was a foremost pioneer of cocoa making in Great Britain from the raw bean or nut; a British industry that now puts on the market more than 60,000,000 lbs. annually. This gentleman was Dr. Joseph Fry, of Bristol, where, in 1728, he initiated operations the development of which has made that city a seat and centre of cocoa and chocolate manufacture. Improved resultants from improved means and processes for the conversion at home of the unprepared to the prepared encouraged the cocoa habit, which, without becoming less fashionable, became more popular, spreading from the classes to the masses.

The cocoa (or cacao) tree itself is an evergreen, growing to a height of from 15 to 20 feet, flowering and bearing fruit at all seasons of the year, and yielding from 50 pods to, in some circumstances, several hundreds per annum. The seeds contained in each pod vary in number from 20 to 40, embedded in an acid pulp. The pods, not ripening seasonally but irregularly, are stripped off at the discretion of an expert, piled in heaps and opened; the rind is removed, and the closely-packed, almond-shaped brown beans or nuts extracted and laid out to dry before being are packed in sacks for exportation.

The original home of the tree was undoubtedly the valley of the Amazon, where it grew in wild profusion. At the present time our sources of supply include Guayaquil, Para and Bahia, the West Indies, Ceylon, and some parts of Africa. The finest qualities are grown in Central America, Trinidad and Ceylon. The Ceylon product, of comparatively recent cultivation, commands the highest market prices, on account of its delicacy in colour, flavour and aroma.

The mechanical and manual processes by which, in a typical British factory of the first class, from the brown berries imported are obtained the cocoa extract and the various dainty forms of chocolate are an object lesson in applied science and human ingenuity and dexterity—and a guarantee to the consumer that what is consumed is wholly pure and superlatively wholesome. In the first place, the beans are emptied into sieves and sifted, all imperfect specimens being thrown out. This preliminary is followed by the process of roasting, and roasting is followed by winnowing. Broken and stripped of husk or shell, the berries at this stage are known technically as nibs. These nibs being ground and melted into a paste, differentiation of treatment begins. In the production of the dry cocoa powder of commerce hydraulic pressure is employed for the elimination of superfluous oil or butter—50 per cent.: in the making of chocolate and chocolate creams in all their "infinite variety" the paste is mixed with fine-ground sugar of pure quality, the subsequently added flavourings being sufficient in number to meet all tastes. It is safe to assert of every form of the one substance that from beginning to end of the process of manufacture, as conducted by leading British firms, the possibility of contamination or adulteration is non-existent. The great and increasing export trade, as well as the home trade, in British cocoa products has been built up on the enduring foundation of a deserved reputation.

Following up our reference to their health-values, Dr. Andrew Wilson described the cocoa bean as a kind of veg table egg containing the essentials of a living body, and analysis elucidates his meaning, for it reveals first tissue-forming nitrogenous matter or gluten; then energetic force or working power in the form of digestible fat; starch and sugar; minerals; and lastly theobromine, a spirit and a stimulant. Nearly one-fifth of the full bulk of cocoa is pure albumen, on which the white corpuscles of the blood are dependent. Concentrated cocoa is proved to be richer in proteids than even veal, lean mutton or eggs.

Royal esteem of British cocoa and chocolate has been signalised by continental monarchs as well as by our own Royal house, for to the makers who held warrants as purveyors to their late majesties Queen Victoria and King Edward, and who hold the warrants of King George, Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra, were also granted those of Queen Margherita of Italy, the King and Queen of Spain and the Royal House of Greece. A similar mark of Royal favour came to the same firm from France in 1867, when the late Emperor Napoleon by a special brevet appointed them manufacturers of chocolate and cocoa to the Imperial house, and the late lamented Empress Eugénie continued their patroness as long as she lived.

"Just one word to you on Cocoa

and the Cocoa it is on is the finest the world produces

Fry's see to that!"

YOU SEE THAT YOU GET FRY'S!

THE BRITISH PENCIL INDUSTRY.

By G. H. MEADMORE.

THE manufacture of lead pencils in similar form to the familiar article of to-day dates from a period immediately following the discovery of the once famous Borrowdale mine, situated a few miles from Keswick, in Cumberland, in the year 1564. At a much earlier period metallic lead was used for marking on parchment, paper or other material, and it is doubtless owing to the earlier use of this substance that the erroneous term "black lead" has been applied to plumbago or graphite.

The history of the lead pencil for nearly three centuries is closely associated with the fortunes of this mine, and it is probable that in no other part of the world has similar graphite been found equal to that found there. Analyses, however, which have been taken of the Borrowdale graphite show that it was not of exceptional purity, but it was the physical condition in which it occurred that gave it its value for pencils. The product was in such great demand and was so closely maintained as a monopoly, that, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, the mouth of the mine was guarded by an armed force, and to maintain the monopoly and conserve the supply, the mine was only worked during six weeks in each year. To prevent pilfering, the mine was closed by flooding. The graphite was sold by public auction in London, and for many years the Cumberland mines were probably the only source of supply for pencil making. The graphite was used in its natural state, being cut or sawn into rectangular sticks and enclosed in their wooden casing. This method was not economic, and towards the close of the 18th century, when the deposits began to show signs of exhaustion, and also during the early part of the 19th century, efforts were made to discover a means by which the waste which had accumulated in the factories and the residue from the mine could be utilised. Pulverisation, with the addition of a binding medium such as glue, isinglass, or gum, was tried, but without marked success, and was eventually abandoned in favour of the process originated by Conté, a French chemist, in 1795. By this process finely-ground graphite is mixed with clay, formed into strips, and baked. This invention marks the most important step in the manufacture of the modern pencil, and is the process now in universal use.

Graphite, of which there are two distinct types, viz., foliate or crystalline, and compact or amorphous, has since been found in many parts of the world, but that mostly used by the pencil manufacturer comes from Mexico. Foliate graphite is difficult to grind to the required fineness, and is less brilliant in colour than the amorphous, which, on the other hand, can be ground to a gritless fineness, and is of a nature which combines readily with other materials.

The manufacture of modern pencils requires great technical knowledge, combined with practical experience, and involves a large number of operations. The graphite, which has already been prepared at the mines, is mixed with clay in a dry state, then moistened and milled to the requisite fineness. Filter presses free the "batch" from an excess of moisture, and it then passes through a series of compressors, from the last of which it is excruded through a hole or holes slightly larger than the actual thickness required, to allow for shrinkage, and the "strip" is thus formed. At this stage it is in plastic form. It is laid out in trays, in lengths of about 22 inches, and after drying is ready for baking. The degrees of hardness are primarily obtained by varying the proportions of clay and graphite.

Nearly all high-grade pencils are made of cedar wood, which, owing to its softness, straight grain, and freedom from knots, make it peculiarly adapted for this purpose. The red cedar, or pencil cedar, belongs to the juniper family, being the *Juniperus virginiana*, which is found at its best in the south-eastern States of the U.S.A. The wood is usually imported in the form of "slats," i.e., strips about 7¼ ins. long, $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick, and from 2 ply to 6 ply in width, 6 ply being the width of 6 pencils. The slats are grooved, coated with glue, and the lead strips inserted. Two slats, one of which contains the strips, are glued together, and the blocks thus formed are fed into the shaping machine. This machine cuts a series of semicircular grooves on each side of the blocks, converting them into shaped pencils. The pencils have then to be sand-papered, coloured and polished, the ends cleaned, and finally stamped and bronzed.

The raw materials employed in the manufacture of coloured pencils are clay, wax, and a colouring agent, but the clay is of a softer nature than that used for black pencils. Bohemian clay having this requisite property, has in the past been greatly favoured for this purpose, but clay eminently suitable for the purpose exists, however, in the United Kingdom, and British aniline dye suitable for the production of copying ink pencils is now obtainable. As a result of careful research work the technical difficulties in regard to the manufacture of coloured "strip" have been surmounted, and to-day British copying ink and coloured pencils, of high grade, including dermatograph pencils for surgical purposes, and pencils for marking on china and glass, are being produced.

The Pencil and Colour Industries are closely allied, the pencil manufacturer being dependent on the colour manufacturer for colours, often specially produced, and it is this connexion which has largely contributed towards the pencil industry being so successful in Germany. It is obvious that with this handicap the British pencil manufacturer was well equipped in other respects, and a comparison between British and Austro-German products would show that where any difference existed in favour of the foreign production it was primarily the finish due to colour.

During the period of the war United Kingdom production of pencils was intensified in an endeavour to meet the increased demand. New companies commenced to manufacture, and established manufacturers installed additional plant, realising a considerable increase in output.

This development continues and reconstruction and amalgamation is taking place in the industry. Two important and old-established manufacturers have recently joined forces and their combined resources, experience of manufacture and technical research work forshadows an even higher standard of production in the future than was attained in the past.

The demand for British pencils is still insistent, but as the world-wide dearth of goods which seemed insatiable at the period immediately following the Armistice, has in part been satisfied, United Kingdom manufacturers are now in an improved position to cope with the requirements of overseas buyers.

WHY BUY FOREIGN PENCILS?

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Royal Sovereign

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FOR more than a hundred years both Firms have enjoyed an unsurpassed reputation for the excellence of the pencils that their splendidly equipped Factories have produced. In combination they will supply, with the maximum of effectiveness and at the lowest possible prices, the bulk of the demand for British-made pencils, manufactured solely by them—such as Wolff's "Royal Sovereign," "Bank of England," and "Selected Spanish Graphite," or Johnson's "Imperial," "Hexagon Coloured," and "Alexandra"—will continue to be sold under their old names without any alteration in style or quality.

24 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

WRITING INKS.

THE need of a writing fluid in even the very earliest stage of civilisation is so obvious that probably the invention and use of an ink long ante-dates its first mention in the history of any period. A papyrus of Ancient Egypt, 2500 B.C., was discovered by Flinders Petrie bearing ink-written characters, and the invention of an ink in China is accredited to Tien Tchen, 2697–2597 B.C. The scribes of Old Rome used sepia, the black pigment secreted by the cuttle fish, the employment of a purple-red ink being restricted to the signatures of their Emperors.

Iron-gall ink prepared from an iron-salt and tannin appears to have been first described by Theophilus the Monk in the eleventh century A.D., but Pliny in the first century refers to a means of blackening paper containing green vitriol by immersing it in an infusion of nut-galls. Iron-gall inks prepared by the admixture of extracts of galls, barks and other materials with green vitriol came subsequently into general use, and instructions for their making were among the household recipes of the sixteenth century. These earlier iron-gall inks were essentially a solution of pigment in water. Scientific investigations made in the year 1748 led to some alterations of the formula and some improvements as the result, but it was not until *circa* 1830 that the secret of a radically superior writing fluid was discovered, and a few years afterwards made known, by a young medical man who brought to bear on his study of atramental liquids his professionally acquired knowledge of chemistry. His successful researches and experiments produced writing inks (solutions of green vitriol and tannin, coloured by indigo and logwood) the blue tint of which in writing blackened on exposure as the consequence of the production of the pigment within the pores of the paper. The perfect fluidity, as well as penetration and permanence, of the new ink had never been attained before, and it was presently proved that this distinguishing advantage was unaffected by extremes of climate.

Of more or less imitative composition, but with the addition of a small quantity of madder, were some inks patented by another experimenter in 1856. The sulphuric or acetic acids in these inks maintaining in solution the iron gallate or tannate, their preparation—like that of the blue-black writing fluids that ante-dated them—required much less gum than is used in ordinary (black) writing ink, the encyclopædic description of which is: "a ferroso-ferric gallate, "suspended in a solution of gum in water, "obtained by adding a decoction of substances "containing tannin (usually nut-galls) to a solu-"tion of copperas. Galls contain gallot-annic "and gallic acids, which, with ferric salts, form "a black precipitate; with ferrous salts the "precipitate is white. A proportion of gum is "added for the purpose of suspending the "precipitate equally throughout the solution "and preventing its deposit."

The many uses served by aniline colours extend to some extent to the manufacture of coloured inks, in the preparation of which they are both substitutive and supplementary. Their adoption by British ink manufacturers dates from a patent taken out in 1862.

An analysis, made as recently as 1908, of samples of a large number of British inks proved the existence of wide differences in the inks of different makers. For instance, it was shown that the total solid matter in the output from various sources ranged from 1.89 to 7.94 per cent., ash from 0.42 to 2.52, and iron from 0.18 to 1.09.

The most striking proof of the superiority of the best British over the best foreign writing inks is to be seen in the fact that, although there is nothing to prevent the manufacture of the best anywhere, the former have long been in favour and use literally all over the world. Even as regards overseas markets not closed by the war, export statistics for the last few years would obviously be valueless and misleading; and one difficulty and obstacle that affected the home as well as the export trade was not removed by the conclusion of peace. Within some eighteen months of the outbreak of 1914, the scarcity of glass and stone receptacles became a hindrance that grew greater the longer the war lasted. It was impracticable to substitute any other materials for glass and stone, metals being barred by reason of corrosiveness. Ink powders would have relieved the situation, the real and intrinsic objections to them not being very considerable; but popular prejudice was a factor not to be overlooked, while there was a further reasonable objection to the substitution from the manufacturers' point of view, in that their products might have suffered in reputation through carelessness or negligence in the conversion or re-conversion of powder to fluid.

The difficulty as regards stone and glass bottles has proved persistent. It has now, however, been mitigated, and expectations are justified that by the end of the present year it will have been practically overcome.

All over the world discriminating writers use

Stephens' Ink

THE TYPEWRITER.

THE thought of the Typewriting machine long preceded the creation of the first practical Typewriter. As long ago as 1714 a patent was granted to an Englishman named Henry Mill for a design embodying the idea and the principle of a typewriting instrument, and although the specification of this invention gave no mechanical details as to the construction of its component parts, from the invention itself, crude as it was, has evolved in successive stages the typewriter of every variation in use to-day; thus, and in the indicated sense, its manufacture, wherever conducted, is an industry of British origin.

No efforts to improve on Henry Mill's primitive attempt seem to have been made till 1784, but from that year onwards numerous experiments for the construction of a more practical machine are on record. The most notable achievements were the following.

In 1840 two British inventors, Bain and Wright, patented a typewriter-telegraph, in which the vital principle of the typebar circle was first used. In 1843 an American, Thurber, constructed the first machine embodying the step-by-step lateral movement of the paper-platen. In 1867, the *Scientific American* described a writing machine recently invented by John Pratt, an American living at Camden Town (London), and this description arrested the attention of two American printers, Sholes and Soule, who were busy with the invention of a machine for serially numbering book pages. From it they got the idea of extending the scope of their own apparatus so as to cover the alphabet, as well as the figure range. For six years Sholes persevered, and eventually succeeded in making a model good enough to interest a well-known firm of gun-makers in its commercial possibilities. In 1874, the first imperfect but capable machines were marketed. That was the beginning of the typewriter industry proper. It was not, however, until after 1880 that its success was assured. The world's annual output of typewriters is now roughly estimated at 500,000; the United States, with its population of nearly 100,000,000, absorbing about 250,000. Later Board of Trade returns than those for 1919 are not available; the number of typewriting machines imported into Great Britain in that year was 55,864. The multifarious work caused by the war created an enormous demand for typewriters. The war changed the conditions of nearly every office in the kingdom. All managers were confronted with a large amount of clerical labour, with a sadly depleted and often inexperienced staff to do it. Many resorted to typewriters who ought to have used them before, and were willing to pay double pre-war prices. In 1917 (till the end of 1918) importation of typewriters was prohibited, and demand forced up the value of second-hand re-built machines to fancy prices. In addition to the typewriter, every device that would save time, labour and expense was tried; consequently British offices are better equipped than ever they were, though even yet it is far from fully realised to what an extent mechanism can replace or expedite clerical work. Hitherto the manufacture of typewriters in England has not been on the scale that it should have reached. This applies, unfortunately, to many other trades. As a result of the war, the British public are awake at last to the necessity of supporting home manufactures. Probably the high cost of typing machines has prevented their use in larger numbers. The great American concerns run their businesses in such a costly manner that about 50 per cent. of the price has to be set aside for selling expenses. The high prices thus charged are therefore out of all proportion to the manufacturing cost; one of the largest corporations altered its methods, and brought out a machine at half the price of its standard one, which course is stated to have yielded satisfactory results. This shows that a good machine can be produced at a popular price, and encourages a much larger output of home-made machines. Manufacturers generally, whatever the commodity they manufacture, are called on to produce more after the war than they did before. If this can be done by working at harder pressure for a shortened day, so much the better, especially from a national health standpoint, but it can only thus be done by the increased use of mechanical facilities. As a labour-saving instrument, which lessens fatigue and eye-strain, the modern typewriter should be regarded as indispensable in every well-found office. At first it was difficult to sell, because the enormous value of the legibility, uniformity and speed of its work was not recognised. To-day these points are appreciated. Even now, however, the demand for the typewriter has not nearly reached its limits. In their own interests many more people ought to use it, and many business firms ought to use more machines. Many professional and commercial documents are still unjustifiably pen-written. The typewriter has recently been developed in a new direction, mechanism having been adapted to it which makes it an adding and subtracting machine, while it remains also a writing machine. The convenience of having at hand in the counting-house an instrument that will perform all these functions is invaluable.

The Great War having brought us into closer touch with a number of foreign countries, it is opportune to note another special feature. Typewriters equipped with a plain type carrier for general correspondence can also be fitted with separate type carriers for the language of any nationality (or for medical, astronomical, or other technical symbols), the change being effected in a few seconds. There are about ninety different kinds of typewriters made in the world. "Made in Germany" must for years be a term of reproach, reminiscent of cut-throat competition and "peaceful penetration" leading up to a pre-arranged war. "Made in England" must be the hall-mark demanded, whenever possible, by every patriotic purchaser. The extension of existing British industries, synchronising with the establishment of new ones, is a vital national duty; their protection and support will be the Empire's best thanksgiving for a victorious peace, and the best means of ensuring to every man and every woman ample work and adequate remuneration in the homelands so many died to save.

The tools required for the manufacture of typewriters are multitudinous, and the necessary plant throughout is very costly, but it is gratifying to conclude by announcing that at the time of writing new factories for the manufacture of British machines are in progress in at least three different parts of England, one of them being on the point of opening.

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PRINTING.

By J. R. RIDDELL, Principal, Saint Bride Foundation Printing School, London.

THE inception and development of the Printing Craft coincide with the growth of civilization and the development of the Arts. Whether, in 1440, Gutenberg of Germany or Coster of Holland was the inventor of printing from movable types—still a debatable point—does not come within the province of this article.

The progress of the printing craft since its introduction into England in 1476 by William Caxton reads like a romance. It has always attracted to its ranks men of high ideals with artistic and scholarly attainments, noted for perseverance in overcoming seemingly overwhelming difficulties, with the result that to-day the industry ranks seventh in the great industries of the country, with an estimated capital of over £30,000,000, invested by some 8,000 firms, employing approximately 300,000 workers. The work of a printer to-day is quite a different matter from what it was in the days of Caxton, who had to undertake many of the operations which are now performed by twenty-two different branches of the industry, each with its own trade union.

Printing from movable types was first employed for the production of books and their substitutes, and although this branch does not represent more than one-tenth of the volume of printing to-day, it is probable that by this section of the craft printing is best known to lovers of good typography. There is an undefinable charm and restfulness in a well-printed book, irrespective of the literary merits of the volume.

Printers like to think that their art is the art preservative of all arts, and that their craft has educated the world; further, that it is the power behind all other industries. Whatever value the public may place on these claims it is acknowledged that the printing industry is an important one. London being the original home of English printing, it is appropriate that printing should be looked upon as London's staple industry and that this city should be the most important printing and publishing centre in the world.

The trend of the times is towards specialization, therefore it is customary for firms to specialize in some particular class of printing, such as book, commercial, newspaper, colour, poster, or polyglot productions, each branch demanding skilled workers with educational and artistic requirements above the average.

Printers, along with other industries, find that this is a mechanical age, and if success is to be achieved plant must be kept in a high state of efficiency to cope with the ever-expanding calls made upon it. At one time all printed matter had to be "set up" by hand, a single letter at a time, by the compositor. This is still done in ordinary commercial job printing, which is the largest section of the industry; but composing machines are now extensively employed for setting up books, newspapers, and similar classes of work. It is by this means that editions can be obtained expeditiously and produced at a low cost. In the newspaper section remarkable progress has to be recorded, particularly during the last 100 years. In the beginning of the 19th century newspapers were printed on hand presses at the rate of about 300 single impressions an hour. In 1814 the first steam press was made for *The Times*. By this means 1,100 sheets were printed per hour, which was then considered a great achievement, but the mammoth printing presses of to-day are capable of not only printing but also folding and delivering something like 200,000 completed newspapers in an hour.

There are two methods by which reproductions of colour subjects can be obtained. One is the relief method as used in letterpress printing, for which three relief blocks are required. Each of these has to be printed separately in one of the three primary pigmentary colours, and when printed over each other they give colour renderings approximating those of the original picture. The bulk of the commercial colour work of to-day is done by this means and is known as three-colour process.

The other method is that of chromo-lithography, for which a design is made, usually by hand, on a calcareous stone or other suitable printing surface from which an impression can be obtained on a sheet of paper. For this process separate stones are required for the various colours, each of which has to be printed separately, frequently as many as twenty colours being required. The pictorial posters seen on the hoardings are printed by lithography.

Within the last few years photography has taken a very active part in all reproductive processes, reducing the number of printings and eliminating much of the hand work of the lithographic artist. Photo-lithography, coupled with the planographic process of "offset" printing by which the impression is obtained from an intermediate cylinder covered with a sheet of rubber and not direct from the plate bearing the design, has the advantage that rough or uncoated paper can be used successfully. There are great opportunities for development in this branch of the industry.

Polyglot printing means the production of books, etc., in different languages. Firms undertaking this highly specialized work require extensive "founts" of type which are only occasionally used, and also incur considerable expense in obtaining a staff possessing exceptional linguistic qualifications, so that accuracy may be ensured.

Comparatively recently the principle of one of the earliest means of obtaining prints has been adapted to suit mechanical requirements. By the application of intaglio methods the design is etched or engraved below the surface. This is covered with ink, which is then cleaned off except for the ink in the interstices, which vary in depth according to the density of the tones. This process is an ideal method for reproducing pictures, and will create a field of its own. It is generally known as "gravure."

Although Germany can claim to be the home of printing—and it has to be admitted that much excellent work is turned out there—it is generally acknowledged that when British firms are equipped to cope with a particular class of work they have nothing to fear. In the past the workmen of other countries may have been more favourably circumstanced to obtain high-grade productions, but it is seldom that the technically trained British printer-craftsman is unable to hold his own when competing under similar conditions.

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PAPER TRADE INDUSTRY.

By H. P. STEVENS, M.A., F.I.C.

RAW MATERIALS.—The raw materials used in the British Isles for the manufacture of paper consist of (1) vegetable fibres, derived chiefly from wood, esparto, rags and straw; recently even sawdust has been utilised; (2) soda, lime and bleaching powder for the purification of the fibres; (3) resin, glue, gelatine and starch for sizing and giving a finish to the paper; (4) loading materials such as china clay, chalk, gypsum, etc., to cheapen and render the paper opaque; (5) colours such as ultramarine, coal-tar dyes, the former being used chiefly to counteract the natural yellow tinge in the manufacture of white papers; and (6) waste papers. The manufacture of paper also requires coal for steam raising and a very ample supply of good water.

Rags, which once supplied the bulk of the paper-makers' raw material, are now used for high-grade papers only, and Great Britain is dependent on its Colonies and on foreign countries for the supply of the great bulk of vegetable fibres. Of these wood pulp is the most important. In normal times this comprises four-fifths of the amount of our imports of fibrous materials.

Wood pulp is of two varieties—"mechanical" wood pulp and "chemical" wood pulp. The former predominates and consists of wood ground to pulp in a stream of water; the latter consists of wood disintegrated by chemical processes and fetches two or three times as much as the mechanical pulp. The wood used is mostly coniferous (spruce fir) and therefore derived from countries with temperate or cold climates. Norway and Sweden supplied the bulk of our requirements: next in importance were Russia Finland), Canada, Newfoundland and Germany. The cutting off of supplies from the last-named country has not appreciably affected the position, and until the restrictive measures came into operation, the British imports of wood pulp had increased rather than diminished. There are ample reserves of wood in Canada and Newfoundland to supply all British requirements.

Esparto is imported in the raw state and converted into pulp in English mills. It is mostly derived from Algeria, the remainder from Spain and parts of the North Coast of Africa. Imports have shown a considerable increase, but even at the end of 1919 had not regained pre-war figures.

Rags are largely imported. The present figures look high compared with the almost negligible amount imported during 1918.

The following figures give the imports of fibrous raw materials for the three years 1917, 1918 and 1919:—

Description	1917 Tons.	1918 Tons.
Mechanical Wood Pulp ..	215,750	182,007
Chemical Wood Pulp ..	171,141	237,535
Esparto	56,976	18,720
Rags	2,152	115
Other Materials	139	354
Totals	446,158	438,731

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PAPER.—For our purpose the term "paper" must be held to include not only printing, writing and wrapping papers, but also paste board, cardboard, mill board, straw boards, and many specialities.

As regards imports Norway and Sweden supply us with the greater part of the cheaper kinds, such as news and wrapping papers, while Germany's exports of paper to this country were of equal importance, for, although cheap printings, such as newspaper, did not bulk so largely, this was neutralised by the larger quantities of almost every other type. The cutting off of the German supplies has not caused us much inconvenience except in the case of some special types, such as vegetable parchment, photographic, grease-proof, and filter papers. Steps were taken to increase the home supply, which in most cases is now adequate

The following figures give the quantity and value of the British imports of paper and boards during the last three years:—

IMPORTS.					
1917 Tons.	1918 Tons.	1919 Tons.	1917 £	1918 £	1919 £
140,000	104,000	381,076	4,190,312	5,131,810	13,019,708

Over one quarter of these quantities is accounted for by strawboards manufactured in countries where straw is plentiful. The feature of the current year's imports is the large increase in printings. Great Britain is estimated to produce about 11 per cent. of the world's output of paper and Canada 3 per cent. The United States is by far the largest producer, manufacturing over one-third, and was followed in order by Germany, England, France, Austria, Canada, Italy, Russia, Finland, etc. The British exports of paper for the last three years are given in the following table:—

EXPORTS.					
1917 Tons.	1918 Tons.	1919 Tons.	1917 £	1918 £	1919 £
45,800	28,144	46,780	3,193,014	3,163,995	4,233,933

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN THE BRITISH ISLES.—There are 231 paper and cardboard mills in England, sixty-one in Scotland and seven in Ireland. Wood pulp is only manufactured at two mills. There are thirty-seven paper mills in Canada and a large number of wood pulp mills. Some Canadian mills combine the manufacture of both wood pulp and paper. In Newfoundland there are two large establishments, one producing wood pulp and paper and the other wood pulp only. There are seven paper mills in Australia, three in New Zealand and eight in India. Official statistics of the paper output in Great Britain and Ireland were furnished in 1907 for the Census of Production:—

Paper:—	United Kingdom. Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
Paper for Writing and Drawing and for Envelopes	124,250	3,085,000
Paper for Printing and for Posters, etc.	436,050	7,590,000
Packing and Wrapping Paper, Biscuits, etc.	181,850	1,945,000
Printing and Coated Papers (not Hangings)	34,050	846,000
Pasteboard, Cardboard and Millboard	44,650	565,000
Other Sorts	28,200	700,000
Paper Bags	35,500	487,000
	884,550	
All other Products—Recorded by Value only		112,000
Total Value		13,328,000

1919 Tons.	1917 £	1918 £	1919 £
528,022	2,671,959	3,568,842	4,918,700
409,898	6,846,491	9,138,893	10,484,237
70,624	787,831	356,457	946,164
6,525	49,423	3,081	688,740
1,242	1,791	6,778	28,659
1,016,311	10,357,495	13,099,931	16,566,503

A more recent but unofficial estimate has been kindly supplied me by the Paper Makers' Association. The following figures give the annual pre-war production of paper manufactured in the British Isles:—

	Tons.
News, all grades	377,000
Printing and Writing Paper from Wood Pulp ..	254,800
Printing, mostly from Grass (Esparto)	148,200
Brown Papers and Specialities	228,800
Best Writings and Blottings, mostly from Rags	20,800
	1,029,600
Mill Boards, Leather Boards, etc.	62,400
Total quantity	1,092,000

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LEICESTER: 1, Marble Street.
MANCHESTER: 11, Lower Mosley Street.
SHEFFIELD: 5, Arundel Street.
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GLASGOW: 19, Queen Street.
BELFAST: 34, Fountain Street.
DUBLIN: 69, Middle Abbey Street.

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Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd.	Glasgow
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London.
British India Steam N. Co., Ltd.	London.
British Tanker Co., Ltd.	London.
Brocklebank, T. & J., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Broström, Dan	Gothenburg.
Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.	Montreal.
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.	London.
Carlsson, G.	Gothenburg.
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Clan).	London.
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris.
China Nav. Co., Ltd., The	London.
Commonwealth & Dom. Line, Ltd.	London.
Cie. Générale Transatlantique	Paris.
Compania Trasatlantica	Cadiz.
Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.	London.
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Ellerman & Bucknall S.S.Co., Ld.	London.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.	Hull.
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab.	Copenhagen.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	London.
Glen Line, Ltd.	London.
Great Lakes S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Green Star S.S. Corp.	New York.
Hain, Edward, & Son	St. Ives.
Hanna, M. A., & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Harrison, T. & J.	Liverpool.
Holt, A., & Co.	Liverpool.
Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London.
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Kawasaki Dockyard Co.	Kobé.
Koninklijke Nederland	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam.
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Lloyd Brazileiro	Rio de Janeiro.
Lloyd Royal Belge, Ltd. (Great Britain)	London.
Lloyd Royal Belge Soc. Anon.	Antwerp.
Lloyd Triestino	Trieste.
Luckenbach S.S. Co., Inc.	New York.
Messageries Maritimes	Paris.
Nav. Générale Italiana	Genoa.
"Nederland" Line	Amsterdam.
Nederlandsch-Amerikansch	Rotterdam.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.	London.
Nippon Yusen K.K.	Tokio.
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Osaka Mercantile Co., Ltd.	Osaka.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Liverpool.
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	London.
Pickands, Mather & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Pittsburgh S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	London.
Rnys, Wm., & Sons	Rotterdam.
Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd.	London.
Soc. Nazionale di Nav.	Genoa.
Southern Pacific Co.	New York.
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	New York.
Standard Trans. Co.	New York.
United Fruit Co. Line	Boston.
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	Dunedin, N.Z.
Weir, Andrew & Co.	London.
Wilhelmsen, Wilhelm	Christiania.
Under 100,000 *tons, but not less than* 61,000 *tons each.*	
Asiatic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Atlantic Gulf & West Indies S.S. Lines	New York.
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.	London.
Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginia	New York.
Bay S.S. Co., Ltd., The	London.
Becker, W. H.	Cleveland, Ohio
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool.
Blue Star Line, Ltd.	London.
Boland & Cornelius	Buffalo.
Booth S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Brit. & N. Atlantic S. N. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Chambers, James, & Co.	Liverpool.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique	Paris.
Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire de Nav. à Vapeur	Paris.
Cia. Trasmediterranea	Barcelona.
"Cosulich" Soc. Triestina di Nav.	Trieste.
Dalgliesh, R. S., Ltd.	Newcastle.
Deppe Armement Adolf	Antwerp.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd.	Glasgow.
Edwards, Sons & Co.	Cardiff.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London.
Ericson, H.	Stockholm.
Fabre, Cyp.	Marseilles.
Grace, W. R., & Co.	New York.
Great Lakes Transit Corp.	Buffalo.
Gulf Refining Co.	New York.
Houston, R. P., & Co.	Liverpool.
Indo-China S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
International Merc. Marine Co.	New York.
International Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Johnson, Axel Axelson	Stockholm.
Koninklijke Hol. Lloyd	Amsterdam.
Larrinaga & Co., Ltd	Liverpool.
Lloyd Mediterraneo	Rome.
Lloyd Sabaudo	Genoa.
Metcalfe, Herbert	Gothenburg.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	Tokio.
Moss, H. E., & Co.	Liverpool.
Nelson, Hugh & William, Ltd.	London.
Ostasiatiske Kompagni	Copenhagen.
Panama Rail Road Co.	New York.
Pan-American Petroleum Trans.	Los Angeles.
Richardson, W. C., & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Russian Steam Nav. & Trading Co.	Constantinople
Russian Volunteer Fleet Assn.	Crimea.
Smith, W. R., & Sons	Cardiff.
Soc. Italiana di Servizi Mart.	Rome.
Soc. Gen. de Transports	Marseilles.
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao.
Standard Trans. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
Stern, Jean	Paris.
Texas Co., The	Texas.
Tomlinson, G. A.	Duluth, Minn.
Toyo Kisen K.K.	Tokio.
"Transoceanica" S. Italiana de Nav.	Naples.
United States Transport Co., Inc.	New York.
United States Steel Products Co.	New York.
Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co.	Rotterdam.
Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	London.
Yamashita Kisen K.K.	Kobé.

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS.

Line.	Funnel.	Flag.
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre.
Allan	Red; with white band and black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with red pennant above.
American	Black; with white band	White, with blue eagle.
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor.
Atlantic Transport	Red; with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars.
Bibby	Pink; black top	Red.
Blue Star Line	Buff; black top and blue star	Red burgee; five pointed blue star.
Booth	Black	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre.
British & African	Black	Blue burgee; white cross.
British India	Black; with two white stripes	White burgee; with red diagonal.
Bucknall	Black; three white diamonds	Blue; B S L in three white diamonds.
Bullard, King & Co.	Buff; black top, mauve band	Red, white St. George's Cross, initials in centre.
Canadian Pacific Ry.	Buff; black top	Three red and three white squares.
Chargeurs Réunis	Buff; white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars.
Cie. Gén. Trans'que	Red; with black top	White; red ball; name of Co. in red.
Compania Trasatlantica	Black	Blue; white ball.
Cunard	Red; black top	Red; in centre lion holding globe.
City	Buff; black top, white band	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E.
Dominion	Red; white stripe, black top	Red pennant; white diamond, blue globe within, in centre.
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Ellerman	Buff; black top, white band	Blue pennant; J R E in white.
Furness	Black	Blue; F in white.
Gen. Steam Nav. Co.	Black	White; 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corner.
Houlder	Black; white Maltese Cross on red band	Red; white Maltese Cross.
Lamport & Holt	Blue; black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink; black tops	Red.
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White; red at corners; letters M M.
Nederland	Buff; black top	White; blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N).
Netherlands-American	Buff; white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones.
New Zealand S. Co.	Buff	White; red St. George's Cross, initials in squares; red, white and blue pennant above.
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White; two red horizontal stripes.
Orient S. N. Co.	Yellow	White; blue cross, crown in centre.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Black	White; blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre; red initials in squares.
P. & O.	Black	Square divided diagonally into red, white, blue and yellow quarters.
Prince	Black; red band, Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee; Prince of Wales Feathers in centre.
Red Star	Black; white band	White burgee; one red star.
Rotterdam-Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co.	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold crown.
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square; one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross.
White Star	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star.
Wilson	Red; black top	White pennant; red ball.

THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30, 1920), and includes all steamers of 10,900 tons upwards.

Abbreviations.—Br. = British; Den. = Denmark; Fr. = French; Ger. = German; Hol. = Netherlands; Itl. = Italian; Jap. = Japan; Nor. = Norway; Swe. = Sweden; U.S. = United States; ◊ = Turbines; ** = Twin screws; *** = Triple screws; **** = Quadruple screws; N.R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions: Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Achilles ◊**	Br.	11,300	507	63	41	14	1920	Ocean S.S. Co.
Achilles **	U.S.	11,081	514	65	36	N.R.	1915	Panama R. R. Co.
Adriatic **	Br.	24,541	709	75	52	18½	1906	White Star.
Aeolus **	U.S.	13,102	560	62	35	15	1899	U.S. Shipping Board.
Agamemnon **	,,	19,361	684	72	40	23	1902	,, ,,
Albania **	Br.	12,300	522	64	35	N.R.	1920	Cunard.
Almanzora ◊***	,,	15 551	570	67	33	17	1914	Royal Mail.
America **	U.S.	22,622	668	74	47	17½	1905	U.S. Shipping Board.
American Legion ◊	,,	13,000	516	72	27	N.R.	1919	,, ,,
Andes ◊***	Br.	15,620	570	67	33	17	1913	Royal Mail.
André Lebon **	Fr.	13,682	508	61	45	14½	1913	Messageries Maritimes.
Antonia ◊**	Br.	13,000	519	...	...	N.R.	1920	Cunard.
Aquitania ◊****	,,	45,647	868	97	49	24	1914	,,
Argyllshire **	,,	12,097	526	61	33	14	1911	Scottish Shire Line, Ltd.
Arlanza ◊***	,,	15.044	570	65	33	17	1912	Royal Mail.
Armadale Castle **	,,	12,973	570	64	39	17½	1903	Union Castle.
Armagh ◊**	,,	12,269	530	63	39	16	1917	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.
Arundel Castle ◊**	,,	19,600	630	72	41	17	1919	Union Castle.
Asturias **	,,	12,002	520	62	31	16½	1908	Royal Mail.
Athenic	,,	12,345	500	63	45	13½	1901	White Star.
Avon **	,,	11,073	520	62	31	16½	1907	Royal Mail.
Ballarat **	,,	13,000	520	64	37	N.R.	1920	P. & O.
Balmoral Castle **	,,	13,361	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.
Balronald **	,,	13.000	520	64	37	N.R.	1920	P. & O.
Baltic **	,,	23,876	709	75	52	17	1904	White Star.
Batavia **	Fr.	11,464	501	62	42	N.R.	1899	French Government.
Belgic ◊***	Br.	24,547	670	78	44	18½	1917	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Beltana **	,,	11,120	500	62	37	14½	1912	P. & O.
Benalla **	,,	11,118	500	62	29	14½	1913	,,
Bendigo **	,,	13,000	520	64	37	N.R.	1920	,,
Berlin **	,,	17,324	591	69	38	18	1908	The Shipping Controller.
Berrima **	,,	11,137	500	62	37	14½	1913	P. & O.
Bismarck ◊****	—	56,000	912	100	57	N.R.	1914	
Borda **	Br.	11,136	500	62	37	14½	1914	P. & O.
Bremen **	,,	11,540	550	60	34	15	1896	The Shipping Controller.
Cadillac	,,	12,074	530	66	33	N.R.	1917	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Cameronia ◊**	,,	16,000	550	70	38	16	1920	Anchor Line.
Campania **	,,	12,884	601	65	37	N.R.	1893	The Admiralty.
Canopic **	,,	12,097	578	59	35	16	1900	White Star.
Cap Finisterre **	,,	14,503	560	65	31	16½	1911	The Shipping Controller.
Cap Polonio ◊***	,,	20,597	637	72	39	18	1914	,, ,,
Carmania ◊***	,,	19,524	650	72	40	18	1905	Cunard.
Caronia **	,,	19,687	650	72	40	18	1905	,,
Cedric **	,,	21,040	680	75	44	17	1903	White Star.
Celtic **	,,	20,904	680	75	44	17	1901	,, ,,
Ceramic ◊***	,,	18,481	655	69	43	17	1913	,, ,,
Columbus **	—	35,000	750	83	48	N.R.	1913	——
Corinthic **	Br.	12,343	500	63	45	13½	1902	White Star.
Cornwall ◊**	,,	11,000	495	62	32	N.R.	1920	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Corsican **	,,	11,419	500	61	38	15	1907	Allan.
Cretic **	,,	13,518	582	60	38	16	1902	White Star.
Darro **	,,	11,484	500	62	40	13½	1912	Royal Mail.
Demerara **	,,	11,484	500	62	40	13½	1912	,, ,,
Demosthenes ◊***	,,	11,223	500	62	39	15	1911	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Deseado **	,,	11,477	500	62	40	13½	1912	Royal Mail.
Desna **	,,	11,483	500	62	40	13½	1912	,, ,,
Duilio ◊****	Itl.	22,000	601	75	50	N.R.	1917	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Edinburgh Castle **	Br.	13,330	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Empress of Asia §****	Br.	16,909	570	68	42	21	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Britain **	,,	14,189	548	65	36	18½	1906	,, ,, ,,
Empress of France §****	,,	18,481	571	72	41	20½	1913	Allan.
Empress of Russia §****	,,	16,810	570	68	42	21	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Espagne **	Fr.	11,155	537	60	39	18½	1909	Cie Gen. Transatlantique.
Esperia §**	Itl.	11,393	492	61	34	21	1918	Soc. Italiana di Serv Maritimi.
Euripides §***	Br.	14,947	550	67	44	15	1914	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Finland **	U.S.	12,222	560	60	38	N.R.	1902	International Merc. Mar. Co.
France §****	Fr.	23,666	689	75	48	24	1912	Cie Gen. Transatlantique.
Frederick VIII **	Den.	11,850	523	62	38	17	1913	Forenede Damps. Selskab.
Fushimi Maru **	Jap.	10,938	513	63	37	15½	1914	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Gelria **	Hol.	13,868	541	65	35	15	1913	Holland Lloyd.
George Washington **	U.S.	25,570	699	78	50	19	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare §***	Itl.	21,500	602	76	51	18½	1919	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Golden State §**	U.S.	14,500	518	72	41	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
Graf Waldersee **	Br.	13,193	561	62	37	13	1898	The Shipping Controller.
Grampian **	,,	10,955	485	60	38	15	1907	Allan.
Haverford **	,,	11,635	531	59	27	13	1901	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Hororata **	,,	11,243	511	64	32	14	1914	New Zealand Shipping Co.
Imperator §****	,,	52,022	882	98	57	23	1912	The Shipping Controller.
Ionic **	,,	12,332	500	63	45	13½	1902	White Star.
Jan Pieterszoon Coen **	Hol.	11,692	503	60	35	15	1915	Nederland.
Johann Heinrich Burchard §***	...	19,582	590	72	39	N.R.	1914	
Kaisar-i-Hind **	Br.	11,430	520	61	33	18½	1914	P. & O.
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria **	,,	24,581	677	77	50	18	1905	The Shipping Controller
Kenilworth Castle **	,,	12,975	570	64	38	17½	1904	Union Castle
Korea Maru **	Jap.	11,810	551	63	40	17	1901	Toyo Kisi K.K.
Kroonland **	U.S.	12,241	560	60	38	N.R.	1902	International Merc. Marine Co.
La Lorraine **	Fr.	11,372	563	60	35	21	1900	Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
La Savoie **	,,	11,168	563	60	35	21	1900	,, ,,
Lafayette §****	,,	12,220	546	64	34	18½	1914	,, ,,
Lapland **	Br.	18,565	605	70	37	17½	1908	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Leopoldina **	Fr.	12,350	525	63	35	15	1901	French Government.
Leviathan §****	U.S.	54,282	907	100	58	24	1914	U.S. Shipping Board.
Llanstephan Castle **	Br.	11,293	500	63	37	15	1914	Union Castle.
Lutetia §****	Fr.	14,654	579	64	36	20	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mahana §**	Br.	11,796	500	63	39	14	1917	Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
Manchuria **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	AtlanticTrans.Co.of W.Virginia.
Manmasco §**	,,	15,000	518	72	32	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
Mantua **	Br.	10,902	540	61	24	18	1909	P. & O.
Massilia §****	Fr.	15,000	574	64	40	20	1916	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mauretania §****	Br.	30,704	762	88	57	25	1907	Cunard.
Medic **	,,	12,032	550	63	39	13½	1899	White Star.
Megantic **	,,	14,878	550	67	41	17½	1909	,, ,,
Melita §***	,,	13,967	520	67	41	16½	1918	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Ltd.
Mercury **	U.S.	10,984	526	60	34	14	1896	U.S. Shipping Board.
Metagama **	Br.	12,420	500	64	37	16	1915	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Ltd.
Minnedosa §***	,,	13,972	520	67	41	16½	1918	,, ,,
Minnekahda §***	,,	17,221	620	66	47	15	1917	Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.
Minnesota **	U.S.	20,602	622	73	41	13	1904	AtlanticTrans.Co.of W.Virginia.
Mobile **	Br.	16,960	588	65	46	15½	1908	The Shipping Controller.
Mongolia **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	AtlanticTrans.Co.of W.Virginia.
Mount Vernon **	,,	18,372	685	72	40	23½	1906	U.S. Shipping Board.
Naldera **	Br.	15,825	580	67	44	18½	1918	P. & O.
Nansemond **	U.S.	13,333	559	62	30	12	1896	U.S. Shipping Board.
Narkunda **	Br.	16,118	581	69	27	18½	1920	P. & O.
Nestor **	,,	14,501	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Niagara §***	,,	13,415	524	66	34	18	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Noordam **	,,	12,531	550	62	34	15	1902	,, ,,
Northumberland §**	Br.	12,160	530	63	31	16	1915	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Olympic §***	,,	46,359	852	92	59	23	1911	White Star.
Orbita §***	,,	15,486	550	67	43	15	1915	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Orca §***	,,	15,120	550	67	43	15	1918	,, ,,
Orcoma **	,,	11,571	511	62	29	14	1908	,, ,,
Orduña §***	,,	15,499	550	67	43	15	1914	,, ,,
Ormonde §**	,,	14,853	580	66	40	18	1917	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Oropesa §**	Br.	14,000	530	66	45	N.R.	1920	Pacific Steam Nav. Co.
Orsova **	,,	12,036	536	63	34	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orvieto **	,,	12,133	535	64	38	18	1909	,, ,,
Osterley **	,,	12,129	535	63	34	18	1909	,, ,,
Paris §***	Fr.	32,000	734	85	59	N.R.	1917	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Patria **	Br.	11,885	487	59	40	17	1913	Cie. Francaise de Nav. à Vap.
Patricia **	,,	14,466	560	62	37	13	1899	The Shipping Controller.
Paul Lecat **	Fr.	12,989	510	61	42	14½	1911	Messageries Maritimes.
Persic **	Br.	12,042	550	63	39	13½	1899	White Star.
Pesaro **	Itl.	12,335	525	62	35	N.R.	1901	Italian Govt.
Philippines **	U.S.	11,440	501	62	42	12	1898	U.S. Shipping Board.
Pocohontas **	,,	10,893	523	60	34	15½	1900	,, ,,
Porthos **	Fr.	12,692	510	61	42	13½	1914	Messageries Maritimes.
President Grant **	U.S.	18,072	595	68	48	14½	1907	U.S. Shipping Board.
Presidente Wilson **	Itl.	12,567	477	60	43	18	1912	Cosulich Soc. Triestina di Nav.
Pretoria **	Br.	13,234	561	62	37	12½	1897	The Shipping Controller.
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm **	,,	17,099	589	68	38	27½	1908	,, ,,
Providence	Fr.	11,996	511	59	43	N.R.	1914	Cie. Francaise de Nav. à Vap.
Regina §***	Br.	16,313	575	67	41	16	1918	Brit. & N. Atlantic S.N. Co., Ltd.
Remuera **	,,	11,276	485	62	41	14	1911	New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Rheinland	,,	11,500	...	...	...	N.R.	1918	The Shipping Controller.
Rijndam **	Hol.	12,527	550	62	26	15	1901	Holland-Amerika.
Rochambeau §****	Fr.	12,678	559	63	43	16½	1911	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Rotterdam **	Hol.	24,149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland-Amerika.
Royal George §***	Br.	11,146	525	60	27	19	1907	Cunard.
Runic **	,,	12,490	550	63	39	13½	1900	White Star.
San Fernando §	,,	13,056	530	69	42	12	1919	Eagle Oil Transport Co. Ltd.
San Florentino §	,,	12,842	530	68	42	12	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Fraterno	,,	11,989	527	66	42	N.R.	1913	,, ,, ,,
San Gennaro	Itl.	10,917	518	64	24	17	1917	Transoceanica Soc. Ital. de Nav.
San Gregorio	Br.	12,093	527	66	33	N.R.	1913	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
San Jeronimo	,,	12,028	525	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Lorenzo	,,	12,097	527	66	42	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Melito	,,	12,286	530	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Nazario	,,	12,029	525	66	41	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Patricio	,,	11,877	530	66	33	N.R.	1915	,, ,, ,,
Saranac	,,	12,070	530	66	42	N.R.	1918	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Saxon **	,,	12,385	570	64	38	17½	1900	Union-Castle.
Saxonia **	,,	14,297	580	64	38	15	1900	Cunard.
Scandinavian **	,,	12,099	550	59	43	16	1898	Allan.
Scythia §**	,,	18,500	600	...	...	16	1920	Cunard.
Sea Girt §**	U.S.	13,500	516	72	27	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
Shinyo Maru §***	Jap.	13,039	558	61	35	17	1911	Toyo Kisi K.K.
Shropshire **	Br.	12,184	526	61	33	14	1911	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Siberia Maru **	Jap.	11,785	551	63	21	17	1901	Toyo Kisi K.K.
Sphinx **	Fr.	11,375	478	60	40	14½	1914	Messageries Maritimes.
Stavangerfjord **	Nor.	12,977	532	64	29	15½	1918	Norske Amerika.
Stockholm **	Swe.	12,522	547	62	34	15	1900	Sverige Nord Amerika.
Suevic **	Br.	12,531	550	63	39	13½	1901	White Star.
Suwa Maru **	Jap.	10,927	516	62	34	15½	1914	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Tenyo Maru §***	,,	13,398	558	61	35	17	1908	Toyo Kisi K.K.
Themistocles **	Br.	11,231	500	62	39	15	1911	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Tiburnia §**	,,	16,000	550	70	38	N.R.	1920	Anchor Line.
Tirpitz §**	—	19,300	588	75	41	N.R.	1914	——
Tyndareus **	Br.	11,347	507	63	41	14	1916	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Tyrrhenia §**	,,	16,000	550	70	38	N.R.	1920	Anchor Line.
Ulysses **	,,	14,499	563	68	40	14	1913	China Mutual S. N. Co.
Ulysses **	U.S.	10,910	514	65	36	N.R.	1915	Panama Canal.
Victoria Luise **	—	16,703	660	67	40	N.R.	1900	——
Vogtland **	—	10,892	524	65	37	N.R.	1916	——
Von Steuben **	U.S.	14,901	637	66	39	18	1901	U.S. Shipping Board.
Walmer Castle **	Br.	12,546	570	64	38	17½	1902	Union Castle.
Wenatchee §**	U.S.	15,000	516	72	27	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
William O'Swald §***	—	20,000	587	72	39	N.R.	1914	——
Wiltshire **	Br.	12,160	526	61	33	14	1912	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Zeeland **	,,	11,905	561	60	38	15	1901	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Zeppelin **	,,	14,167	550	67	35	N.R.	1914	The Shipping Controller.

EVOLUTION OF THE STEAMSHIP ON NORTH ATLANTIC.

See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1920, page 792.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES.

Baroneasa, 475,000 cubic feet; *Princessa*, 473,689 cubic feet; *Duquesa*, 470,157 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines); *Nictheroy*, 467,500 cubic feet; *Nebraska*, 467,500 cubic feet (Royal Mail S.P. Co.); *Northumberland*, 466,000 cubic feet (Federal S. Nav. Co.); *Armagh*, 466,000 cubic feet (Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand); *Navasota*, 465,500 cubic feet (Royal Mail S.P. Co.); *Cornwall*, 464,930 cubic feet (Hasham Foundry & Eng. Co., Ld.); *Marquesa*, 464,622 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines). There were on June 30, 1920, 734 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus; of these, 93 had each insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 300,000 cubic feet; 32 had each not less than 250,000 cubic feet; and 149 had each not less than 80,000 cubic feet.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

Olympic, 46,359 tons (White Star); *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons (Cunard); *Minnesota*, 20,602 tons (Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginia); *Tyrrhenia*, 16,000 tons (Anchor); *Golden State*, 14,500 tons (U.S. Shipping Board); *Manchuria*, 13,639 tons; *Mongolia*, 13,639 (Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginia); *Niagara*, 13,415 tons (Union S.S. Co., of N. Zealand); *Tenyo Maru*, 13,398 tons (Toyo Kisen); *Bendigo*, 13,000 tons; *Ballarat*, 13,000 tons; *Balronald*, 13,000 tons (P. & O.). There were on June 30, 1920, 1891 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,087 were over 5,000 tons, and 112 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 13,000 tons each are given above.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—701 steamers and 82 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk; the largest of these not fitted for liquid fuel were the *Cadillac*, 12,074 tons (Anglo-American Oil Co.); *James McGee*, 10,678 tons; *W. C. Teagle*, 10,678 tons; *Fred. W. Weller*, 10,627 tons; *F. Q. Barstow*, 10,290 tons; *William G. Warden*, 10,289 tons (Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey).

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

In order of Speed.—Mauretania, Aquitania, France, Leviathan, Mount Vernon, Imperator, Agamemnon, Olympic, Princess Margaret, Oranje Nassau, Wahine, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, La Lorraine, La Savoie, Princess Patricia, Ausonia, Esperia, Empress of France, Maori, Loongana, Prins Hendrik, Lutetia, Massilia, Charles Roux.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

In order of Speed.—Paris, Jan Breydel, Pieter de Coninck, Princesse Elisabeth, Stad Antwerpen, Ville de Liège, Munster, Ulster, Newhaven, Rouen, Viking, Dieppe, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, St. George, Biarritz, Maid of Orleans, Leopold II., Princess Clementine, Onward, Viper, Manxman, Brighton, all not under 22 knots.

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of Size.—Bismarck, Leviathan, Imperator, Olympic, Aquitania, Columbus, Paris, Mauretania, George Washington, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Belgic, Adriatic, Rotterdam, Baltic, France, Amerika, Duilio, Guilio Cesare, Cedric, Celtic, Minnesota, Cap Polonio, William O'Swald, Caronia, Arundel Castle, Johan Heinrich Burchard, Carmania, Agamemnon, Tirpitz, Lapland, Scythia, Empress of France, Ceramic, Mount Vernon, President Grant, Berlin, Minnekahda, Nieuw Amsterdam, Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Mobile, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, Victoria Luise, Regina, Narkunda, Cameronia, Tiburnia, Tyrrhenia, Naldera, Andes, Almanzora, Orduna, Orbita, Orca, Arlanza, Massilia, Manmasco, Wenatchee, all 15,000 tons and above.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners	Ships.	Tonnage, Gross tons.	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship.	Tonnage.	Remarks.
Bélot, G.	33	77,000	Nantes	Champigny	3,112	Owns 12 Steamers.
Cie Francaise d'Armement	19	48,000	Paris	Dunkerque	3,203	Own 2 Steamers.
Stray S. O. & Co.	24	48,000	Christianssand	Singvand	3,490	Own 8 Steamers.
East Asiatic Co.	17*	45,000	Copenhagen	Afrika	9,050	Own 7 Steamers.
Crowell & Thurlow	37	41,000	Boston	Jen. Flood Kreger	1,838	Own 8 Steamers.
Alaska Packers Association	24	39,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Own 5 Steamers.
Laeisz, F.	10	27,000	Hamburg	Peking	3,100	
Rhederei Aktien Ges V., 1896	11	26,000	Hamburg	Orotava	3,014	Own 1 Steamer.
Vinnen, F. A. & Co.	9	27,000	Bremen	Potosi	4,026	
Knohr & Burchard	11	26,000	Hamburg	Jersbek	2,871	
France & Canada S.S. Corp.	9	23,000	New York	Wyoming	3,730	Own 3 Steamers.
Staples Transportation Co.	20	22,000	Massachusetts	Falmouth	2,236	Own 5 steamers.

* With auxiliary motor power.

THE LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS.

Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth Co., Ltd. ..... Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Irvine's Shipbuilding & Dry Docks Co., Ltd. ..... West Hartlepool.
Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd.... Whiteinch.	Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd. Sunderland.
Wm. Beardmore & Co. ..... Dalmuir.	Lithgows ..... Port Glasgow.
John Brown & Co. ..... Clydebank.	Northumberland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. ..... Howdon-on-Tyne.
Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd. Birkenhead.	Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd. ..... Jarrow.
Wm. Doxford & Sons, Ltd. Sunderland.	Ropner & Sons, Ltd. ..... Stockton-on-Tees.
R. Duncan & Co. ..... Port Glasgow.	Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd. ..... Wallsend-on-Tyne.
W. Gray & Co., Ltd..... West Hartlepool.	J. L. Thompson & Sons, Ltd. Sunderland.
Wm. Hamilton & Co., Ltd. Port Glasgow.	Vickers, Ltd. ..... Barrow-on-Furness.
Harland & Wolff, Ltd. ..... Belfast.	Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. Belfast.
D. & Wm. Henderson & Co., Ltd. ..... Partick.	

THE LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS.

John Brown & Co., Ltd. ..... Clydebank.	Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd. ..... Jarrow.
Wm. Beardmore & Co. ..... Dalmuir.	Richardsons, Westgarth & Co., Ltd. ..... Middlesbrough and Sunderland
Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd. Birkenhead.	Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. ..... Greenock.
Denny & Bros., Ltd..... Dumbarton.	J. L. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd. ..... Southampton.
Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. ..... Glasgow.	Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co. ..... Wallsend.
Harland & Wolff, Ltd..... Belfast.	Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd. ..... Belfast.
R. & W. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., Ltd. ..... Hebburn.	Yarrow & Co. ..... Scotstoun.
J. G. Kincaid & Co. ..... Greenock.	
North Eastern Marine Engineering Co. ..... Wallsend and Sunderland.	
Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co..... Wallsend.	

On June 30, 1920, there were 4,930,340 tons of merchant shipping under construction, with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register of Shipping, principally for United Kingdom, United States and Japan; 96 per cent. of the total tonnage in Lloyd's Register consists of steel or iron steamers. Vessels of great size lost during the war have not yet been replaced, general cargo steamers being more in demand. On June 30 there were 56 vessels, each of 10,000 tons and above, being built under Lloyd's Survey, 55 vessels of 275,714 tons, intended for carrying oil in bulk, were classed during the year, also 426 new vessels of 1,995,788 tons gross fitted for burning oil fuel. Of the world's total tonnage recorded in the current edition of Lloyd's Register the following approximate division as regards fuel may be made: vessels representing about 76 per cent. use coal as fuel, 16·3 are fitted to use oil as fuel for boilers, 1·7 use oil in internal combustion engines, and 6 per cent. have sail power only; 28 new vessels of 79,805 tons were fitted with oil engines, 20 of these having a collective tonnage of 76,993 tons; 150 sets of Diesel engines were in course of construction, and about the same number of sets of other oil engines, of which about one half were building in the United Kingdom. The largest Diesel engines then being constructed were those for the Glenogle a twin-screw vessel of 9,150 tons, having 16 cylinders $29\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, and stroke $45\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The largest oil engine vessel completed during the year was the Afrika, 8,597 tons, fitted with Diesel engines having 12 cylinders of $29\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter and $45\frac{3}{4}$ inch stroke.

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF THE PRINCIPAL LINES.

The Aberdeen Line: Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
African Steam Ship Co., 4, St., Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Allan Line, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1, and 103, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
American Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1, and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 16, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
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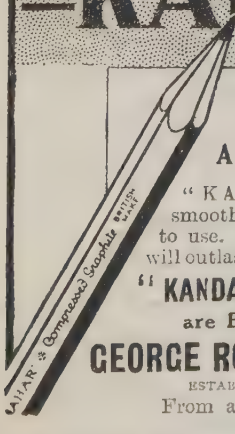

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Malvern	The Abbey	G.1003
Malvern	The School	B.1003
Malvern	Malvernhurst	B.1003
Newton Abbot	Newton College	B.1004
Ross	Palmerston House Sch.	G.1006
Ross	Bradley Court, Mitcheldean	B.1006
Shrewsbury	Kingsland Grange	B.1008
South Molton	West Buckland School	B.1009
Uffculme	Ayshford School	B.1012

Whitaker's List of Schools

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE,

Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.

Previously known as—

THE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Principal - Mr. W. BRAGINTON, M.A.

A link between the Schools and the Civil Service or Army.

Day, Evening, and Correspondence Classes.

Girls' Classes under Miss Braginton, M.A., for Civil Service and Business.

Has the largest number of successes in the great Home Civil Service Examinations.

For Prospectus and List of Successes, address—

MR. W. BRAGINTON, M.A.

BLACKHEATH, S.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Blackheath is a fine healthy and invigorating district, enhanced by the proximity of Greenwich Park and the Royal Observatory situated therein."

BOYS. **CHRIST'S COLLEGE.**

Principal - ARTHUR C. WIRE, B.A., F.R.G.S.

Assisted by Highly Qualified Staff.

Old-established, High-class Boarding School and Day School for Sons of Gentlemen.

Provides first-class education on Public School lines ; prepares boys and students, English and Foreign, for Universities, Army, Navy.

Preliminary Professional Examinations, Commerce, &c.

College overlooks extensive heath; well equipped every way ; 5 acres ground.

Chapel, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop. Sports, Magazine.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Illustrated prospectus on application to the Principal.

CHARING CROSS

(London) has lowest death-rate of all the great capitals ; its general healthiness compares favourably with England and Wales; residential advantages are relative evenness and mildness.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS ON EQUAL TERMS.

The most central of all the University Schools, immediately accessible by Train, Tram, Tube, and Bus.

Courses of Study arranged to meet the requirements of all the Examining Bodies.

Low Inclusive Fees.

For Prospectus and full information apply personally or by letter to the Dean—

W. J. FENTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London, W.C. 2.

CLISSOLD PARK AND DISTRICT, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Clissold Park occupies an elevated healthy position, with parks and open spaces, contributing to make it a first-class residential neighbourhood."

BOYS. (*Established* 1876.)

MODERN SCHOOL.

Headmaster - A. W. WRIGHT, B.A., LL.B.

Thorough education for Professions and Commerce. Entire charge.

Curriculum.—Modern Languages (conversational). Mathematics, Science (laboratory), and Advanced Drawing. Arrangements for pupils to attend an Engineering Polytechnic.

Physical Development. — Football, Cricket, Fives, Swimming, Drill and Gymnastics (Gymnasium). Natural History and Debating Societies. Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. M. A. HILL, to whom communications should be addressed.

CROUCH HILL, N.

(Middlesex) occupies an elevated position on a range of hills which stretch northward towards Highgate and Barnet. The locality enjoys a fine record for salubrity, officially mentioned as one of the Health Resorts within the County of London.

BOYS. **OAKFIELD SCHOOL.**

Headmaster—

W. T. A. EMTAGE, M.A. (Oxon.).

Double First Class Honours in Mathematics and Science.

Late Director of Education in Mauritius.

Premises.—Old Tudor Mansion in 3 acres of ground. Chapel, Playing Field.

The School Course aims at laying the foundation of a general liberal education in Languages, Literature, Mathematics, and Science, but considerable time is devoted to modern subjects.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—100 to 120 guineas per annum.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hampstead has always been notable as a salubrious residential district. The Heath is one of the finest and largest open spaces in London. The death-rate and infantile mortality are the lowest in London."

KINGSLEY & KINGSLEY LODGE,

GIRLS. **46, & 27, BELSIZE PARK.**

Principals—

Miss H. GAVIN (Moral Sciences Tripos).
Miss L. S. STEBBING, M.A.
Miss H. L. STEBBING (A.C.T. Silver Medallist, South Kensington).
Miss V. S. SHEPHERD, N.F.U. (Higher Certificate).

Assisted by highly qualified Staff.

Aim.—To develop character, to give a good all-round education. Preparation for usual Examinations and Scholarships for admission into Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—28 or 30 guineas per term.

HENDON, N.W.

(Middlesex). With subsoil mainly gravel. Average elevation, 280 feet above sea-level. Excellent drainage, water, and lighting facilities. Hendon 9 m. from the City, with tube, rail, and omnibus facilities. Combines country with town advantages. Pop. 38,806.

BOYS. **TENTERDEN HALL.**

PREPARATORY (7–15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - A. J. M. BACON, B.A.

(*Classical Honours, Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Assisted by a competent Staff.

The School has been established 45 years, stands 300 feet above sea-level, in spacious grounds. Large Playing Fields.

Every encouragement given all branches of Athletics. Physical Drill and Gymnastics.

HONOR OAK, S.E.

London's remarkable health standard is due to excellent drainage, pure water, together with less exposure, greater warmth, and less humidity than outlying country. Honor Oak, a high-class residential quarter, 6 miles from London Bridge.

BOYS. (*Established* 1686.)

ROYAL SAVOY SCHOOL.

Governors—

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
The Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

Warden—The Hon. Sir W. H. GOSCHEN.

Headmaster - COLIN M. H. CAMPBELL.

Premises.—Healthily situated in Colyton Road, within easy distance of all parts of London. 25 acres of grounds and playing fields.

The School is preparatory, and aims at giving a thoroughly sound education. Choral Scholarships are awarded. Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Rifle Range.

Fees.—60 guineas per annum inclusive.

STREATHAM, S.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Easily reached from London (8 miles), with all characteristics of a large, good class, healthy, residential suburb. The Common affords a grand elevated expanse of open ground.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

MOUNT VIEW,

Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W. 16.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

Headmistress - - Mrs. BUNFORD.

Premises.—Detached, on high ground with lovely garden.

Preparations for Local and University Examinations. Special lessons in Riding, Painting, Singing, Dancing, and Eurythmics. Piano and Violin by arrangement. Preparatory School for boys (4–14) preparing for Public Schools and Osborne, under the direction of Mr. Bunford.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees from £120 per annum.

WOODFORD, N.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Woodford is a flourishing suburb within 7 miles of London. Epping Forest borders it on one extreme and Wanstead Park the other. Woodford is a high-class suburb." 9 miles from Liverpool Street (G.E.Ry.).

BOYS AND GIRLS.

FOREST HOUSE SCHOOL,

HIGH ROAD,

WOODFORD WELLS, ESSEX.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Careful Teaching. Home Comforts. Excellent Diet. Preparation for Army, Navy, The Universities, and Commercial Life.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Fees moderate and inclusive.

Headmaster - J. ARTHUR GATES.

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

ALTRINCHAM.

A town in Cheshire, on Bowden Downs, 8 miles S.W. of Manchester by rail, is situated on the Bridgewater Canal. Up-to-date system of drainage, and an unfailing supply of pure water. The chief employment is raising fruits and vegetables for the Manchester market. Population, 17,813.

BOYS. *Established* 1879.

BARRINGTON.

BOYS PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. A. ALCOCK-BAILLIE, M.A.

BOYS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Thorough grounding in all subjects. Careful grading. Mathematical subjects co-ordinated and taught with practical applications.

Special attention to formation of character and development of originality.

Games, Physical Drill, Swimming.

Mrs. Baillie personally looks after the boarders. Entire charge if required.

Fees. £25 to 30 guineas per term.

Prospectus, &c., on application.

AMBERLEY

(Near Stroud, Glos.). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Two hours by rail from London, in the Western Cotswold; beautiful uplands and wooded valleys; sunshine, pure air and water. Minchinhampton and Painswick Golf Links, 700 feet above sea-level." Pop. 8,767.

GIRLS.

ENDERLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss M. E. MAYDWELL.

Situation.—On the Cotswold Hills 600 ft. above the sea. Dry bracing air, beautiful scenery. Modern house, central heating. Tennis Lawn, Large Garden and Orchard.

Thoroughly sound general education, including elements of practical cookery and housewifery.

Preparation for the University, Royal Academy, Royal College of Music and Royal Drawing Society Examinations.

Illustrated and detailed prospectus on application to the Principal.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

ASHFORD

(Kent). A thriving market town in East Kent, on River Stour, 14 miles S.W. of Canterbury and 54 miles from London, S.E. & C. Railway. The town stands on an elevation about 200 feet above sea-level. The soil consists of gravel, with greensand beneath, and the climate is bracing. To the lover of natural history Ashford affords a rich and varied field. Golf, 19 holes. Pop. 13,668.

GIRLS.

FAIRVIEW.

Principal - Miss BAILEY, L.L.A.

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors).

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-class Modern Education. Individual Care. Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and inclusive.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { **Mrs. EDWARDS, B.A. (Lond.).**
Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., O.H.L.

Recognised by the Board of Education as an Efficient Private Secondary School.

Buildings. — Spacious Tudor Residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old world gardens. Lawns and playing fields 13 acres in extent. Gymnasium. *Aim.*—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Dancing, and Singing.

Fees.—25 to 28 guineas per term.

ARNSIDE

(Westmoreland). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"On carboniferous limestone on the northern shore of Morecambe Bay. Sheltered by mountain from the east, and much drier and warmer than the inland district."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

INGLEMERE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Senior House, 95. Junior House, 46. All Boarders. 15 Resident Mistresses).

AYLWIN COLLEGE FOR BOYS

(Senior Houses, 80. Junior House, 40. All Boarders. Cadet Corps).

High-class Boarding Schools under the same Principals (MR. & MRS. LLEWELLYN), but no connection otherwise. Separate Staffs, Buildings, and Estates. First boy in British Isles in Arith. Camb. Jnr. Locals, Xmas 1916. Own Farm of 120 acres. Ventilation, Heating, Lighting, and Drainage most modern. Sea and Mountain Air. Good Railway Facilities. Efficient, modern, and comfortable. Refs. to Parents in most districts.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort, Somerset. Pop. 50,721. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe." Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Climate: where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates; where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs. Pop. 50,721.

BOYS. *Founded* 1848.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Headmaster—
ALEX. W. CUNINGHAME
(*Sometime Senior Master, The King's School, Gloucester*).

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Preparation for all Examinations.
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
GYMNASIUM, SWIMMING, SHOOTING, GAMES.
The School has its own Troop of Boy Scouts.
Entire charge of Pupils from India.
Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

"PETERHOUSE,"

QUEEN SQUARE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE RESIDING ABROAD.
Principal - - Miss NORRIS.
Limited number of pupils received (girls 5–18, boys under 12). Careful and individual training and education given.
Teaching specially planned to bring out the intelligence and to foster the particular faculties of each child.
Utmost importance attached to matters of Character, Health, Deportment and Physical Development, Elocution, Conversational French.
Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term.

BANSTEAD.

A healthy Surrey village with beautiful Downs, &c., 17 miles from London, 500 ft. above sea-level. Climate dry and bracing. Soil porous—chalk and gravel. Prevailing winds, S.W. Low death-rate.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,

THE LARCHES.
Principal: Miss A. C. MOLYNEUX, L.C.P.
School Course affords a sound and efficient Education. Standard is that required for Public Examinations.
Curriculum includes Scripture, English Language and Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, Latin, Elementary Science, Drawing, Brushwork, Needlework, Class-singing, Drill.
Premises on gravel soil, 550 ft. elevation; 5 acres grounds; beautifully situated in open country.
Prospectus and References on application.

BECCLES

(Suffolk). Municipal Borough, 8 miles from Lowestoft. The locality is very healthy; and owing to inland position has a more genial climate than East Coast towns. The River Waveney affords rowing, sailing, and bathing facilities. Pop. 7130.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE FAUCONBERGE SCHOOL

(*Founded* 1712.)
Principal - Rev. H. BIDDELL, M.A.
(*Formerly of King's College School, London.*)
Premises on high ground, gravel soil, with accommodation for 20 boarders.
Education particularly suited to boys seeking Public School entrance or Scholarships, and also adapted to those who wish to enter Professional life. Girls may be admitted if there is a vacancy. Two open Scholarships.
Gymnastics, Bathing. Good Playing Field.
Boarders' Fees.—£22 per term inclusive.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 31,692. S.E. & C. Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death-rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1866.)

THE ABBEY SCHOOL.

(PREPARATORY.)
Headmaster - W. SALTER, M.A.,
Classical Honours, Merton College, Oxford.
Aim.—To be a home of keenness and a power for good, develop character, health. Work and play.
Premises specially designed and constructed in extensive grounds. Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games.
Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.
Fees.—36 to 40 guineas per term.

BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 16 miles from Leeds."

BOYS.

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.

WHARFEDALE GRANGE.
Principals - {E. W. STOKOE, M.A. / C. W. DEAN, M.A.
PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7–14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.
Delicate Boys receive special attention. Entire charge taken of those whose Parents are abroad.
Premises.—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.
Spacious Class-rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.
Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.
Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. Railways: Midland, London 47½ m.; L. & N.W. to Oxford and Cambridge. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Death-rate. 10·7 per 1,000. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. Riverside Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death-rates very low." Pop. 39,183.

BOYS.

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

(One of the well-known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS.)

Headmaster, ARNOLD C. POWELL, M.A. (Cantab.)

Buildings, erected in 1837, have since been enlarged, and Laboratories, Workshop, Smithy, Museum, and Gymnasium added.

Junior and Senior School. Curriculum, on most modern lines, fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers. Special attention to music.

Entrance and Leaving Exhibitions and special Prizes.

Playing Fields, 10 acres. Rowing, Swimming. Officers' Training Corps.

Tuition Fee.—£2 6*s.* 8*d.* per term.
Boarding Fee.—£23 6*s.* 8*d.* per term.

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANSDOWNE ROAD.

Principal - - Miss STANSFELD.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees.—£165 per annum.

Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Sussex). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants. The death-rate for 1915 here was only 13·55. The town holds a first place among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children." Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 15,330.

GIRLS.

THORN BANK.

HOME SCHOOL for Gentlemen's Daughters.

COLLINGTON AVENUE. Close to Sea; excellent sanitation; good garden.

Miss BIDWELL and Miss MILLS,

Assisted by certificated Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters, receive a limited number of Pupils for a complete education, combined with home refinements.

HEALTH, INDOOR AMUSEMENTS, OUTDOOR EXERCISE specially considered.

Net Ball, Croquet, Tennis, Cycling, Sea-bathing.

Escort provided to and from London.

References upon application.

BOYS.

HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.

Situation.—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings.—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room for Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Grounds.—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

Education.—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy. *Modern Languages* taught conversationally.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster—

A. F. BRYAN, B.A. and Inter. Sci., London.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 12,654.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BEVERLEY, YORKS.

Headmistress - - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 12 pupils in own grounds.

Fees.—Kindergarten Preparatory, £1 11*s.* 6*d.* Term. Day Pupils, £4 4*s.* Boarders, £16 extra.

BIRCHINGTON.

(Kent.) Quiet sunny resort on North Kentish coast, 3½ m. W. of Margate. Elevated position: soil, sand and marl; good bathing; climate beneficial for all cases requiring bracing air and equable temperature. Pop. 2,275. S.E. & C. Rly.

BOYS.

ST. NICHOLAS COLLEGE.

NEAR BIRCHINGTON.

School motto: "PLAY THE GAME."

Prepares Sons of Gentlemen for Public Schools and University, Engineering or Agriculture.

Situated in one of the healthiest places in the South-east Coast. Magnificent open position on the highest part of Thanet.

Staff carefully chosen with view to Careful, Patient, Efficient Instruction.

Special attention paid to backward or delicate pupils.

Entire charge taken if required.

Fees from 100 guineas.

Telephone and Telegrams, Birchington 63.

BIRMINGHAM

(Warwickshire), the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery.

BOYS. **BOURNE COLLEGE,**

QUINTON.

Headmaster - T. J. STEWART HOOSON, B.A., Inter. B.Sc. (Lond.).

Assisted by Staff of qualified Masters.

Situation.—About 2 miles outside the City of Birmingham. 20 acres of ground. Modern buildings, Workshops, and Chemical Laboratory.

Aim.—To inculcate principles of honour, truthfulness, and *esprit de corps.*

Thorough English and Commercial Education. Training for Universities and other Public Examinations.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—20 to 30 guineas per term.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character." Pop. 58,371.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by ten Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

BOSCOMBE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Boscombe (in Borough of Bournemouth) occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position at good elevation overlooking sea. Dry soil, genial climate. Ensures maximum of health for school children."

GIRLS. **ST. OSWALD'S,**

SEA ROAD, BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Head Mistresses {**Miss G. M. PARKER, B.A.**
{**Miss A. G. H. DEVINNEY.**

Assisted by well-qualified Staff.

Buildings.—Two large houses and gymnasium, near sea and gardens.

School Course.—Scripture, usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, Nature Study, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, and Music. Tennis, Cycling, Swimming.

Special terms daughters of Officers and Clergymen. *Entire charge of children from abroad.*

Fees.—60 to 75 guineas per annum.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as æsthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine-needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere." The public gardens are very extensive, and excellent facilities are provided for golf, bowls, croquet, and tennis. Sunshine (1919), 1,829 hours. Pop. 78,674.

GIRLS. **FONTAINEBLEAU,**

MANOR ROAD.

Principal - Miss C. A. ROWLAND

(*Hon. Sch. Modern History, Oxford*).

A Home School of the highest type, situated in the Pines on bracing East Cliff close to the Sea.

Illustrated Prospectus on application to Principal.

Telegrams, "Fontainebleau, Bournemouth." Telephone, Bournemouth 1046.

Escort to and from Waterloo; further if desired.

GIRLS. **SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN.**

Eaton Rise, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.

(*Removed from Eaton Rise, Ealing.*)

Principals—Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip-reading. Boarders (girls only) received from three years of age. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pine-woods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

BRIDLINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridlington possesses a bracing climate, plenty of sunshine, and low rainfall. Its water supply is pure and abundant, and its drainage system excellent."

BOYS. **MARTON HALL,**

BRIDLINGTON.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE NAVY.

The School is situated in one of the healthiest districts in England, and has large and beautiful grounds.

The climate of Bridlington is dry, and the winter temperature about the same as that of the South of England.

Prospectuses, and all information required can be obtained from—

C. VERNON GANE, B.A.

(late Scholar of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge).

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine. It has an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements." Sunshine (1919), 1,701 hours. Pop. 131,237.

GIRLS.

THE CLOSE.

70, DYKE ROAD, BRIGHTON.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Mrs. HALLAM SANDERSON
(late The Misses Pipson).

Thorough education with the comforts of a home.

Eleven Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for the Oxford and Cambridge local exams. and Matriculation, also for the Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M.

Entire charge of Colonial pupils.

Fees.—Resident pupils, inclusive from £85 a year. *Prospectus and reference on application.*

BRIXHAM

(Devon). Facing Torbay in elevated position. Soil, limestone. Air bracing. Sunny and mild in winter, prevailing winds West. Snow almost unknown. Through train service. London and Midlands (G.W.Rly.). Pop. 7,954.

GIRLS.

HILLSIDE COLLEGE,

PARKHAM WOODS.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

Miss N. WILKES, L.L.A.
(Hons. English History, Latin and Education).

Miss M. LE GROS, Certificated Kindergarten.

Thorough modern education, combined with home life. Preparation for all exams. Fully certificated staff. Careful attention given to health and moral training.

Climate especially suited to delicate and Colonial children, who receive every care, one of the Principals being a trained child nurse. Terms moderate.

Prospectus on application to the Principals.

BUCKHURST HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10¾ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

GIRLS.

BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

In September, 1917, the school removed to large and beautiful premises overlooking miles of open forest country. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18. Large and highly qualified Staff. Excellent results in higher Examinations. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Advanced training in Music and Art. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on cliffs. Aspect, S.E. Has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year." Sunshine (1919), 1,664 hours. Pop. 8,929.

BOYS.

DUMPTON HOUSE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.
(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Established over 30 years.)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Giving a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines. Individual attention.

Separate House for Girls. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward boys receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Fees.—From 17 guineas per term.

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Headmaster.

WHERE TO GO

- - AND - -

WHERE TO STAY

See—

WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED LISTS.

Pages 1017 to 1025.

HOTELS | HYDROS
PRIVATE HOTELS | BOARDING HOUSES
APARTMENTS | MOTOR GARAGES
HOUSE and ESTATE AGENTS
FURNISHERS and REMOVERS
AND
WHITAKER'S GENERAL LIST.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Children of school age and elderly people do remarkably well." Pop. 48,942.

BOYS. **BRANDON HOUSE.**

Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A. Oxford.

Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University men.

Gentlemen's Sons received (6-14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary certificate renewed annually.

All Games; Gymnasium (very fine). Carpenter's Shop; Swimming; Boxing; Fencing.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1¾ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil; excellent water-supply and drainage; climate very mild."

BOYS.

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 1497.

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education.—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

BOYS received 8 to 18.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games. *Fees.*—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £45 per ann.

CHISLEHURST

(Kent), distant twelve miles from London. Enjoys the charm of still retaining its rural character, interspersed with spreading commons, carefully preserved in all their native wildness, which furnish delightful walks and rides. The climate is very healthy, the soil chalk and gravel.

BOYS. **BICKLEY HALL.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals—

A. J. FARNFIELD, M.A., Queens' College, Cambridge.

B. S. FARNFIELD, B.A., Queens' College, Cambridge.

Situation.—300 feet above sea-level, in a beautiful park, 25 acres, gravel soil.

Light and airy Class Rooms and Dormitories. Gymnasium, Library, School Chapel. Cadet Corps, Rifle Range. Sanatorium. Swimming Bath. Magnificent Cricket and Football Grounds.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

Pop. 9,777. G.E. Ry. Faces nearly due south; is protected by cliffs and built upon a gravel subsoil. Air bright, clear, bracing, much brilliant sunshine is experienced. Fogs are very rare at Clacton, and rainfall small. Sunshine (1919), 1,579 hours. Pop. 9,777.

BOYS. *Established* 1884.

ASCHAM COLLEGE,

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

Principal - - A. S. WILSON, L.C.P.

(*Registered Teacher.*)

Assisted by competent Teaching Staff.

Prepares boys for Public Schools and usual Exams. (List of Successes.)

SCHOOL COURSE thoroughly comprehensive.

INDIVIDUAL HELP given to all, particularly those backward. Special care of delicate boys. Domestic arrangements liberal and homelike; immediate superintendence Mrs. Wilson. Dormitories lofty, well ventilated; separate beds. Sanitary Certificate. Excellent Sea Bathing; Swimming taught. Drilling, Gymnastics, Tennis, Cricket, Football, &c.

CLENT

(Worcestershire), situated on southern slopes of hills 1,000 feet up, is renowned for dry and bracing climate. The air is particularly suitable for delicate children, especially for those with chest and bronchial trouble.

BOYS.

THE MOUNT,

CLENT.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Stands in its own grounds, 1,000 ft. above sea-level. Noted for its health-giving air.

Special attention to delicate and backward boys.

Coaching for University and Bar Examinations.

Prospectus on application to Principal.

CROMER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ideal health resort, combining pleasures of the seaside with beautiful inland scenery. Cool in summer. Floods of sunshine spring and autumn. Sanitation and water-supply perfect. G.E. and G.N. stations." Pop. 4,073.

GIRLS. **OAKLEIGH SCHOOL.**

"Esse quam videri."

Principal - Miss OGILVY-RAMSAY.

Premises consist of two houses close to the Sea. Well ventilated rooms. Electric Light.

Aim to provide thoroughly modern education, and combine the care and training of home with advantages and discipline of school life.

Curriculum includes all English subjects, Mathematics, French, German, and Latin. Choral Singing, Needlework, Drawing.

Music, Modern Languages, and Art special features.

Entire charge taken of pupils from abroad.

Fees.—90 to 105 guineas per annum.

CLIFTON (BRISTOL).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 44,573. Educational centre and health resort Situated on carboniferous limestone hills. Open Downs of 442 acres at elevation of 300 ft., commanding views of Bristol Channel. Climate equable and bracing. Water supply pure and constant." This inland watering place and select residential suburb of Bristol is situated on lofty downs, on the Gloucestershire side of the river Avon, in full view of the woodlands and precipitous cliff for which the Avon gorge is famous.

BOYS.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL,

8, UPPER BELGRAVE ROAD.

Principals—

WILFRID HARRISON, and A. M. HARRISON, B.A. (Cantab.).

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises modern, in a delightful position directly overlooking Durdham Downs.

The teaching is carried out on most modern lines, with individual attention to work, games, and physical development.

Fees.—100 guineas per annum.

Telephone, Bristol, 521.

Telegraphic address, "Harrison, Bristol, 521."

GIRLS. **CANYNGE HOUSE.**

Principals { **Miss G. CORLETT COWELL.** **Miss I. BOYLE HOLMAN.**

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Situation.—On high ground close to Downs. South and West aspect, gravel soil. Rooms large and well ventilated.

Education.—Thoroughly modern.

Curriculum includes Religious Teaching, English, Mathematics, French, Latin, Spanish Art, Music, Cooking, Needlework, Riding, Swimming, Gymnasium and Dancing.

Games.—Tennis, Cricket, Net-ball, Hockey.

Special arrangements are made for little children.

Fees—79 to 110 guineas per annum.

DOWNHAM MARKET

(Norfolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Downham Market is protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoil of sand and greensand; modern drainage; an excellent public water-supply."

GIRLS. **HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Principals - - { Miss MARKHAM. Miss ALICE MARKHAM.

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic Science Mistress.

Course of Study includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting. Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company.

Fees.—From 80 guineas inclusive.

COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. It owes its rapid rise to its exceptional situation. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds and enjoys a large amount of sunshine (1,486 hours in 1919). Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. The rainfall is low. Water supply of excellent quality, obtained from a mountain lake." Pop. 12,630.

BOYS.

RYDAL MOUNT SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised by Board of Education.

Headmaster - Rev. A. J. COSTAIN, M.A.

(*Late Classical Exhibitioner, Lincoln College, Oxford*).

An Efficient Staff of University Graduates.

Fifteen acres of playing fields. Carpenter's shop. Laboratories and general equipment up to the best modern standards. Cadet Corps. Special attention to Physical Training.

Offers a good sound training for boys intended for the professions or for commerce.

Write Headmaster for Illustrated Prospectus.

BOYS.

RHOS-ON-SEA PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Mr. J. H. GLOVER, M.A.

Assisted by thoroughly efficient staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Prepares boys (between 8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Sound education on modern principles; individual attention. Gymnastics, Drill, Rifle-Shooting. School stands in its own grounds (6½ acres) on the sea-coast Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf, &c. Delicate boys receive special care.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad

Fees.—From 90 guineas per annum.

FLEET.

One of the healthiest spots to reside in, within a handy distance from Town, with dry, bracing air; adjacent to many square miles of open heath bought up by Government. 36½ miles from Waterloo (L. & S.W. Rly.). Pop. 3,281.

GIRLS.

THE CROFT SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss M. L. HODGSON.

Premises situated in best part of Fleet. District celebrated for its pines and heather. Most beneficial to delicate children.

Modern Education on original lines. Complete Programmes of work, including English, Languages, Literature, Science and Art.

Handicrafts a special feature. All-round Physical Training, Home Training, and Development of each child.

Elementary Gardening, Cooking, and Household Management.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

EASTBOURNE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is beneficial for convalescents and in anæmia, scrofula, and *early* tubercular disease; excellent for children. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records."

Situated on the coast between Brighton and Hastings, on the eastern slopes of Beachy Head, which rises 550 feet above the sea, and shelters the town, Eastbourne has developed, under the fostering influence of the Devonshire and Gilbert families, into a fashionable watering-place (select but not dull); a residential town (within one and a half hours from London by express train); and an important educational centre. The sea-front extends for a distance of three miles. Sunshine (1919) 1,758 hours. Pop. 52,542.

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

GIRLS.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,

MEADS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal—

Mrs. NELSON FOLEY, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Assisted by large Resident and Visiting Staff.

House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne.

Object of the School is to give a good general education.

Special advantages for Music, Art, Modern Languages.

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey.

Good references.

GIRLS.

BERESFORD HOUSE SCHOOL,

UPPERTON ROAD.

Principal - - Miss SPEAKMAN.

Premises.—15 minutes from Sea and Downs. Playing Field, use of Sanatorium.

Limited number of pupils received. Closest attention given to education and moral training. Health paramount importance.

School Course includes usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Science, Needlework, General Knowledge and Current Events, Cooking, and Dressmaking.

Entire charge taken of girls where parents are abroad.

Pupils prepared for usual Examinations.

Fees.—£60 to £75 per annum.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect. S. & S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted. A fashionable holiday resort, residential town, and cross-Channel packet station, close to Shorncliff camp, one and a half hours from London, modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff on the Kentish coast facing the Straits of Dover." Sunshine (1919), 1,520 hrs. Pop. 33,502.

BOYS.

THE GRANGE,

FOLKESTONE.

C. H. WODEMAN, M.A.

(*Late Exhibitioner, Queens' College, Cambridge*).

H. W. ROACH.

PREPARATORY (7½ TO 14½) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—Modern; comprise main School House, Chapel, Gymnasium, Master's House, Carpenter's Shop. Fives and Racquets Courts and Sanatorium. *Curriculum* in accordance with recommendations of Public School, Headmasters' Conference, and Association of Preparatory Schools. MODERN LANGUAGES a speciality. Boy Scout Troop, Shooting, Riding, Swimming.

Terms. {£120 per annum under ten; {£135 per annum over ten.

BOYS.

PENFILLAN HOUSE.

Mr. N. E. TOKE (B.A. Lond.)

and

Mr. H. WHYTE (B.A. Oxon.).

(*First Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lit. Hum., late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.*)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for the ARMY AND UNIVERSITIES.

Terms moderate.

List of successes on application.

GIRLS.

THE DOWNS.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - { Miss HANOVER. { Miss MURRAY-NORRIS.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff of Certificated Trained and Experienced Teachers.

Premises.—Modern, well built. Open position. Sea and country air. Excellent health record.

First-class education. Home comforts. Individual attention.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Hockey, Basket-ball, Tennis, Croquet, Swimming. Games Field.

Entire charge of children from abroad.

Prospectus on application to Principals.

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). **The Medical Officer of Health writes** :—"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop. 2,400.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1864.)

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE,

SUFFOLK.

Headmaster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A.
(*Late House Master Felsted School*).

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 23 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Fives Courts; Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers' Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£69 to £78.

GORLESTON

(Great Yarmouth). **The Medical Officer of Health writes**:—"Magnificent climate summer and winter; all tired workers and delicate children benefit during residence here. Low rainfall." Sunshine (1919), 1,717 hours.

GIRLS.

HIGHFIELD.

HOME BOARDING SCHOOL.

Principal –
Miss MARION PRIESTLEY BARRETT.

The School Course includes ordinary English subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Nature Study, Class Singing, Needlework, Drill. Extra subjects have specialised teachers. Games and Sports a speciality.

Fees.—20 to 30 guineas per term.
Entire Charge of Children whose Parents are abroad, from £100 per annum.

Gorleston is noted for its strengthening and invigorating air. "Highfield" is a well-built house, facing south, with uninterrupted sea views.

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The neighbourhood of Gosberton (5 m. from Spalding) is healthy, with good drainage and water. As an instance, the college for girls, situated in the village of Gosberton, has had no illness for six years. Pop. 1,973.

GIRLS.

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE,

NEAR SPALDING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Stands in own grounds of 35 acres. 1½ miles from Gosberton Station. 2½ miles from Surfleet. Health report excellent.

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From 90 to 100 per cent. successes gained recently, and several Honours. All usual accomplishments. A happy home life. Cycling, Swimming, Driving, and Games.

Entire charge taken when desired.
Principal—
Mrs. H. E. HARRISON.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Water supply excellent, drainage perfect. Seaside and rural health resort, best facilities for education under most favourable surroundings, genial climate, south aspect." Pop. 2232.

GIRLS.

SUNNYBRAE.

Principal - Miss M. E. BROTHERS.
(*Registered by Board of Education.*)

Assisted by a fully qualified Staff.

Premises, specially built, stand high overlooking the Sea.

Aim of School to develop in pleasant home atmosphere the intellectual and physical faculties of the pupils, and by careful training of character prepare them for the work of life.

Education conducted on thoroughly modern lines.

Special attention to Languages.

Entire charge where parents abroad.
Fees.—£17 to £21 per term.

GRANTHAM.

A municipal borough and market town in South Lincolnshire, the second largest of the English counties in point of size, is situated at an altitude of 210 feet, 25 miles S.W. of Lincoln and 105 miles from London, G.N. Railway. Technical Institute and School of Science. Pop. 20,070.

BOYS.

THE KING'S SCHOOL

(SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S SCHOOL).

Headmaster - ALEX. J. TATE, M.A.
(*Trinity College, Dublin*).

Buildings.—Constructed on modern principles. Extensive boarding accommodation. Science, Lecture Room, Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Gymnasium, Games Pavilion, &c.

Preparation for all Public Examinations. Special Training for Army, Navy, Medical, and Legal Professions.

Playing Fields 14 acres, Swimming, Rifle Range, Cadet Corps, Regular Drill and Gymnastics.

Inclusive fees.—£60 per annum.

GUILDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on River Wey, in one of the most beautiful parts of Surrey, at a good altitude above sea-level, and within 45 minutes of London. The healthiness of the town and its surroundings make it a first-class residential centre." Pop. 23,820.

GIRLS.

WYKE LODGE,

NORMANDY, near GUILDFORD.

A SCHOOL OF COUNTRY LIFE.

Principal—
Miss HILDA WILSON, M.A. (Lond.),
London Teacher's Diploma.

Lovely Old House (with modern conveniences), facing south, 6 acres of gardens and fields, 200 feet above sea-level, by the pinewoods. Small Farmery.

Training in Horticulture, Small Farming, Care of Goats, Poultry, Bees and Rabbits.

In social service for rural life, Women's Institute, Infant Welfare, Public Speaking.

In Arts and Crafts, Music, and Literature.

For Ladies over 16.

HALE

(Cheshire). C.L.C. Railway. 2 miles S.E. of Altrincham, 9 miles S.W. of Manchester. Compared with London, though colder in the winter it is not so hot in the summer. Pop. 8,351.

BOYS. **WADHAM HOUSE,**

Principal - C. JOWETT EDWARDS.

PREPARATORY (6–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Playing field of 4 acres attached to school. Class-rooms and dormitories built with special attention to lighting, heating, and ventilation.

Anglo-Indian boys can be arranged for during the holidays.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Physical Exercises.

Fees.—33 to 35 guineas per term.

HAMPTON HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the most healthy districts in the Thames Valley, stands on gravel soil at an altitude of about 62 feet. Water supply from Metropolitan Water Board. Excellent drainage system, recently extended and improved."

BOYS. **PEMBROKE HOUSE,**

HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Principal - A. C. W. HODGSON, B.A. (Cantab.).

Home Comforts. Thorough grounding. Individual attention (a speciality).

Splendid health record.

Recent Scholarships and Successes at Public Schools.

Inclusive Fees.—35 guineas per term.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low." Neighbourhood, open moor-lands. Dry, clear air. Water-supply, constant, soft. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Total sunshine (1919), 1,424 hours.

BOYS.

CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate. Playing Fields 10 acres.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

GIRLS. **ELMWOOD,**

HIGH HARROGATE,

Principals -

Mrs. HOGBEN and Miss CHARTERS, B.A.

Elmwood stands in own grounds of nearly 3 acres. Senior House has its own garden and tennis court. Playing fields near.

Aim.—To provide liberal education by which each Pupil may be fitted to play her part in life.

Individuality carefully studied.

Preparation for Universities, &c.

Special attention to Physical Development under trained Mistresses.

SENIOR HOUSE for girls over 16½; Domestic Science, Languages, Music and Art.

HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions; no fogs; abundance of sunshine; soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the crust. Pop. 3,520.

BOYS. **FERNDEN.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—

N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises.—650 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees. 50 acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 80 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting. Carpenter's Shop.

Aim.—Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Osborne.

Modern Languages special feature.

Fees.—200 guineas per annum.

HAVANT

(Hants). A market town situated midway between Chichester and Portsmouth (L.B. & S.C. Ry.). Fine pure air, good water-supply, pine woods in the neighbourhood. Sea bathing at Hayling Island, 4 miles south.

GIRLS. **OAKWOOD HOUSE,**

HAVANT,

GIRLS' SCHOOL, WITH KINDERGARTEN PREPARATORY FOR BOYS.

Headmistress - - Miss LOWE.

The school is situated in the healthiest part of Hampshire, near Hayling Island.

The aim of the school is to give a thorough education on modern lines, with preparation for examinations if desired.

Special attention is given to delicate children.

Games are encouraged, and classes are held out of doors whenever possible.

Prospectus and Views on application.

HASTINGS.

Mild winter climate. Compares favourably with many southern Continental resorts. On the north and east Hastings is sheltered from the wind, mitigating the severity of the winter, while open to the sea-chilled breezes from the south-west. Summer here is cool, to the surprise of strangers, who expect the contrary. Aspect, temperature, soil, and sky combine to make Hastings a home of safety and comfort for weakened constitutions desirous of avoiding severe weather. Climate decidedly conducive to recovery from attacks of bronchitis and catarrh. Sunshine (1919) 1,710 hours. Pop. 61,145.

GIRLS.

THE TOWERS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - - Mrs. JUTSON.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses and Professors.

The Towers is a large and airy house standing in 2 acres of ground.

Formation of high Character and care of Health are essentials.

Education is individual, modern, and on carefully chosen lines, and is under the personal supervision of the Principal. Games, Drill, &c.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL.

ST. HELENS, NEAR HASTINGS.

Principal - - Miss HEATHER.

Premises 460 feet above Sea. Stand in own well-wooded grounds of 15 acres.

Course of Instruction includes English subjects, French, Latin, Science, Drawing, Class Singing, Calisthenics, and Needlework.

Preparation for examination if required. Health first consideration. Domestic arrangements in charge of experienced Matron and Trained Nurse.

Inclusive Fees charged, and entire care taken of pupils whose parents are abroad.

HINDHEAD

(Surrey). 3 miles from Haslemere Station, L. & S.W. Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing and sunny climate, suitable for lung and nervous troubles. Golf links, 18 holes.

GIRLS.

TWIZZLETWIG.

(*Anglo Saxon word meaning Double Valley. The house overlooks two valleys*).

Principals { **Miss A. HUMPHREYS.** **Miss K. HUMPHREYS.**

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor. Dry sandy soil, S.W. aspect.

Individual Training and Development of Character special features. Good modern education. Modern Languages. Exceptional advantages for musical and artistic training.

Great attention paid to health.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

HORSHAM.

An important agricultural town, 123-230 feet above sea-level, noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings, which include St. Leonards' Forest. Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) is 2 miles distant. 36 miles from London (L.B. & S.C. Rly.).

GIRLS.

"GRINGLEY."

HURST ROAD.

Principals { **Miss F. E. S. COLLINS, A.C.P.** **Miss B. G. COLLINS.**

Staff of Resident and Visiting Governesses.

Boarding and Day School for Girls, Kindergarten, with Transition Classes.

Special Attention backward or delicate children. Individual teaching. *Pupils prepared* all Examinations and Musical Examinations (Royal Academy, Royal College). Froebel training.

Curriculum includes all English subjects. French, Nature Work, Class-Singing, Needlework, Music (Vocal, Instrumental), Dancing, Elocution, German, Latin, Drawing, Painting, Drill. *Playing Field.*

Entire Charge Indian and Colonial Children.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure." Sunshine (1919), 1,489 hours.

BOYS.

KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.

Assisted by

J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for thirty Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position.

There is a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

KEMPSEY

(Worcestershire). Close to the Severn, is situated 4 miles from Worcester, on main Gloucester Road, about five miles from Malvern. G.W. Railway, Shrub Hill Station, Worcester. The district is said to suit young people admirably well. Climate very mild.

BOYS.

KEMPSEY SCHOOL,

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Principal - HENRY WHITTAKER.

Premises in own grounds of 12 acres. Playing fields 9 acres.

Aim.—To provide thorough, sound and practical education under healthy happy surroundings. Practical work in engineering, woodwork, chemistry, and land culture.

Extensive range of glass and modern farm buildings.

Open to all denominations. No sectarian teaching. Meetings held after the manner of the Quakers. Bathing, Boating, &c.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—100 to 120 guineas.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 2,511. G.E. Rly.

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford*).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 50: ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, &c., on application.

BOYS. **LYDGATE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.

(*Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

GIRLS. **ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.**

Principal - - Miss WATSON.
(Registered Teacher.)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the Sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 746,421.

GIRLS. **LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,**

HUYTON HALL, HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England).

President, The EARL OF DERBY.
Visitor, The LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
Headmistress, Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A.(Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, &c.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN. **LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL**

TRAINING COLLEGE,
BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH.
Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports. Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c. 17 acres of ground for games.

Fees.—£110 per annum.

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm. Fog and snow seldom seen." Sunshine (1919), 1,466 hours. Pop. 10,469.

BOYS. **TAN-Y-BRYN.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING
FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE
OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—
CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.
(*Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford*).

Sound, general education, under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.

Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees.—£120 per annum.

LONDON.

		PAGE
BECKENHAM	The Abbey School	992
BLACKHEATH	Christ's College	989
BUCKHURST HILL	Girls' School	995
CHARING CROSS	Charing Cross Hospital Medical School	989
CLISSOLD PARK	Modern School	989
CROUCH HILL	Oakfield School	990
EALING	School for the Deaf (removed to Bournemouth)	994
HAMPSTEAD	Kingsley	990
HENDON	Tenterden Hall	990
HONOR OAK	Royal Savoy School	990
LONDON, W.C.	St. George's College	989
RICHMOND	Selwyn House	1006
SIDCUP	Sidcup Place	1009
SIDCUP	The Manor House	1009
STREATHAM	Mount View	990
SUTTON	Eversfield	1010
SUTTON	Homefield	1010
WOODFORD	Forest House School	990

MALVERN

(Worcester). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. The average annual death-rate is 10·5 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise." Pop. 8,106.

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS (Scholar, Keble College, Oxford),
Five years Assistant Master at Rossall.

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens. Swimming Bath, adjoining house.
Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take *entire charge* of Boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster—
J. E. HEALEY, M.A.(Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Osborne. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.

All usual subjects, with full recognition of English.

Physical Development of primary importance. Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop; Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Fees (inclusive).—36 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS

The School consists of Senior House, Preparatory House, House for Domestic Training, and French House, standing very high in large grounds, every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff, every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialise.

In the Preparatory House the special needs of younger girls are considered in all the details of management, the aim throughout being to make the best of the first years of school life.

Principals = = The Misses JUDSON.

BOYS.

MALVERNHURST.

PRIORY ROAD.

Principal - - - M. D. R. ROM.

Receives a small number of boys for general Education or to prepare for Public Schools, Army, or Navy.

Steady and regular attention given to the individual needs of each pupil.

Development of character and manner specially attended to.

Modern Languages, conversationally taught, are a special feature.

Backward and delicate boys receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of Colonial boys.
Fees.—£90 to £150 per annum.

LYTHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild; water-supply pure and abundant; beach sandy; drainage modern; bandstand, pavilions, steamers, sea-bathing. 'Leafy Lytham.' Residential district. Unique facilities for golf, yachting, and boating." Sunshine (1919), 1,109 hours. Pop. 9,463.

BOYS. **LYTHAM COLLEGE.**

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL.

Aim.—To prepare Boys thoroughly for Commercial or Professional life.

Sunny climate, bracing sea air. Specially suitable for growing boys and those who are liable to chest affections. All the usual Games.

Delicate or Backward Pupils receive every care and individual attention.

Entire Charge taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Fees from £75 a year.

Illustrated Prospectus, &c.

Principal—JOHN H. WATTERSON, F.R.G.S.
Headmaster—
J. G. WATTERSON, B.A. (Hons. Lond.).

MAYFIELD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Very healthy resort about 500 feet above sea-level; railway station on main road between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne. On the Crowborough water and gas supply. New drainage scheme completed three years ago." Pop. 2,803.

BOYS. *Founded in 1868.*

XAVERIAN COLLEGE.

Under the distinguished Patronage of the R.C. BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.

Situated healthiest part of Sussex, near Tunbridge Wells.

Grounds very extensive. Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Drill, Physical Training, &c.

Chapel, with Resident Chaplain attached, also Farm.

Course of Studies.—Combines thorough Religious Instruction with sound Commercial Training; Public School advantages, with Home Education. London Matric., Civil Service, and Oxford Local Examinations.

Fees.—£50 a year.

NEWPORT, SALOP.

L. & N.W. Rly., 17 m. from Shrewsbury. The climate of Newport is dry, the average rainfall being 24 inches per annum. The soil is sandstone, and the water-supply excellent.

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Principal—P. HEDWORTH FOULKES, B.Sc.(Edin.), F.E.S., M.R.A.S.E.

College buildings and grounds cover an area of about 6 acres, situate 250 feet above sea-level, in open but well-wooded country. Large Lecture Rooms, Biological and Chemical Laboratories, Museum, &c. Electric Light, Modern Sanitation. Farm, 350 acres. Instruction given in the form of Lectures. Demonstrations and Practical Work. Field Experimental Work. Dairy, Poultry, and Horticultural Departments. Engineer's, Blacksmith's, and Carpenter's Shops. Courses in Agriculture and Poultry open to Men and Women. *Fees.*—From £80 per annum.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 13,712. 15 m. S. of Exeter, enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from moorlands with sea breezes; while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 ft. in height."

BOYS. **NEWTON COLLEGE.**

Headmaster—

Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.

First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, maintaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Swimming Bath.

There is a Preparatory Department and a Cadet Corps. The School Doctor receives in his house, boys under 11.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played.

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant "City Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. G.E. Railway, and G.N. and Midland Railways. Pop. 121,478.

BOYS.

BRACONDALE SCHOOL.

Principal - F. B. WILLIAMS (Lond. Univ.).
House Master, G. A. HARDING, B.A. (Hons. Lond.)
Senior Master, Dr. F. D. WHEELER, M.A. (Cantab.)

Premises.—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory. Tennis Courts.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, and Universities.

Formation of Character by influence of high moral and religious principles regarded of prime importance.

Anglo-Indian Boys taken. References.

GIRLS. **EATON GRANGE.**

Principal - - Miss CHITTOCK.

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters.

Premises.—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialities.—French, Music, Elocution, and Physical Culture. Dancing.

Tennis, Basket-ball, Archery.

Special arrangements for pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

PAIGNTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—Paignton, at the head of Torbay, has the bracing aspect of the east combined with the softening influence of the southern climates. Snow and frost rare." Pop. 11,241.

GIRLS.

ST. PETROX SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss DAVIDSON, L.L.A (Hons.).

MODERN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Premises.—Detached, close to sea.

Aim.—The object of the School is to combine a thorough modern education ou High Schoo methods, with a complete home training, every attention being given to the health and happiness of the pupils.

School Course includes usual English subjects, Natural Science, French, Drawing, Plain Needlework, Class Singing, and Drill.

Particularly suitable for Children from India and the Colonies.

Fees.—£25 to £30 per term.

PANGBOURNE

Is one of the healthiest villages of the Upper Thames. Drainage extremely modern and efficient. There is no healthier district in this country than the high ground in the neighbourhood of Pangbourne; the air is mild and bracing.

BOYS.

NAUTICAL COLLEGE.

FOR CADETS, R.N.R. AND MERCHANT SERVICE.

APPROVED BY ADMIRALTY AND BOARD OF TRADE

Nominations to R.N. College, Dartmouth. Candidates prepared for special entry, subject to Admiralty Regul tions. Age of admission between 13 and 4 months, and 14 and 4 months.

Following the course at the College, cadets continue their training in the "St. George," a square-rigged ocean-going sailing vessel.

Fees.—£160 per annum.

Apply—DEVITT & MOORE, *Managers*, 12, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. 3.

PETERSFIELD

(Hants.). L. & S.W. Rly., 19 miles N E. of Portsmouth, 54 miles from London. An ancien town which claims to be ran ed as a prescriptive incorporation chartered by King John. Mild and bracing c imate. Pop. 3,947.

BOYS.

CHURCHER'S COLLEGE.

Founded 1722.

Site for present buildings given in 1881.

Fees for Boarders (80 taken).—£65 per annum.

Parents advised to reckon £12 more per annum for books, tradesmen's accounts, &c.

Public School E lucation at mode ate cost.

Aided by Board of Education grants.

Well s affed, excellent health record, sanatorium, O.T.C., Rugby Football, Glorious country.

For prospectus, apply Headmaster—

Rev. H. BERNARD TOWER, M.A. (Camb.).

PRESTATYN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Is modern, well sewered, water supplied, and gas lighted; has a good bathing coast. Rainfall about 25 inches on 150 days in the year. Temperature, from 42 deg. in the winter to 89 deg. in the summer months." Pop. 2,036.

BOYS.

CLIVE HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster, Rev. H. E. MOCATTA, M.A. (Oxon.).

Premises, specially built, stand high facing south west, with splendid views of sea and mountains. Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, &c.

Limited number of pupils. Individual care and attention.

Many Public School Scholarships.

Mrs. Mocatta, assisted by experienced Matron, looks after the health and comfort of the boys in every way.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

PURLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Purley is built partly upon the Downs. Strong winds blow from the S.W. and the air is keen and bracing. The soil is light, mostly chalk or gravel, the ground dries very quickly. The rainfall is low." Pop. 2,963.

GIRLS.

LALEHAM LEA.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal—

Miss BEATRICE PERRY.

Premises situated in a healthy position on the Surrey Hills, 14 miles from London.

Aim of School.—To fit girls for after life by inculcating high principles, love of work, grace of manner, and a desire to become cultured and womanly.

Special attention given to Writing, Music, and Languages. Gymnastics, Dancing, Netball, and Tennis.

Fees.—20 to 25 guineas per term.

REDHILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beautifully situated, 20 miles from London. 150 to 700 feet above sea level, with wide expanse of common. Sheltered from the north by the Downs. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare, water supply soft and pure."

BOYS.

SURREY HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals { G. E. FERMOR LEGGATT. E. FERMOR LEGGATT.

Premises 600 feet above sea level, ½ mile from town, in grounds o' about 20 acres.

Individual attention. Moral, mental, and physical welfare first consideration.

Organisation of School based upon the principles of the Boy Scout Movement, and Scout training treated as part of the School Curriculum.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

RICHMOND.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Population, 35,000. 10 miles from London. On south bank of River Thames. From 20 feet to 180 feet above sea-level. Aspect, south-west. Climate, mild. Soil, gravel. Excellent swimming baths."

GIRLS.

SELWYN HOUSE, RICHMOND HILL.

Principal - - Miss FORSYTH BURN,
Assisted by a thoroughly Efficient and Certificated Staff.

Premises.—Situated on high ground within easy reach of the Metropolis.

Aim.—To give very thorough education and all-round training so that highly principled, cultured and refined women may be the result. Thorough system of tuition. Individual care and attention.

Preparation for usual Examinations.

Physical Training, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

RIPON

(Yorks). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Ripon is about 100 feet above sea-level. The soil is sand and gravel, consequently dries quickly even in wet seasons. There is an excellent water-supply, a good system of drainage. Spa baths with electric treatment." Pop. 8,218.

GIRLS.

SKELLFIELD.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress - Miss F. YATE-LEE, M.A.

Assisted by large staff and Lady Matron.

Aim.—To provide thorough all-round Education.

Curriculum.—Includes English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Domestic subjects, Music, Art.

Elder Girls given responsibilities. All have plenty of time to themselves. Reading encouraged.

School divided into three houses; gravel soil. Sanitation perfect. Excellent health record. Games, Gymnasium, Library, Gardening.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

ROCHESTER.

Cathedral city on River Medway. Closely connected with Chatham Dockyards and neighbouring military and naval establishments. Possesses many advantages as a residential centre in quiet and healthful surroundings.

BOYS.

KING'S SCHOOL.

(*Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted* 1542.)

Headmaster - - Rev. W. PARKER, M.A., B.D.
(*Trinity College, Dublin*).

Assisted by large staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

Junior School prepares for Osborne, and for Scholarships in King's School, or other Public School.

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers' Training Corps.

Fees.—£75 to £81 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book."

ROMSEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"A market-town in the Test Valley, 12 miles from the South Hants coast. The soil is gravel, well drained by rapid-running mill-streams. Climate equable. Rainfall 30 inches. Surrounding country mostly woodland bordering on the New Forest." Pop. 4,669.

BOYS.

OSBORNE HOUSE SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Mr. WILLIAM SUMMERS.

Assisted by a Graduate in Science.

School Course includes usual English subjects; French Grammar, Conversation, Literature, and Composition; German, Latin, Chemistry, Physics, and Drawing. Pupils prepared for Public Examinations. Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Summers.

Great and individual attention paid to health, temperament, physical development, and moral life of the pupils. Cricket, Tennis, Football, Gymnasium, Swimming. Annual Sports Meeting. Cadet Corps.

Fees.—12 to 16 guineas per term.

ROSS.

A picturesque little market-town, the second in importance in Herefordshire, on the left bank of the Wye, 14 miles S.S.E. of Hereford. Known as the "Gate of the Wye," the magnificent scenery of which needs only to be seen to be appreciated as it deserves. The town is well lighted with gas and electricity, the drainage is modern, water-supply constant, elevation 150 to 200 feet. Fine bathing in the river Wye. Sunshine (1919), 1,586 hours. Pop. 4,682.

GIRLS.

PALMERSTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A first-class Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life.

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Entire charge is taken of Anglo-Indian children, who receive special care and attention.

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF PUPILS.

BOYS.

BRADLEY COURT (AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),

MITCHELDEAN (5 miles from Ross).

Principal - - - R. E. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming, Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education.

Manual Work and much Outdoor Life.

Also suitable for those BACKWARD or DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life.

Home Farm, 140 acres. Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm, Fruit-growing Horticulture. Full Farm Course.

Prospectus sent on application.

RUTHIN.

A pleasant market town in Denbighshire, in the Vale of Clwyd, 7¾ miles S.E. of Denbigh. The district is full of interest to mountaineers and antiquaries. There is plenty of sunshine, protection from cold winds, and small rainfall.

BOYS. *Founded* 1595.

RUTHIN SCHOOL.

Inspected and Examined by the Joint Matriculation Board.

Headmaster—E. W. LOVEGROVE, M.A. (Oxon.)
(Sometime Scholar of New College).

To prepare for *Universities* in accordance with Classical traditions of School, and equip for *Commercial* careers with Modern Education.

School Buildings magnificently situated in own grounds. Mountain Country.

Ruthin is a well-known health resort; ideal place for boys from hot countries.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—Under 15, Board and Tuition, £65 per year; over 15, £80.

Free from Board of Education Control.

ST. ALBANS

(Herts). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Means of access: Midland Rly., G.N. Rly., L. & N.W. Rly. 20 miles from London. An ancient and historic city. Altitude, 400 ft. Bracing and healthy. Particularly suitable for children. Pure water, and modern drainage." Pop. 18,133.

BOYS.

WELLINGTON COURT,

BRICKET ROAD.

Principal - W. MILLINGTON, M.A.

(Sometime open Classical Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, and Student of the University of Paris).

Assisted by experienced staff, prepares Young Gentlemen (5–14½) for Public Schools and Navy.

Premises specially built for a school in own grounds. Excellent health record.

Small Classes. Individual attention.

Private Field for Cricket and Football.

Fees.—Per annum, 100 guineas for boarders; 21 to 30 guineas for day boys.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In sunniest corner of England. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable, and moderately bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer." Hastings the premier Cinque Port, and one of the oldest towns in England, is situated amidst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast, between Pevensey Bay and Rye Bay. St. Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is an integral portion under the one corporation of Hastings and St. Leonards. For more than a century it has been in high repute as a health and pleasure resort; it is an unrivalled watering place for the fragile and sick, and a holiday resort lively throughout the year and patronised by all classes of society.

GIRLS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

THE HIGHLANDS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Principals { Miss AGNES BOOTH. / Miss LILIAN STRATTON.

14 Resident Mistresses.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum.*—Comprehensive and practical; every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises.*—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Cycling. *Fees* from £120 a year. *Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.*

GIRLS.

SOMERVILLE HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND GARDENS.

Principal - - Miss JOHNSTONE.

Well-qualified certificated staff of Resident English and Foreign Mistresses. Situation bracing and healthy; 250 feet above sea-level; 10 minutes' walk from Sea. Health and Physical Development receive greatest attention. Careful training of individual character and sound modern education. Pupils prepared University and principal Music and Art Exams.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £50 per term.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

WEST MARINA HOME SCHOOL.

GROSVENOR GARDENS.

Principal—

Miss ELIZABETH RICHARDSON.

Certificat d'études Françaises and Diplôme d'études Françaises, Paris.

(Late Principal of Southover School, Coulsdon, Surrey.)

The School is for children under 11 years of age, and combines the best possible health conditions with a happy home, a good liberal diet, and education on the most up-to-date lines.

Write for Prospectus.

Fees.—From £120 per annum.

Entire charge from £150 per annum.

BOYS.

IVY BANK SCHOOL.

56, SPRINGFIELD ROAD.

Principal - Mr. B. MURROW.

Receives a limited number of pupils, and aims to so interest the boys in their studies that they may easily and readily assimilate the instruction given. High moral standard of conduct enjoined.

Delicate and backward boys receive special attention.

Physical Training by means of athletic exercises and games, under personal supervision.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—£70 to £100 per annum.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is of a medium character. It is built entirely on sand, and this fact, together with the exceptionally small rainfall it enjoys, gives the atmosphere a feeling of dryness, lightness, and vigour." Sunshine (1919) 1,120 hours. Pop. 9,837.

BOYS. **LAWRENCE HOUSE.**

Principal - C. G. D. HOARE, M.A.
(*Haileybury and Pembroke College, Cambridge*).

Assisted by Resident Staff of University Men, receives limited number of Boys (7–14) to prepare for ENTRANCE and SCHOLARSHIPS at PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Premises.—Specially designed for Preparatory School, in 9 acres of ground, overlooking Lytham and St. Anne's Golf links; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop.

Course of Study.—Includes Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, Elementary Mathematics, Drawing, and usual English Subjects.

Cricket, Football, Rifle-Shooting.

ST. ASAPH

(North Wales). The locality is on high ground, about 5 miles from the sea. The climate is bracing and healthy. St. Asaph is easily reached by the main L. & N.W. Ry. to Rhyl, thence by branch line to St. Asaph station.

BOYS. **ORIEL HOUSE.**

BRYN ELWY, ST. ASAPH, N. WALES.

Principal - - - R. S. BLENCOWE, M.A.
(*Oriel College, Oxford*).

PREPARATORY (6–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Premises stand high in own grounds of 16 acres. Sea bathing.

Thorough and efficient training for future career without undue pressure.

Physical Drill, Gymnastic Exercises, Shooting, Cricket, Tennis, Fishing.

Fees.—£100 per annum.

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS.

KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Headmaster - W. B. C. DREW, Esq., B.A.

Receives 60 Boys (7–14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil, 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. L.B. & S.C. Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it." Elevation, 20 feet to 60 feet. Aspect, S.W. Water-supply constant. Drainage modern. Beach pebbly. Bathing Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course.

BOYS. **NEWLANDS,**
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(*Keble College, Oxford*),
Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(*Emmanuel College, Cambridge*),
With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. Religious Instruction part of regular teaching. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room and Swimming Bath.

GIRLS.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss LUCRETIA M. CAMERON.

(*Final Honours, School of Modern History, Somerville College, Oxford.*)

There are three houses with accommodation for 85 pupils, a gymnasium and playing fields.

The school is recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, and the Joint Board of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and girls are prepared for Scholarships and College Entrance Examinations.

Fees.—40 to 45 guineas per term.

SEVENOAKS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The main part of the town of Sevenoaks is built on high ground. The district is essentially of a good-class residential character. The air is bracing. Soil, dry and gravelly. Excellent public water-supply and main drainage." Situated 22½ miles from London, and 14 miles west of Maidstone, on the River Darenth, amidst some of the finest Kentish scenery. Sevenoaks is a well-known tourist centre.

BOYS. *Founded* 1432.

SEVENOAKS SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by Board of Education.

Headmaster - GEOFFREY GARROD, M.A.

Assisted by staff of University Graduates.

Stands 500 feet above sea level in own grounds of 3 acres.

Playing fields 8 acres. Open-air Swimming Bath. Exceptionally healthy situation.

SENIOR, JUNIOR, AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

Education thoroughly modern and specially adapted for Professional or Business careers.

Entire charge of boys from abroad.

Fees from £80 per annum.

CAMBRAI SCHOOL.

Principals - - {Mdlle. HONNORE, C.E.S. {Mdlle. JOSETTE HONNORE.

Assisted by 4 English and 3 French Resident Mistresses and fully qualified Visiting Teachers.

Premises.—Delightful Country House built in the Elizabethan oak panelled style, with extensive grounds. South aspect.

School Course includes usual English subjects, Latin, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Specialists for Science and Modern History.

Conversational French, ensuring pure and correct accent.

Health and Happiness first consideration.

Fees.—35 to 40 guineas per term.

SIDCUP

is a good-class suburban district 11½ miles from London Bridge, containing all the essentials of a healthy residential locality; very low death rate; gravel subsoil; average elevation 150 feet; excellent water-supply and train service. Sidcup is on the Dartford loop line of the S.E. & Chatham Railway. A frequent service of motor omnibuses runs to the City and West End.

BOYS.

SIDCUP PLACE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL (7-14).

Headmaster: Rev. J. W. BLENCOWE, M.A.

(Oriel College, Oxford).

The School is surrounded by its own Gardens and Playing Fields of 25 acres, standing on high ground overlooking the Cray Valley. A thorough education given to boys entering Public Schools and Navy. General system of coaching in all games. Physical Drill, Gymnastics.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—£40 per term.

GIRLS.

THE MANOR HOUSE.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss BLOFELD.

Assisted by staff of qualified mistresses.

Premises stand high, large garden, South aspect.

Aim of the School: to give girls a good modern education, arouse their intellectual interest, and form habits of responsibility and courtesy.

Pupils prepared for usual examinations. Music, Elocution, and Art special features.

Physical Training, Gymnastics, Net Ball, Hockey, and Tennis.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

SOUTH MOLTON

(Devon). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate." Pop. 2,742.

BOYS.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance.

Situation.—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy.

Building.—Suitably adapted for 150 Boys (Boarders).

Athletics.—Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers' Training Corps.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage. Trees flourish in abundance. Pop. 4689.

BOYS.

HILL CREST SCHOOL,

DURLSTON.

Principal—A. C. B. LLOYD, M.A. (Oxon.)

(Honours Classics).

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7-14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim.—Develop Character, Abilities, Interests.

Curriculum.—Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects.

Premises.—Modern, commodious, detached. Excellent Playing Field. Games supervised. Physical Exercise. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Mrs. Lloyd.

Entire charge taken where parents live abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £45 per term.

SOUTHPORT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southport is, by its character as a modern 'Garden City,' eminently suited as a place for schools. All its houses, detached or semi-detached, have their own gardens. Its soil is sandy, clean, and dry. The streets are broad, well kept, and planted on each side with trees. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature. The water supply is a public one, excellent in quality and quantity. The air of Southport is very mild, dry, and also equable. In the height of summer it is not unduly hot, but it is pre-eminently a winter resort, and has almost a model atmosphere for kidney complaints and bronchial affections." Sunshine (1919) 1,523 hours. Pop. 51,643.

BOYS.

SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid buildings. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent staff. Individual attention. Boys prepared for Business, the Universities, and Schools of Technology. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company.

French Boys received.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S. (Registered Teacher.)

BOYS.

BICKERTON HOUSE

(FORMERLY MATHWIN'S), BIRKDALE.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, for preparation for Professional or Commercial Life or Entrance to Universities.

Headmaster - J. WHARFE KING, B.A. (London).

Premises stand in own grounds of 4 acres.

System of teaching designed to develop initiative, self reliance, and thoroughness, to build up habits of strenuous endeavour and instil high ideals of life.

Physical Culture, ordinary School Games, Boxing, Shooting, Signalling, and Ambulance.

Fees.—25 to 28 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

STONEYCROFT,

WATERLOO ROAD, BIRKDALE.

Principals { Miss DAVIES. / Miss EMILY DAVIES, L.L.A.

School founded 1870, recognised for thorough and lasting educational work, with individual distinctive traditions.

Preparation for usual examinations; over 94 per cent. successes. Music a special feature.

Lady Matron (qualified nurse) has charge of domestic arrangements. Junior Boarders live in another house under personal supervision of Principals and House-mistress.

Physical Training, Boating, Riding, Swimming, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket.

Fees.—24 to 26 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

EVERSLEY.

CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HESKETH PARK.

Headmistress - Miss E. M. BAVERSTOCK, B.Sc., Lond., Univ. Lond. Teachers' Diploma, &c.

Resident English and Foreign Mistresses. Excellent Visiting Staff.

Education.—Liberal. Modern Methods. All subjects. Separate house for Juniors. Special facilities for Domestic Science.

Premises.—Two large detached houses. Sanitation certified. Gymnasium. Hockey, Riding, Tennis, Swimming, Cycling, Boating, Drill (open air). Special provision for delicate girls. *Entire charge where parents abroad.* Fees moderate.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply. Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

Sutton contains Public Hall, College of Music, Art School, numerous social and scientific societies; Golf Clubs at Banstead, Epsom, and Mitcham. Local Electric Trams, and good railway service (L.B. & S.C.R.) to London Bridge (11¾ miles) and Victoria. Pop. 21,270.

BOYS.

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, 200 ft. above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum. — Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music, and Dancing.

Gymnasium.—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

GIRLS.

EVERSFIELD.

Principal - Miss F. C. M. BARKER, B.A.

Assisted by Staff of University Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Premises stand in own grounds—6 acres.

Junior Boarding House. Domestic Science Department.

School Course includes Scripture, English, Mathematics, Science, Modern and Classical Languages, History, Drawing, Needlework Class Singing and Theory of Music, Drill.

Swedish Drill, Dancing, Lacrosse, Tennis, Swimming, Riding.

Fees.—From 100 guineas per annum.

TEIGNMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Equable climate, sunshine and absence of fog are the main characteristics. Suitable for invalids and delicate children. Good moorland water supply. Extensive beach and public pleasure grounds. The town is within easy reach of the moors."

BOYS. **COOMBE COLLEGE.**

Principal - B. A. STARLEY, M.A. (Oxon.).

HIGH CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS (7-15).

Limited number of boys taken. Small classes and individual attention a speciality.

All the usual subjects are taught, including French conversation by a French Mistress.

Games, Scouting, and out-of-school pursuits are encouraged and organised.

Perfect sanitation and home comforts.

Terms on application.

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent). 20½ m. from London. S.E. & C. Rly. On River Thames, 2½ m. north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS. **THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.**

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).

Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1903.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service.

Present Terms.—£100 per annum (subject to increase).

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—

The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor."

Elevation : From sea-level to 400 ft. *Aspect :* South. *Soil :* Devonian grit, also red sandstone. *Water-Supply :* From Dartmoor; constant. *Beach :* Sand and shingle. *Bathing :* Excellent arrangements for sea-bathing. Sunshine (1919), 1,860 hours. Pop. 38,771.

BOYS. **RICHMOND LODGE.**

Headmaster—

C. W. PRIESTLEY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. (Lond.).

A well-known successful and efficient Preparatory School of about 36 Boys, in the best part of Torquay. Bracing and elevated situation. A few Boys received in Headmaster's house under the care of Mrs. Priestley.

Preparation for Army, Civil Service, or the Universities. Special opportunities for Boys intended for Scientific careers, Engineering, Mining, &c. Woolwich R.E. Sandhurst Prize Cadetship.

Colonial and Indian Pupils received.

BOYS. **WINCHESTER LODGE.**

PREPARATORY (8-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Principal - E. W. TALBOT, B.A. (Lond.).

Assisted by efficient Resident and Visiting Masters.

Gymnasium and excellent Playing Fields. School stands 200 ft. above sea level in the very best part of the Town. Sea Bathing within few minutes walk.

Entire charge taken of children whose Parents or Guardians are abroad.

Excellent references. A very comfortable home.

Inclusive fees.—80 to 90 guineas.

GIRLS. **LAURISTON HALL.**

Principals - {Miss K. VICCARS. {Miss E. VICCARS.

Situation.—High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful, Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature.

Ideal for delicate children or those who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees.—25 to 35 guineas per term.

GIRLS. **BEVERLEY LODGE.**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss SHANNON. (Re-registered 1916.)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Careful religious training. Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis.

Shorthand by Certificated Teacher. French Conversation Class by native. Science, especially Botany and Chemistry. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations.

Entire charge of Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Excellent and abundant water-supply." Pop. 35,697.

BOYS. **ROSE HILL SCHOOL,**
INCORPORATED WITH
STRADBROKE HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Principals - - { **Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON.**
Miss SLANN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea-level.

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Fees.—£35 per term.

UFFCULME

(Devonshire). G.W. Rly., 7½ m. from Tiverton, close to the celebrated Blackdown Hills, 300 feet above sea-level. A gravel soil, in one of the most beautiful and more bracing districts of Devonshire. Pop. 1,595.

BOYS. **AYSHFORD SCHOOL,**
UFFCULME.
(Founded 1701.)

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Headmaster: BERTRAM MOULD, M.A.(Cantab.)

Situation.—300 feet above sea-level. Gravel soil. Stands in its own grounds.

Purpose of the School.—To provide a preparatory education of the highest class for Sons of Clergymen and Professional Men at the lowest possible expense.

Particular attention paid to Physical Training, Swedish Drill.

Special care of Foreign and Delicate Boys.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

WALMER.

Population 5,347. S.E. & C. Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing. Pure air.

BOYS. **UPTON SCHOOL,**
RIPPLE VALE.

Principal - - - - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation.—1 mile from Sea.

Grounds.—17 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.

Aim.—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Swimming, Drill, Shooting.

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited; milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 25 Boarders; no day boys received.

Fees.—100 to 110 guineas.

WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. The drainage and water-supply are good, and the climate mild and healthy. Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures."

BOYS. **WARWICK SCHOOL.**
(Chartered by Edward the Confessor.)

This Historical School gives Advanced Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics, and prepares boys for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Agricultural Science, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies.

Headmaster's House accommodates 70 Senior Boarders—eligible after 12th birthday from Junior House, which receives 40 from age of 8.

Exceptional advantages of this famous Public School too numerous to detail here. Apply to Headmaster,

H. S. PYNE, M.A., B.Sc.(Dub.).

Fees for Boarders, 68 guineas per annum.

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Principally residential, 17½ m. from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water-supply and modern drainage." Pop. 40,939.

BOYS.
SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A.(Cantab.)

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court. Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of pupils from abroad.*

Telephone, 439 Watford.

WESTERHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Westerham is situated in a sheltered position near the foot of the well-known Westerham Hill, and within an hour by rail of London. There is main drainage and a public water-supply." Pop. 3,049.

GIRLS. **THE HILL SCHOOL.**

Principal - Mrs. MACLEAR LADDS.

Premises.—On southern slope of North Downs, 600 feet above sea-level, large grounds and playing fields, gymnasium.

School Course.—All English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Drawing, Science, Nature Study, Dressmaking, Needlework, Voice Training and Class Singing, Physical Drill (Swedish), Dancing, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Cricket, Tennis.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examinations.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, on the sea-ward of the Mendips, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, and open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, the town has an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England. Its climate is equable and dry—bracing in summer, warm in winter, being sheltered against the east wind by the Mendip range. Favoured with a dry sub-soil, a high sunshine record, and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children, and is pre-eminently delightful as a holiday centre, with numerous beauty spots."

A spacious asphalted marine parade and carriage drive extends for over two miles; protected by a sea wall. The piers of Weston-super-Mare are amongst its chief attractions. Ample opportunities for marine excursions. On Knightstone are swimming baths, and a handsome pavilion, capable of seating 2,500 people, used principally for theatricals. Public Library and Museum. Electric tramcars.

Sunshine (1919), 1,514 hours. Water-supply, constant. Drainage, modern. Soil, sandy.

Baths, sea water, swimming, Turkish, &c. Bathing, mixed. Pop. 23,235.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1877.)

ETONHURST

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN

(Between ages of 6 and 15).

Mr. GEORGE E. WOLLEN, M.A.

(Formerly of Stratheden, Blackheath).

Assisted by Efficient Staff, Masters & Governesses.

Prepares Boys for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Scholarships and Entrance Examinations) and ROYAL NAVY. Thorough ground-work. Careful Physical Training.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are in India or Colonies. Inclusive Terms.

Illustrated Prospectus.

BOYS.

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects.—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises specially built with lofty, airy rooms.

Healthiest position in the West of England. Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Football, Hockey, Cricket, Cadet Corps, Tennis, Bathing, Carpentry, Gymnasium, and Chemical Laboratory. Modern Languages a speciality.

BOYS.

BRYNMELYN SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster - H. E. LANDON, B.A. (Lond.).

Premises situated on high ground, with fine view of sea.

Limited number of Boarders, ensuring individual care of each boy with regard to health training, and tuition.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, and Science.

Practical Chemistry, Singing, Drawing, Woodcarving, Carpentering.

Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Swimming.

Fees.—20 to 24 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS),

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Premises stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim.—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling.

Preparation for all Examinations.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Cycling.

Fees.—16 to 18 guineas per term.

For Prospectus, apply to the PRINCIPALS.

BOYS.

FAIRLEIGH,

BRISTOL ROAD.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Principal - - A. E. B. GREGORY.

Home School. Personal care given to health work and moral training.

Situation.—High, south aspect, advantages of Seaside, Country, and Town. 8 acres of playing fields and gardens.

School course.—Usual subjects, including Singing, Drill, Drawing, Natural Science. Delicate boys receive special attention.

Gymnastics, Swimming, Carpentry, Gardening, Photography and Natural History.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Inclusive fees from 28 guineas per term.

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WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate; originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. Sea-walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage; excellent water-supply. Pop. 3,538.

GIRLS.

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Recently extended, now include, besides well-ventilated Class-rooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dining Room, outdoor Class-room, Studio, and Library.

Physical Training on Swedish system. *Aim*—General health, all-round development, graceful bearing.

Indian and Colonial Pupils specially provided for.

GIRLS.

STANMORE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss COWPER.

Premises.—Detached, in splendid position on the sea front.

Aim.—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

Curriculum.—Comprehensive; thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

Physical Training.—Gymnastics, Swedish Drill; Out-door Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

WEYMOUTH

(Dorset). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Its rare geographical position, pure, fresh, and invigorating breezes, wealth of bright sunshine, small rainfall, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere, free from any oppressive humidity, render the climate one of the most equable."

GIRLS.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

LODMOOR HOUSE, WEYMOUTH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by Certificated Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Kindergarten Class for Children under 8. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and Trinity College of Music, London.

Lessons given in Wood-carving by Miss Batt (Medallist).

Games.—Playing Field, Hockey, Tennis.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage. The district possesses urban and rural advantages, and is residential in character." Pop. 6,286.

GIRLS.

HEATH HOUSE,

WEYBRIDGE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified Mistresses proficient in *English, Music, Art,* and *Foreign Languages.*

Premises.—Excellent; elevated situation on gravel soil, in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

School Course.—Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines; GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life.

Usual Public Examinations prepared for.

Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

GIRLS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

PORTMORE PARK ROAD.

Principal—

Miss L. S. DUNSTAN, L.R.A.M., A.T.C.L.

Aim of School.—To develop all that is best in each pupil, and to make her happy and interested in her work.

Course of Study.—So arranged that Pupils may, if desired, enter in the ordinary course for the Oxford and Cambridge Locals, but the greatest care is taken to avoid undue pressure.

Fees.—15 to 20 guineas per term.

WOODBRIDGE

(Suffolk). The climate of Woodbridge has all the bracing qualities associated with the East Coast without extreme rigour. The rainfall is moderate, and while the tidal river, Deben, brings cool sea-breezes in summer, warm and sunny autumns are the rule. Pop. 4,623.

BOYS.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL.

Well-endowed Public School with old traditions and progressive modern policy.

Situation.—Exceptionally healthy; 39 acres grounds.

Buildings.—Extensive, modern, thoroughly hygienic; Laboratories, Gymnasium, and Workshop.

Three Boarding Houses.—Junior boys separate. Good and liberal diet.

Preparation for Universities, Civil Service, Army, Scientific pursuits, and Country Life.

Games and Sports organised, O.T.C., numerous Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes.

Apply, Headmaster, R. KENNARD DAVIS, M.A.

Fees.—£65 to £72 per annum.

WOOTTON

(Kent). Situated midway between Folkestone and Canterbury in a healthy and beautiful country district, 400 feet above sea-level. Owing to dry chalk soil and proximity to sea the air is particularly bracing.

BOYS.

WOOTTON COURT.

Headmaster—

Mr. H. R. YATES, M.A., B.Sc.
(*Late Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge*),
14 years Master at Royal Naval College, Osborne.

PREPARATORY—7 to 14—FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises are 400 feet above sea-level and stand in a Large Park. Large Playing Fields and Gardens. Healthy and Beautiful Neighbourhood 7 miles from Folkestone.

Gymnasium, Drill, Carpentry, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Fees.—45 guineas per term.

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate, averaging from 24 to 25 inches per annum. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water-supply plentiful." Pop. 47,982.

BOYS.

COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Headmaster - G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.).

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first grade Public School education.

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Swimming Bath and Boat House on the Severn. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees.—£80 to £100 per annum.

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On South Coast, 10 m. from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate." Bright sunshine (1919), 1,788 hours. Pop. 30,305.

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - { Miss FISHER. / Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing. House system.

Aim of School.—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball.

Entire charge of pupils where parents are abroad.

Fees.—£72 to £86 per annum.

WREXHAM.

One of the Denbigh boroughs, 12 miles S.W. of Chester. A busy market town with important commercial interests. The parish church of St. Giles is one of the seven wonders of Wales. Pop. 18,377.

BOYS.

GROVE PARK SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

F. P. DODD, M.A. (Lond.).

Premises in own grounds on gravel soil.

REGULAR SCHOOL COURSE is such as to prepare Pupils for Universities where several open Scholarships have been won, for Matriculation, Professions and Business.

The School is recognised for an advanced course in Mathematics and Science. First year's Medical Course in Physics and Chemistry and First year of Course for Dental Students.

Fees.—From 20 guineas per term.

YORK.

The ancient City of York, celebrated for the number and interest of its memorials of mediæval times, and having its noble Minster as its crowning glory, stands on the river Ouse at its junction with the Foss and at the point where the three Ridings meet. Soil, boulder clay. The situation is low and flat. Water-supply, pure, abundant, and uninterrupted. The city is surrounded by open, cultivated country, with good, level roads. There are large stray and other open lands with facilities for outdoor games. Pop. 82,282.

BOYS.

ARCHBISHOP HOLGATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Founded 1546.)

Headmaster - P. J. VINTER, M.A.

(Late Major Scholar, Trinity College, Cambridge.)

Thorough education in preparation for Commercial, Engineering, Professional, University Careers. Many University successes. Situation, in 2 acres of ground, just outside the city walls. Premises modern. Accommodation for 70 boarders. Gymnasium. Three Laboratories, Workshop, and 14 Classrooms. Sanitation perfect. Playing Field, 7 acres. Cadet Corps.

BOYS.

ELMFIELD COLLEGE.

Headmaster - S. R. SLACK, B.A. (Lond.).

Boarding School recognised by the Board of Education. Owned and managed by its Old Boys.

Buildings situated 2 miles from York in grounds of 30 acres, include Laboratory, Gymnasium, Workshop, Sanatorium, and Steam Laundry.

School curriculum adapted to meet all modern needs.

Milk, Eggs, and Vegetables from own farm.

Fees.—23 to 25 guineas per term.

TEMPERATURE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year ended September, 1920, as compared with that observed at Nice for fifty years.

Places.	1919.			1920.								
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Aberdeen	46·0	36·2	38·8	38·2	41·8	42·4	42·8	49·5	53·4	55·3	54·2	52·0
Balmoral	43·3	30·6	33·8	34·2	38·7	39·4	39·9	47·5	52·0	50·9	52·2	49·1
Bath	46·0	39·3	43·9	43·5	44·9	46·6	49·1	55·0	59·0	58·7	58·0	56·1
Birmingham	45·9	37·5	41·6	40·8	42·9	44·5	46·4	53·3	57·6	57·1	56·4	55·9
Blackpool	47·4	38·6	41·7	40·7	43·1	44·7	46·4	52·6	57·3	57·7	57·2	55·8
Bognor	47·9	40·7	43·8	42·7	44·3	45·5	49·0	54·0	58·2	58·9	58·0	57·6
Bournemouth	47·0	39·7	44·1	42·4	44·0	45·3	48·7	54·3	58·5	58·0	58·0	56·8
Bradford	44·8	36·6	40·3	40·2	41·5	43·9	44·4	51·6	55·8	56·0	55·5	54·0
Brighton	48·2	40·7	43·6	41·9	44·4	46·0	49·2	55·2	58·9	59·3	59·1	58·3
Buxton	42·9	34·7	38·3	37·9	40·0	42·5	42·7	49·7	53·8	53·8	53·5	52·2
Cambridge	45·1	36·5	41·0	41·3	42·3	45·7	48·6	54·9	58·8	58·1	56·8	57·1
Cardiff	46·6	38·7	43·1	42·2	44·2	45·0	47·5	53·3	58·3	57·7	57·5	56·2
Cheltenham	45·8	38·8	43·4	42·5	43·8	46·1	48·4	55·3	59·3	59·0	58·2	57·1
Clacton-on-Sea	46·7	39·4	40·7	41·3	42·9	45·0	48·5	54·7	59·4	60·5	57·9	57·1
Colwyn Bay	49·3	40·0	—	44·1	45·0	45·7	47·1	53·2	58·0	58·0	56·5	56·3
Cromer	45·3	37·1	40·9	39·1	41·9	45·3	46·1	52·8	57·1	58·4	56·1	55·3
Douglas, I. of Man.	48·1	40·2	43·0	41·9	43·0	43·1	44·7	50·7	55·2	55·7	55·3	54·6
Dublin	49·3	40·0	44·0	43·6	45·7	45·2	46·8	53·1	58·1	57·5	57·3	56·3
Dundee	45·6	34·8	36·6	37·0	41·0	42·2	43·9	50·6	55·9	56·6	56·0	53·1
Eastbourne	48·0	41·2	43·8	43·2	44·5	46·4	49·4	54·4	58·5	59·3	58·7	58·4
Edinburgh	46·6	36·5	39·2	38·9	41·9	42·5	42·6	49·8	54·4	55·2	54·9	54·0
Falmouth	49·7	41·9	46·4	44·4	46·1	45·5	48·7	53·4	58·3	58·0	57·7	57·2
Felixstowe	46·7	39·8	41·6	41·3	42·7	45·4	49·5	55·9	59·6	61·1	58·6	58·0
Glasgow	47·1	36·3	40·0	39·2	42·7	43·0	44·4	50·8	56·8	55·7	55·7	53·7
Guernsey	51·3	44·5	47·4	45·2	46·3	47·7	49·4	53·8	57·6	58·2	58·9	58·7
Harrogate	45·2	36·6	39·5	39·0	40·8	43·5	44·2	51·4	55·4	55·7	54·9	53·9
Hastings	—	—	—	42·4	—	46·4	48·8	54·7	58·8	59·4	58·3	58·7
Huddersfield	45·6	37·3	40·5	40·5	41·8	44·4	44·7	51·9	56·8	56·5	56·3	54·5
Hull	46·4	38·4	40·1	41·1	42·7	45·2	46·3	53·2	57·3	59·1	57·4	55·7
Jersey (St. Aubin's)	51·1	44·6	46·6	44·8	46·0	48·0	50·4	55·8	58·9	59·6	60·1	59·1
Leamington Spa	45·1	38·2	42·3	41·8	42·5	45·5	47·3	54·0	58·4	57·9	56·8	54·9
Lincoln	45·6	38·1	41·0	41·2	42·8	45·3	47·3	54·6	59·5	59·0	57·2	55·6
Liverpool (Bidston Obs.)	47·3	39·3	42·7	42·2	43·6	45·1	46·1	52·7	57·7	56·8	56·5	55·5
Llandudno	49·5	40·7	44·5	44·0	45·3	45·0	47·0	52·5	57·0	57·2	56·4	56·0
London (West'r)	46·9	40·3	43·8	43·2	44·7	47·9	50·2	57·1	61·3	60·9	59·2	58·6
Malvern	47·1	38·1	43·5	41·2	43·0	45·4	47·2	54·0	58·5	57·9	58·0	56·4
Manchester	46·4	39·1	41·9	41·8	43·7	—	—	—	57·9	57·8	56·9	56·1
Margate	49·0	40·8	42·7	42·9	44·7	47·6	49·5	56·3	60·3	61·1	59·0	58·9
Marlborough	43·4	36·8	42·0	40·3	41·2	43·7	46·5	52·7	57·4	57·0	55·2	54·1
Newquay	49·2	42·1	46·5	44·9	46·1	45·6	48·9	52·8	56·8	57·5	57·4	56·3
Norwich	45·6	38·3	40·8	40·7	42·1	46·4	48·4	55·4	59·4	60·0	57·4	57·1
Nottingham	44·7	37·6	41·5	41·0	41·3	44·7	46·8	53·7	58·1	57·8	56·6	54·4
Oxford	45·1	38·4	42·6	42·3	43·3	46·1	48·1	54·4	58·7	58·3	56·9	56·7
Paignton	48·6	41·4	46·0	46·1	46·1	45·3	49·1	53·6	58·3	59·2	58·1	57·8
Penzance	52·1	44·2	48·3	46·1	47·9	47·2	49·9	54·2	58·6	58·8	58·9	58·1
Plymouth	49·4	41·5	46·6	44·7	46·4	46·3	49·5	54·5	58·8	58·4	58·4	58·5
Portsmouth	48·3	40·5	44·0	42·8	45·1	46·9	49·7	55·8	59·7	59·6	59·1	58·2
Scarborough	—	—	—	41·3	43·6	45·5	46·4	52·4	57·3	58·6	58·1	57·0
Scilly	51·9	45·1	48·0	46·4	47·7	46·8	49·5	53·1	57·6	58·0	59·2	58·2
Sheffield	46·8	38·1	41·1	41·1	42·7	44·9	45·7	52·9	57·2	57·5	56·6	55·3
Skegness	46·5	39·0	40·3	40·4	42·4	44·9	47·1	53·1	57·5	58·6	56·2	56·0
Southampton	46·7	39·0	43·5	42·6	44·5	46·6	49·1	55·0	59·4	58·8	57·8	57·4
Southend	47·3	38·9	41·5	41·3	43·7	47·1	49·5	56·3	60·2	60·8	58·6	57·9
Southport	46·8	38·2	41·5	41·0	43·4	44·9	46·4	52·7	57·3	57·3	56·7	55·3
Stonyhurst	45·5	37·8	40·9	40·0	42·1	44·1	45·5	52.0	57·0	56·5	56·0	53·8
Torquay	50·2	42·2	46·7	44·8	46·8	46·6	49·9	54·8	59·3	59·6	58·9	58·7
Totland Bay	48·3	40·9	44·7	42·9	44·8	46·4	48·9	54·6	57·7	58·5	58·3	57·6
Tunbridge Wells	45·8	38·6	41·7	41·2	43·3	46·3	47·6	54·6	58·8	58·7	57·0	57·1
Valencia	51·2	41·2	46·6	45·3	46·9	45·2	46·6	51·9	56·5	56·5	58·1	56·4
Ventnor	50·2	41·4	45·2	43·4	46·0	47·0	49·6	54·5	58·6	59·4	59·5	58·7
Weymouth	50·3	41·3	46·0	44·0	45·9	47·2	50·3	55·4	60·0	60·0	59·8	59·4
Whitby	48·0	39·6	40·4	40·7	43·6	44·6	45·2	51·7	56·0	57·8	56·7	54·9
Woolacombe	50·8	43·3	46·6	44·8	46·5	46·4	49·0	54·0	58·5	58·3	58·6	58·3
Worthing	47·9	39·8	43·9	41·6	44·5	46·1	49·4	55·0	59·0	59·4	58·4	57·6
Yarmouth	46·6	39·4	40·6	40·9	42·5	44·2	47·4	53·4	58·0	59·7	57·4	56·5
York	45·9	38·0	40·2	40·5	42·3	45·2	46·3	53·2	57·9	57·7	56·5	55·1
Nice (1851–1900)	61·0	52·7	47·3	46·4	47·5	50·7	56·5	62·2	69·1	73·8	73·2	68·2

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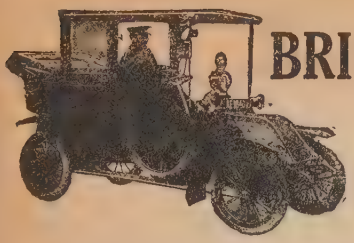

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Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.

BANKERS.

London: The Bank of England; Barclays Bank, Limited; and The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited. **United Kingdom:** The Bank of Ireland; The Bank of Scotland; Barclays Bank, Limited; The National Bank, Limited, and their Branches. **France:** Cov y Co. (France) Limited, Paris and Branches; Messrs. Heine & Co., Paris. **Italy:** Banca Belinzaghi, Milan; and Banca Italiana di Sconto, Genoa. **Portugal:** Banco de Portugal, Lisbon; Crédit Franco-Portugais, Oporto. **Spain:** Messrs. Garcia-Calamarte y Co., Madrid; London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Limited, Madrid and Barcelona; Messrs. E. Sainz e Hijos.

Agents in New York: The Bank of New York, N.B.A., New York.

BRANCHES AT

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video. Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitución, Avellaneda, Lavalle, Calle Victoria, Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres,** and **Avenida Rondeau, Monte Video.**

CORRESPONDENTS

At Bordeaux, Havre, Lyons, Marseilles, Rouen; Ceará, Macoio, Manáos, Pará, Santos; and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, the United States of America, Brazil, and the River Plate. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Monthly Trade Circular Free on Application.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

13, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telegrams: "TRABANQUE, LONDON." Telephones: LONDON WALL 2947-2948.

CAPITAL: Authorised - - - £10,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up - - - £2,000,000

Branches: **BATOUM. BELGRADE. DANZIG.**

Affiliated Companies:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY, Constantinople and Branches.

THE TRADE INDEMNITY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established with the object of assisting British Merchants and Manufacturers in developing their Business by the Insurance of Accounts.

DIRECTORS:

Governor: The LORD FARINGDON.
Deputy Governor: SIR HENRY BABINGTON SMITH, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.S.I.

ARTHUR BALFOUR.
SIR VINCENT CAILLARD.
F. DUDLEY DOCKER, C.B.
SIR ALGERNON F. FIRTH, Bt.
SIR HARRY GOSCHEN, K.B.E.
Manager: A. G. M. DICKSON.

Rt. Hon. F. HUTH JACKSON.
PIERCE LACY.
LENNOX B. LEE.
L. W. MIDDLETON.
J. H. B. NOBLE.
SIR WILLIAM B. PEAT.
London Manager: P. C. WEST.

R. G. PERRY, C.B.E.
SIR HALLEWELL ROGERS, M.P.
SIR JAMES HOPE SIMPSON.
SIR HAROLD E. SNAGGE, K.B.E.
H. H. SUMMERS.
Secretary: G. de B. BROUNLIE.

The Corporation is prepared to assist in the development of the Trade of the British Empire in every part of the world, and offers exceptional financial facilities to British Manufacturers and Merchants for the increase of their export and import trade.

It has Agents and Correspondents in all parts of the world, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

It invites enquiries, and will endeavour, where necessary, to put expert advice at the disposal of correspondents regarding the financing of their foreign and overseas business.

Moneys received on fixed deposit. Terms on application.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY,

LONDON.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

Office for Travellers: 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. COMMERCIAL CREDITS.
CABLE TRANSFERS. FOREIGN COLLECTIONS.
TRAVELLING CREDITS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES. DIVIDENDS COLLECTED.
COUPONS and DRAWN BONDS PURCHASED.
DEPOSIT and CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED.
AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY

NEW YORK—59, Wall Street.

PHILADELPHIA. 4th and Chestnut Streets.

BOSTON. 60, State Street.

BALTIMORE. (Alex. Brown & Sons)

ESTABLISHED 1800. [22

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Established 1855.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM. *Vice-President;* R. S. HUDSON.

Joint General Managers: R. S. HUDSON, JOHN MASSEY.

Assistant General Manager: GEORGE H. SMITH.

Paid-Up Capital - -	**$6,000,000.00**	**£1,232,877**
Reserve Fund (earned)-	**$5,750,000.00**	**£1,181,506 17s. 0d.**
Investments - - -	**$33,054,238.02**	**£6,791,966 14s. 5d.**

DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly. Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for forty-five years. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

***Chief Office in Great Britain*—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & Co., 22, St. Andrew Square. Bankers in Great Britain—London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. [224

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £2,000,000. Reserve Fund £3,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (*Chairman*).
Sir DUNCAN CARMICHAEL.
THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
Sir WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq.
JAMES MAXWELL GRANT PROPHIT, Esq.
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Chief-Manager:—W. E. PRESTON. **Managers:** J. S. BRUCE and G. MILLER.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

AMRITSAR.	CEBU.	IPOH.	NEW YORK.	SHANGHAI.
BANGKOK.	COLOMBO.	KARACHI	PEKING.	SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.	DELHI.	KLANG.	PENANG.	SOURABAYA.
BOMBAY.	HAIPHONG.	KOBE.	PUKET.	TAIPING (F.M.S
CALCUTTA	HANKOW.	KUALA LUMPUR.	RANGOON.	TAVOY.
CANTON.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SAIGON.	TIENTSIN.
CAWNPORE.	ILOILO.	MANILA.	SEREMBAN.	YOKOHAMA.
		MEDAN.		

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, Ltd.
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, Ltd.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application. Interest payable half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. [35

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Head Office - - - - SYDNEY.

SIR DENISON MILLER, K.C.M.G., *Governor*. JAMES KELL, *Deputy Governor*.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued. DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods. REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Agencies are open at 2,836 Post Offices in the Commonwealth.

On 30th JUNE, 1920.

539,795 Savings Bank depositors had balances	£17,982,402
General Bank balances	41,002,909
Other Items	4,694,101
	£63,679,412

LONDON OFFICE: 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.

C. A. B. CAMPION, *London Manager*.

THE COLONIAL BANK

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter 1836.)

Subscribed Capital - - - - £3,000,000.
Paid-up, £900,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

HEAD OFFICE AND CITY BRANCH:
29 & 30, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

CHARLES H. HEWETT and E. HYSLOP BELL, *Joint General Managers.*
J. D. RACE, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK AGENCY: 22, William Street.

BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: 25, Castle Street. **MANCHESTER: 21, York Street.**
HULL: 59, Whitefriargate.

WEST INDIES: ANTIGUA, BARBADOES, DOMINICA, GRENADA, JAMAICA, ST. KITTS, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT, TOBAGO, TRINIDAD, and in DEMARARA, BERBICE, and ESSEQUIBO (British Guiana).

WEST AFRICA: ACCRA, SECCONDEE, WINNEBAH, COOMASSIE, NSWAM and KOFORIDUA (Gold Coast), LAGOS, EBUTE METTA, JOS, KANO, ONITSHA, IBADAN, ZARIA and Port HARCOURT (Nigeria), BATHURST (Gambia), FREETOWN (Sierra Leone), DAKAR (Senegal) and VICTORIA (Cameroons).

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

Current Accounts are opened by the Bank in London and at its Branches. Interest is allowed on Daily Balances in London.

Deposits are received by the Bank in London and at its Branches subject to notice of withdrawal or special arrangement.

Colonial and Foreign Exchange.—The Bank issues Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand, Telegraphic Transfers, Negotiates approved Bills of Exchange, Receives Bills for Collection, Buys Foreign Coupons.

Imports and Exports.—The Bank offers special facilities for financing essential Imports and Exports.

BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"*BRIMFUL, LONDON.*" *Telephone*—*CITY* 8463.

CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH. PAID UP £70,600.

DIRECTORS:

W. EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P., (*Chairman*).
Sir THOS. C. DEWEY, Bart.
FREDERICK SCHOOLING, Esq., F.I.A.
Sir W. H. DAVISON, K.B.E., M.P.
J. IRVINE BOSWELL, Esq., M.D.
J. ROY LANCASTER, Esq.

Manager—G. KIRWOOD TAYLOR.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers. **Interest** *being allowed on minimum monthly balances of* **£100 and upwards** *at the* **rate of 2 per cent. per annum,** *and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December.*

Deposits received in sums of not less than £10.

No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is maintained. [11

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Head Office: 16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street, New York.
Branch Office: 475, Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON:
15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.I.
26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS:
39 and 41, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States for individuals, firms and companies, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Statement of September 30th, 1920.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
U.S. Government Bonds and Certificates	$33,313,663.19	Capital Stock	$5,000,000.00
Bonds and Stocks	14,918,200.14	Surplus and Undivided Profits	10,853,942.27
Other Investments — Short Term	3,725,485.44	Deposits (including Foreign Branches)	181,934,629.37
Bills Purchased	41,948,355.26	Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	4,812,114.72
Loans	87,821,751.56	Accrued Interest and Reserved for Taxes, Dividend, &c.	2,419,820.60
Bonds and Mortgages	1,835,900.00		
Real Estate	3,180,000.00		
Cash on hand and in Bank	47,319,450.39		
Due from Foreign Branches	15,386,981.96		
Liability of Customers for Acceptances	4,801,793.82		
Accrued Interest	768,925.20		
	$205,020,506.96		$205,020,506.96

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

16

FARROW'S BANK
LIMITED.

Chairman - - Mr. THOMAS FARROW.

CHIEF BRANCHES:

Country.—Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Brighton, Bristol, Bristol (St. George), Cardiff, Cork, Croydon (Central), Croydon (West), Derby, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Gosport, Greenock, Grimsby, Halifax, Hamilton, Hanley, Heckmondwike, Hove, Hull, Kingston-on-Thames, Leeds, Leicester, Lewes, Liverpool, Manchester (Deansgate), Manchester (Swan Street, Smithfield Market), Motherwell, Newcastle, Newhaven, Norwich, Nottingham, Nottingham (Hyson Green), Paisley, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Reading, Sheffield, Shoreham, Southampton, Southend, Southport, Truro, Wickford, Worthing.

London.—Balham, Battersea, Brixton, Chelsea, Clapham Junction, Edgware Road, Hackney, Hammersmith, Holloway, Knightsbridge, Lewisham, New Cross, Peckham, Shepherd's Bush, Streatham, Walham Green, Walthamstow, Whitechapel, Woolwich, Bank for Women, Knightsbridge.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Accounts are opened and interest allowed were approved Credit Balances are maintained. Deposits received, Foreign Money exchanged, and general Banking business transacted.

FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS UNDERTAKEN.

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Foreign & Stock Exchange Branch: **5, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.**

Head Office: 1, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telegrams: "FABANLIM, LONDON."

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

Authorised Capital	...	**£3,000,000 0s.**
Paid-up Capital	... ...	**£560,047 10s.**
Reserve Fund	... ...	**£635,000 0s.**

Head Office: **5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.**

WITH BRANCHES IN—NEW SOUTH WALES. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. NORTHERN TERRITORY. VICTORIA. QUEENSLAND. TASMANIA.

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom. **REMITTANCES** made by **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER. BILLS NEGOTIATED** or forwarded for **COLLECTION. BANKING** and **EXCHANGE** business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, *Manager.*

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE	$23,000,000
STERLING RESERVE held in London	£1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

Head Office—HONGKONG. *Chief Manager.* N. J. STABB.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy.	Colombo.	Ipoh.	Malacca.	Rangoon.	Tientsin.
Bangkok.	Foochow.	Johore.	Manila.	Saigon.	Tsingtao.
Batavia.	Hankow.	Kobe (Hiogo).	Nagasaki.	San Francisco.	Vladivostok
Bombay.	Harbin.	Kuala Lumpur.	New York.	Shanghai.	Yloilo.
Calcutta.	Hongkew	London.	Peking.	Singapore	Yokohama.
Canton.	(Shanghai)	Lyons.	Penang.	Sourabaya.	

Drafts granted upon, and Bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in the principal Cities of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

Current Accounts opened for the convenience of Constituents returning from the East.

The Agency of Constituents connected with the East undertaken. Indian and other Government Securities received for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends on the same collected as they fall due.

Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation on the London Register are payable in London in February and August in each year, on receipt of telegraphic advice from Hongkong that the dividend has been declared.

Shareholders on the Eastern Register, on giving due notice, may also have their dividends paid in London at the same time.

Committee in London—

Sir CHARLES ADDIS, *Chairman.*

Hon. CECIL BARING. C. A. CAMPBELL. DAVID LANDALE.
Sir GEORGE SUTHERLAND. A. M. TOWNSEND. C. F. WHIGHAM.

Managers in London—

Sir CHARLES ADDIS. H. D. C. JONES.
Sub-Manager—JOHN MACLENNAN. *Accountant*—W. M. BLACKIE.

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP . . . £650,000
In 99,800 Ordinary Shares and 200 Founders' ,, of £6 10s. each.

RESERVE £250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY of Proprietors under the Charter £1,000,000

Directors.

Sir HUGH S. BARNES, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *Chairman.*

W. A. BUCHANAN, Esq. H. E. R. HUNTER, Esq.
E. A. CHETTLE, Esq. Col. Sir A. H. McMAHON, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
D. GUBBAY, Esq. A. O. WOOD, Esq., C.B.E.
V. A. CÆSAR HAWKINS, Esq.

Bankers { Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Lombard Street.
LLOYDS BANK, LTD., Lombard Street.

London Office **25, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C. 4.** Chief Office in Persia— **TEHERAN.**

Branches.

AHWAZ	HAMADAN	KERMANSHAH	RESHT
BIRJAND	ISFAHAN	MESHED	SHIRAZ
BUNDER-ABBAS	KAZVIN	MOHAMMERAH	SULTANABAD
BUSHIRE	KERMAN	NASRATABAD (Seistan)	TABRIZ YEZD

AGENCIES—BAGDAD, BUSREH, BOMBAY.

This Bank is prepared to transact Banking Business of every description in and connected with Persia and Mesopotamia; and in London grants Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, and negotiates or collects Bills on Persia and the Near East.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Chairman : Sir RICHARD V. VASSAR-SMITH, Bart.
Deputy-Chairman : J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE.

HEAD OFFICE : 71, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED -	£70,679,380
CAPITAL PAID UP -	14,135,876
RESERVE FUND - -	9,977,282
DEPOSITS, &c. (30th June, 1920)	324,308,239
ADVANCES, &c. do.	164,395,501

THIS BANK HAS OVER 1,500 OFFICES IN ENGLAND & WALES.

Affiliated Banks:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD. THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK LTD.

Auxiliary:

LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

Capital - £10,000,000 Paid-up - £5,000,000

LONDON OFFICE : THROGMORTON STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS : 7, Rue Meyerbeer. MANCHESTER : 25, Pall Mall. MARSEILLES : 41-43, Rue Grignan. EGYPT : Alexandria, Cairo, Mansourah, Minieh, Port Said. PALESTINE : Jerusalem, Jaffa. CYPRUS : Nicosia Larnaca, Limassol. Famagusta. Paphos. SYRIA : Aleppo, Alexandretta, Caiffa, Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Saida, Tripoli. SALONICA. ARABIA. MESOPOTAMIA. TUNIS. AFRICA.

(Over 80 Branches in the Near East).

The Bank has been established for over 55 years, and has its own Branches or Agents in every important commercial town in the Near East. The Offices of the Bank at 26 Throgmorton Street, London, and 25 Pall Mall, Manchester, can now enter into transactions with all the above-mentioned places, subject to British Government regulations and local restrictions where in force. Manufacturers, Traders and others are invited to correspond with the Bank, where all possible facilities will be afforded for the re-opening of business. The Bank makes advances upon Bills of Lading and other export documents. Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued. Letters of Credit granted.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL: £3,000,000, in 150,000 SHARES of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, 150,000 *Shares at* £10, £1,500,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES:

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Manáos, Pará, Maranhaõ, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Curityba, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Porto Alegre.
ARGENTINA.—Buenos Ayres, Rosario. URUGUAY.—Montevideo.
UNITED STATES.—New York (Agency). FRANCE.—Paris, 5, Rue Scribe.
PORTUGAL.—Lisbon, Oporto.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Agents or Correspondents throughout the world. Bills negotiated, advanced upon, or sent for collection. Exceptional banking facilities offered through the branches of the Bank and its numerous Agents and Correspondents for the promotion of Trade with **SOUTH AMERICA** and **PORTUGAL.**

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	**£4,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL	**£2,040,000**
RESERVE FUND	**£2,100,000**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. Ross Duffield, Esq.
Richard Foster, Esq.
Follett Holt, Esq., M.I.C.E.
Kenneth Matheson, Esq.
J. Beaumont Pease, Esq.
Herman Billing Sim, Esq.
Sir R. V. Vassar-Smith, Bart.
Robert A. Thurburn, Esq. (*Managing*).

Argentina.—Buenos Aires and sub-branches; Rosario; Mendoza; Concordia; Bahia Blancha; Córdoba; Tucuman; Paraná. **Uruguay.**—Monte Video; Calle Rio Negro (Monte Video); Paysandu; Salto. **Brazil.**—Rio de Janeiro; Sao Paulo; Santos; Pernambuco; Pará Bahia; Victoria; Curityba; Manaós; Porto Alegre; Pelotas, Maceio, Rio Grande. **Chile.**—Valparaiso; Santiago. **Paraguay.**—Asuncion **Colombia.**—Bogota **France.**—Paris (16, Rue Halévy). **Belgium.**—Antwerp (22, Place de Meir). **Portugal.**—Lisbon (Rua Aurea). Agency in New York and Agents throughout the world.

Bankers.—London: The Bank of England; Lloyds Bank Limited; The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
MANCHESTER: 86, CROSS STREET.

LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

Chairman:
The Right Hon. R. McKENNA

Joint Managing Directors:
S. B. MURRAY, Esq., F. HYDE, Esq., E. W. WOOLLEY, Esq.

Subscribed Capital - -	**£38,096,363**
Paid-up Capital - - -	**10,840,112**
Reserve Fund - - -	**10,840,112**
Deposits (*June 30th, 1920*) -	**367,667,322**

Head Office: **5, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C. 2**

OVER 1,460 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Overseas Branch: **65 & 66 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2**

AFFILIATED BANKS:

BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. Over 110 Offices in Ireland

THE CLYDESDALE BANK LTD. Over 150 Offices in Scotland

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA.)

with which is amalgamated the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital ... £5,000,000 Reserve Fund Account £1,200,000
Capital Paid-up ... 2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 828,000

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The Bank is fully represented by branch establishments and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

BILLS on all parts of Australasia purchased and collected. **DRAFTS** and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued. **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made at minimum current rates.

London Board of Advice:
R. H. CAIRD, Esq., J.P. Hon. Sir ARTHUR L. STANLEY, K.C.M.G.
London Office—7, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.
Manager, JOHN G. HANCORNE. [240

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£4,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (120,000 Shares at £25 each) -	**£3,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share) - - - -	**£1,500,000**
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - -	**£2,000,000**

Board of Directors:

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., *Chairman.* ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
Sir J. P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. ROBERT MILLER, Esq. Sir CHARLES C. McLEOD.
J. N. STUART, Esq. J. A. TOOMEY, Esq. H. CHALMERS, Esq.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

General Manager: H. CHALMERS. *London Manager:* C. NICOLL.

Branches:

Calcutta	Amritsar	Mandalay	Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja — Kenya Colony.	
Bombay	Delhi	Aden		
Madras	Tuticorin	Aden, Steamer Point		
Karachi	Cochin (S. India)	Colombo		
Cawnpore	Chittagong	Kandy		
Lahore	Rangoon	Newera Eliya		
		Zanzibar		
				Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam — Tanganyika Territory.

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, British East Africa, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Government, Indian and Colonial Securities, Railway Stock, Bank and other Shares, the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [47

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Subscribed Capital -	**£39,934,320**
Paid-up Capital -	**7,806,864**
Reserve Fund - -	**7,239,041**

HEAD OFFICE: 15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

AUXILIARY:

LLOYDS & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD.

The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND

Limited

HEAD OFFICE:—

17, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Subscribed Capital	**£3,000,000**
Paid-up Capital - -	**£1,000,000**
Reserve Fund - -	**£1,020,000**
Uncalled Capital -	**£2,000,000**

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit, makes Mail and Telegraphic Transfers, negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange, and conducts every description of Banking business between London and New Zealand.

Chief Office in New Zealand:

WELLINGTON.

Principal Branches in New Zealand.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863."

Bankers to the Government of Queensland under Agreement extending to 30th June, 1921.

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: WALTER VARDON RALSTON.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £800,000.

Paid up Capital, £796,655 10s. 0d.

Reserve Fund, £300,000. 3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET; KYOGLE, URBENVILLE.

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE: 360, COLLINS STREET.

QUEENSLAND.

Allora
Aramac | Ayr
Barcaldine
Beaudesert | Bell
Biggenden, with Receiving Office at Dallarnil
Blackall
Boonah
Bundaberg
Burketown
Cairns, with Receiving Offices at Babinda and Gordonvale
Charleville
Charters Towers
Childers, with Receiving Office at Cordalba
Clifton, Cloncurry
Cooktown
Crow's Nest
Cunnamulla
Dalby
Esk | Forest Hill
Fortitude Valley
Gatton, with Receiving Office at Grantham
George St. (Brisbane)
Gladstone
Goombungee
Goondiwindi
Greenmount
Gympie | Haden
Halifax
Herberton
Hughenden
Ingham
Innisfail
Ipswich
Irvinebank
Jandowae
Kaudaung, with Receiving Offices at Imbil and Brooloo
Killarney
Kingaroy
Laidley
Longreach
Mackay
Malanda
Marburg
Mareeba
Maryborough, with Receiving Office at Pialba
Millmerran
Mitchell
Mount Morgan
Mundubbera
Murgon
Muttaburra
Nobby
Normanton
Oakey, with Receiving Office at Jondaryan
Pittsworth
Port Douglas, with Receiving Office at Mossman
Ravenshoe
Ravenswood
Richmond
Rockhampton
Roma
Rosewood
Sarina
South Brisbane
Southbrook
St. George
Tambo
Tannymorel
Thursday Island
Tingoora
Toogoolawah
Toowoomba
Townsville
Warra, with Receiving Office at Brigalow
Warwick
Winton
Wondai
Woorabinda, with Receiving Office at Menerambi
Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [40

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid Up and Reserves - $38,000,000

Total Assets - - - $590,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

With our chain of 710 Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Central and South America, we offer a complete banking service to exporters, importers, manufacturers and others wishing to extend their business in these countries. Trade enquiries are solicited. Consult our local Manager or write direct to our FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL, QUE.

LONDON, ENG. PRINCES ST., E.C. | BARCELONA PLAZA DE CATALUNA 6. | NEW YORK 68, WILLIAM ST.

FRENCH AUXILIARY:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (FRANCE)

PARIS. 28, Rue du Quatre-Septembre.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd.

(with which is incorporated the
AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.)

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**£10,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£8,916,640**
PAID-UP CAPITAL - -	**£2,229,160**
RESERVE FUND - -	**£2,893,340**
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	**£6,687,480**
	£11,809,980

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WM. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.
Sir DAVID M. BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN, ESQ.
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, ESQ.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, ESQ.
JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, ESQ., C.S.I.
SOLOMON B. JOEL ESQ.
HORACE PEEL, ESQ.
Rt. Hon. the EARL of SELBORNE, K.G.
WILLIAM SMART, ESQ.
Rt. Hon. LORD SYDENHAM, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.C.I.E., G.B.E.

Senior General Manager in South Africa—J. P. GIBSON.

Joint General Managers in South Africa—NOEL JENNINGS, JOHN JEFFREY, JAMES S. SHIEL.

Assistant General Manager in South Africa—G. F. LE SUEUR.

London Manager—FRANCIS SHIPTON. *Secretary*—HERBERT G. HOEY.

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.
WEST END Branch—17, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2 (adjoining the Royal Colonial Institute).
ROTTERDAM Branch—15, Coolsingel. **AMSTERDAM Branch**—69 Rokin.
NEW YORK Agencies—64 and 68, Wall Street.

OVER 460 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES, & AGENCIES IN SOUTH & EAST AFRICA.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION transacted at all Branches and Agencies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms, and **DEPOSITS RECEIVED** for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on terms, particulars of which may be obtained at Branches.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and **COLLECTED.**

DRAFTS issued, **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES** made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and **COMMERCIAL CREDITS** established.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in all parts of the World.

PURCHASE and **SALE** of Stocks and Shares effected.

DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c., received and **COUPONS COLLECTED.**

STRONGROOMS provided for the safe custody of Securities and Valuables of Customers.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT—Gold, &c., and all Mineral Ores assayed and realised.

EXECUTOR and **TRUSTEE** business undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of its customers.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

CAPITAL:—AUTHORISED AND ISSUED	£7,500,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL. £2,500,000. RESERVE FUND, £2,630,000 TOGETHER,	£5,130,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	5,000,000
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES	£10,130,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Rt. Hon. LORD CARMICHAEL, G.C.S.I.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.
WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq.
R. C. NESBITT, Esq.
F. G. PARBURY, Esq.
The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

Trustees.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.;
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME. *Assistant Manager*—W. A. LAING.
Secretary—G. T. TOBITT. *Accountant*—G. S. GODDEN.

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [248

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.) LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	**Yen 100,000,000**
Capital Paid Up	**,, 100,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**,, 50,000,000**

HEAD OFFICE = = = = = = = **YOKOHAMA.**

BRANCHES AT:—

BATAVIA	HAMBURG	LOS ANGELES	PEKIN	SINGAPORE
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LYONS	RANGOON	SOURABAYA
BUENOS AYRES	HARBIN	MANILA	RIO DE JANEIRO	SYDNEY
CALCUTTA	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	SAIGON	TIENTSIN
CHANGCHUN	HONOLULU	NEWCHWANG	SAN FRANCISCO	TOKYO
DAIREN (Dalny)	KAI YUAN	NEW YORK	SEATTLE	TSINANFU
FENGTIEN (Mukden)	KOBE	OSAKA	SHANGHAI	TSINGTAU
	LONDON		SHIMONOSEKI	VLADIVOSTOCK

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

T. OKUBO, Manager.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED.

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Total Assets at June 30th, 1920 - £42,451,192

Directors.

CAPTAIN GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

PERCY ASHWORTH.
SIR WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD.
WILLIAM FRANCIS COURTHOPE.
SIR KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY, BART.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
MAJOR E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
JOHN WANKLYN McCONNEL.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.
LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES, BART., M.P.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BART., M.P.
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

General Manager: R. T. HINDLEY.
Assistant General Manager: J. MOODIE.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.

LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.

WEST END OFFICE—2, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

7 Offices in London; 32 Offices in Manchester and Salford; 111 Offices in the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Current accounts conducted on agreed terms. Money received on deposit bearing interest and repayable on demand.

SPECIAL WORKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND SHIPPING ADVANCES.

FORWARD CONTRACTS ARRANGED.

Agency arrangements with our Colonies and all parts of the World.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, SHIPPING AND AGENCY DEPT.
AGENCY OF THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK LTD.
AGENCY OF THE LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LTD.
} **York Street, Manchester.**

AGENTS for the BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, Ltd.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - - - - - £2,000 000
Rest and Undivided Profits - - - - - £1,082,276
Deposits (October 1918) - - - - - - £35,548,823

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - **St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.**
Cashier and General Manager, A. K. WRIGHT. Secretary, J. B. ADSHEAD.

LONDON OFFICE - - - - **3, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.**
WM. WALLACE, Manager.

GLASGOW OFFICE - - - - **Royal Exchange Square and Buchanan Street.**
THOMAS LILLIE, Agent.

170 **BRANCHES** throughout Scotland.

Banking business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable Transfers issued—available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

Chancery Lane Safe Deposit

AND OFFICES COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. HAMILTON MILLS, Esq., J.P., Sudgrove House, near Cirencester.
Vice-Chairman—EDWARD P. LITTLE, Esq., Whitemoor, Amberley, near Stroud, Gloucester.
E. F. BRODERIP, Esq., J.P., Cossington Manor, Bridgwater.
Sir PERCIVAL S. MARLING, Bart., V.C., Stanley Park, Stroud, Glos.
Managing Director.—Sir E. VINCENT EVANS, J.P., 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE CHANCERY LANE SAFE DEPOSIT (entrance 61-62, Chancery Lane), established 1885, provides the public with the means of placing in absolute safety, *under the Depositor's own control*, all kinds of Securities, Bonds, Deeds, Letters, Plate, Jewels, and other valuables.

Safes from = = £1 1 0 to £5 5 0 per annum.
Strong Rooms from £5 5 0 to £105 0 0 per annum.
Deposits for Safe Keeping from 5s.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Writing Rooms, Reading Rooms, &c., for the use of renters free of charge. Letters received and forwarded.

Plate Chests, Jewel Cases, &c., received under seal for safe keeping at moderate rents. Key Registration, including Insurance Policy for £500, on payment of **1s.**

Wedding Presents guarded by official attendants and conveyed for safe custody to the Company's strongholds.

OFFICES, BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, AND RESIDENTIAL FLATS AT MODERATE RENTS.

Nos. 55 to 72, Chancery Lane, and 5 to 20, Southampton Buildings.

DEPOSIT BANK.

The Company receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT in large or small sums, repayable at short notice, and allows Compound Interest thereon, with Half-yearly Rests.

DESCRIPTIVE PROSPECTUS AND FULL PARTICULARS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE

Manager, CHANCERY LANE SAFE DEPOSIT,
63, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

Incorporated 1882

WHERE CAN I INVEST MY SAVINGS WITH SAFETY?

to bring in a regular non-fluctuating moderate rate of interest (Income Tax Free), so that if the money be wanted, I can give notice and obtain any portion, or the whole of it, without unreasonable delay. **A Good Investment is offered by the**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND Temperance Permanent BUILDING SOCIETY

In their £25 **Shares** (4½ per cent. interest) payable in full, or by instalments from 5/- per month. **Deposits** received at 4 per cent. on one month's notice of withdrawal. No withdrawal fees. Interest paid half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st. **Advances** made on House Property at moderate interest repayable by easy monthly instalments, extending over 5 to 20 years.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS AND BALANCE SHEET TO THE SECRETARY,

'THRIFTDOM,' (Dep. A), 22, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.)

Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament*, 14 *and* 15 *Vict., cap.* 130.

ASSETS £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—MAURICE O. FITZGERALD, Esq.

The RIGHT HON. EVELYN CECIL, M.P.
SIR WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.I.E.
SIR RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.
FRANCIS E. J. SMITH, Esq.
WILLIAM J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

Solicitors.
Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

General Manager.
ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT, F.I.A.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS. PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

F. L. COLLINS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 273 HOLBORN. [253

Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

No. 15, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

CAPITAL STOCK - - - - £400,000
DEBENTURE STOCK - - - £331,130

Chairman: SIR RICHARD STEPHENS TAYLOR.
Deputy-Chairman: LEONARD WILLIAM NORTH HICKLEY, Esq.

PURCHASES.—The Society purchases Reversions and Remainders, whether absolute or contingent, Life Interests, whether in possession or deferred, and generally all Interests (in approved property) that depend upon the duration of human life.

LOANS.—The Society also grants Loans on the security of such Interests, either on Ordinary Mortgage or by way of Reversionary Charge. The latter mode meets the convenience of borrowers who do not wish to make any payment for either principal or interest until their Reversionary Property falls into possession. The amount to which the Society will then be entitled is fixed at the outset, and does not depend on the time elapsing between the grant of the Loan and its repayment.

Forms of Proposal and full information can be obtained at the Society's Offices.

G. H. MAYNE, *Secretary.* [254

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED
BY THE
Mutual Loan Fund Association,
LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free by post or on application.

34, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.

31, Walbrook, E.C.4; 38, Ship St., Brighton; and 199, Queen's Rd., Hastings.

ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS. A. P. MITCHELL, *Secretary.* [256

PORTMAN BUILDING SOCIETY,
415, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

SHARES, £25 EACH,
PAYABLE IN FULL OR BY INSTALMENTS.

DIVIDEND, 4 PER CENT.
FREE OF INCOME TAX.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED
IN LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS.
INTEREST, 3 PER CENT.
WITHDRAWALS AT SHORT NOTICE.

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES UPON HOUSE PROPERTY IN ANY DISTRICT.
EASY REPAYMENTS. LAW CHARGES FIXED. REDEMPTIONS EASY.

Prospectus FREE on application to J. A. McDERMOTT, F.C.I.S., *Secretary.* [55

ALLIANCE
Assurance Company
LIMITED.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Established 1824.

ASSETS EXCEED £25,000,000

Directors:

The Hon. N. Charles Rothschild, *President.*
Charles Edward Barnett, Esq., *Chairman.*
Brig.-General H. W. Drummond, C.M.G., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Sir Ian Heathcoat Amory, Bart., C.B.E.
Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Esq.
Hon. Kenelm Pleydell Bouverie.
Thomas Henry Burroughes, Esq.
Alfred Fowell Buxton, Esq.
John Cator, Esq.
Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C.
Major Gerald M. A. Ellis.
Frederick Craufurd Goodenough, Esq.
The Marquess of Hartingdon.
C. Shirreff Hilton, Esq.
W. Douro Hoare, Esq., C.B.E.
R. M. Holland-Martin, Esq., C.B.
Cecil Francis Parr, Esq.
Right Hon. The Viscount Portman.
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.
H. Melvill Simons, Esq.
Henry Alexander Trotter, Esq.
Right Hon. The Earl of Verulam.

The following are amongst the classes of Insurance Business transacted by the Company:—

LIFE (with and without Profits). Special ESTATE DUTIES Policies and CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT Policies. ANNUITIES.
SINKING FUND and CAPITAL REDEMPTION Policies.
FIRE.
MARINE.
BURGLARY and THEFT.
ACCIDENT, including Personal Accident and Disease, Motor Car, Motor Cycle, Third Party, Drivers' Risks, Lift, Plate Glass, and Workmen's Compensation, with Special Policies for Domestic Servants.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Comprehensive Policies for Householders are Granted.

The Company is Empowered to Act as Executor and Trustee.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on request.

O. Morgan Owen, *General Manager.* [76]

RECENT PUBLICATION

COST PRICE ASSURANCE: A Guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent. (compound), according to age at entry. By T. G. ROSE.

"Interesting illustrations of the most careful character."—*Insurance Record.*
"The subject is treated in a masterly way."—*City Press.*
"Of immense utility and interest."—*Financial Standard.*
"Contains much valuable matter."—*Whitehall Review.*
"Is likely to be found useful."—*Yorkshire Post.*
"A mass of interesting facts."—*Capitalist.*
"An instructive guide to assurers."—*Financial Times.*
"A vast amount of information."—*Citizen.*

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS GIVEN:—

Net Cost of £1,000 Endowment Policies.

Age at Entry.	Maturing Age.	COST.
25	65	£251
30	60	£467
40	65	£573

WHOLE-LIFE ASSURANCE—with profits.

£10 Annual Premium will obtain:—

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	65	65	65	70
Highest	£1,008	£874	£610	£565
Lowest	£571	£491	£418	£361

Price: SIXPENCE.

LONDON:
EFFINGHAM WILSON, 54, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.
All Booksellers and Bookstalls.

ATLAS

ASSURANCE

COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

FIRE : LIFE : ANNUITIES

BURGLARY : CAPITAL REDEMPTION

MOTOR VEHICLES

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

UP-TO-DATE POLICIES. LOW RATES. PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

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If you desire the most profitable Life Assurance Contract it will pay you to get a Prospectus from the

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

(A. M. P.)

ESTABLISHED - - - - - 1849

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

Assets	£43,000,000	Annual Income	£6,250,000
New Ordinary Business for 1919			£9,500,000
Total Ordinary Assurances in Force			£130,000,000

PURELY MUTUAL. All profits belong to POLICY-HOLDERS.

EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

Cash Surplus (Ordinary Department) divided for 1919, £1,197,000. Individual Bonuses equal to those for 1914.

No Suspension of Annual Bonuses during War.

LONDON OFFICE: 37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2.

W. C. FISHER, Manager for the United Kingdom.

EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C. 2.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Directors.

Chairman—Sir RICHARD STEPHENS TAYLOR. *Deputy-Chairman*—L. W. NORTH HICKLEY, Esq.

JAMES AUSTEN-CARTMELL, Esq.
ALEXANDER DINGWALL BATESON, Esq., K.C.
Sir JOHN GEORGE BUTCHER, Bart., K.C., M.P.
EDMUND CHURCH, Esq.
PHILIP G. COLLINS, Esq.
HARRY MITTON CROOKENDEN, Esq.
JOHN CROFT DEVEREELL, Esq.
ROBERT WILLIAM DIBDIN, Esq.
CHARLES BAKER DIMOND, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord ERNLE, P.C., M.V.O.
JOHN ROGER BURROW GREGORY, Esq.
ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.
ALLAN ERNEST MESSER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord PHILLIMORE, P.C., D.C.L.
CHARLES ROBERT RIVINGTON, Esq.
MARK LEMON ROMER, Esq., K.C.
The Hon. Sir CHARLES RUSSELL, Bart.
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Age.	At death.	At 65 or death.
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40	23:12:6	32:15:0
50	34:15:0	59:10:0

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SCOTTISH AMICABLE

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£100 with profits payable at end of 15 years.									Annual Premiums	29	17	4
£100	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16	,,	Income Tax Saving assumed 3/- per £	4	9	7
£100	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	17	,,				
£100	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	18	,,	Present Outlay ...	25	7	9
£100	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	19	,,				

If the Father dies the sums assured are payable at once and the Premiums cease. The Premiums diminish each year after 15 years.

Write for full particulars, stating dates of birth of Father and Child, to

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Head Office:
28, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

London Office:
13, CORNHILL, E.C. 3.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

FUNDS £6,250,000

FIRE-ACCIDENT-MARINE

Head Offices:

STATE INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

London Office:

112, CANNON STREET, E.C. 4.

THE STATE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Branches at

ABERDEEN.
BATH.
BELFAST.
BIRMINGHAM.
BLACKPOOL.
BRISTOL.
CARLISLE.
DONCASTER.
DUBLIN.
DUNDEE.
EDINBURGH.
GLASGOW.
GRIMSBY.
HULL.
LEEDS.
LEICESTER.
MANCHESTER.
NEWCASTLE.
NORWICH.
OLDHAM.
ROTHESAY.

Applications for Agencies

ALBERT H. HEAL,
General Manager and Secretary.

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ANNUITIES

WITH PURCHASE-MONEY RETURNED.

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the balance of the purchase-money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Annuity payments equal the amount invested.

A LARGER ANNUITY TO IMPAIRED LIVES

will be granted. Where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly increased.

FUNDS - - £23,000,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

20, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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ROYAL LONDON MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Accumulated Funds exceed £6,000,000.

LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

TABLES TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

Head Office: **ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQ., LONDON, E.C.2**

ALFRED SKEGGS, *Managing Director.*

WARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1875.

Honoured with the Patronage of His Majesty the King.

HORSE, LIVE STOCK, FIRE, BURGLARY, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, MOTOR CAR, VEHICLE, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, and GENERAL INDEMNITY INSURANCES.

Head Offices:

21, IRONMONGER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

R. R. WILSON, *Manager and Secretary.*

THE WESTMINSTER

204th YEAR. FIRE OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.
City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

FIRE, BURGLARY and ACCIDENT.

MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.
PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

THE . . *98th YEAR.*

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £8,000,000 | Claims Paid Exceed £16,000,000

Chief Offices { ST. HELENS SQUARE, YORK. / BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

West End Branch: 48, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Law Courts Branch: 222/5, STRAND, W.C. 2.
South-West Branch: 49, SLOANE SQ., S.W. 1. Stratford Branch: 43, The BROADWAY, E. 15.
South-East Branch: 132, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E. 1.
North London Branch: 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N. 17.
North-West Branch: 280, EUSTON ROAD, N.W. 1.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 19 7
25	2 3 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums, with Guaranteed Benefits.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Premium for Assuring £100 at death without profits, with guaranteed surrender values.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 9 0
25	1 12 7
30	1 17 3
35	2 3 3
40	2 11 2

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS, LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c. [130

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Incorporated),
BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

All Beds in constant use. Also Special **Children's Ward. New Cancer Department.** New **Out-Patients'** Department—Contributions in order to open earnestly requested. Staff and Governing Body are declared opponents of Vivisection.

Chairman of Board:—The Rt. Hon. LORD TENTERDEN.
Hon. Treasurer:—MURIEL, Countess de la Warr.
G. W. F. ROBBINS, B.A. Oxon., *Secretary.* [321

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), *situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of* ..... *(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution."*

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CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

VICE-PATRON .. .. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
PRESIDENT .. .. COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BT., M.P.
HONORARY SECRETARY .. .. THE REV. CYRIL C. B. BARDSLEY, M.A.

"The largest contribution that any man or woman can make to the Cause is that which is made by loving, faithful, and persevering prayer; he who truly gives this will not long keep back anything that he has."—*Lambeth Conference Report.*

The Society's work of teaching, healing and preaching is mainly carried on within the British Empire—in India and Ceylon, East and West Africa, in Egypt, the Sudan and Mesopotamia—as well as in Palestine, China, Japan and Persia. It is responsible for half the missionary work of the Anglican Communion in India and Africa, and holds many important strategic positions in nearly every mission field, in some of which no other society is at work.

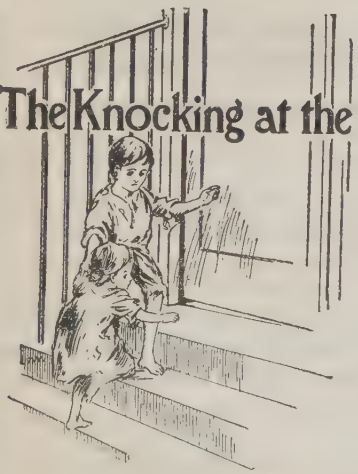
FIGURES THAT SPEAK.

In 1910 there were **1360** European missionaries on the staff and **9196** native Christian workers.
In 1920 there are **1338** European missionaries and **13,325** native Christian workers.
63 C.M.S. European missionaries and 6 native clergy have been made bishops.
74 doctors (60 men and 14 women) were at work in **42** hospitals during 1919-20.
292 educational missionaries and 9077 native teachers were at work in **4232** institutions, colleges and schools.
Over **200** men and women are required to supply urgent needs alone.

ESTIMATED NEEDED INCOME THIS YEAR £700,000.

Contributions may be sent to the Lay Secretary at above address or to local secretaries. Bequests, which may be to the General Fund or in trust for any special section of the work, should be made "to the Church Missionary Society." Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the Society and crossed "Williams Deacon's Bank."

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



CHARTER:

"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

Motto: "For God and Country."

NO RED TAPE.

NO VOTES REQUIRED.

A FEW FIGURES.

90,004 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.

15,515 dealt with last year.

7,335 is the average number of children in residence.

460 are Crippled, Incurable, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.

964 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.

26,633 Young People have been migrated to Canada and the Overseas Dominions. 95 per cent. do well.

10,715 Barnardo Boys fought for you on land and sea in the Great War.

300 Boys are constantly in training for the Navy and Mercantile Marine.

*** *Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed (Notes should be Registered) and Parcels of Blankets, Clothing and Toys may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer,*

18 *to* 26, *STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.* 1.

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THE DOGS' HOME

OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs & Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, S.W. 8.
and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.
(For Boarder and Quarantine Dogs Only).

Patron:
His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President:
His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Out-Patients' Department (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea, Thursdays, 3.0 p.m.

Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.

Contributions will be thankfully received by
G. GUY S. ROWLEY, *Secretary.* [150

PATRONS: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, E. 1.

130 Cots are provided for Sick Children. The cost of necessaries was never higher, and the Nation's need for Healthy Children was never greater.

HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED.

£12,000 is required annually from Voluntary Sources.
LEGACIES EARNESTLY SOLICITED. £1,000 ENDOWS A COT IN PERPETUITY.

W. M. WILCOX,
Bankers: Union of London and Smiths, Ltd. *Secretary.* [335

EVELINA HOSPITAL —FOR— CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Only large **CHILDREN'S** HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON.
Situated in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—LORD DUNCANNON, C.M.G., M.P. *Treasurer*—GERALD D. SMITH, ESQ.
Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, ESQ. *Secretary*—H. C. STANILAND SMITH.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND
LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

Founded at Southwark, 1799. *Incorporated by Royal Charter*, 1826. *Rebuilt at Leatherhead*, 1902.

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty King George V.

Patroness: Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Mother.

'To Render the Blind self-reliant by teaching them a Trade.' (Copyright)

122 years of National Work for the Blind of the United Kingdom.

1799-1921.

Legacies and Bequests, Contributions and Subscriptions, earnestly pleaded for.

The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Principal & Secretary.*
Chief Offices: HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.

Telephone: No. 4, LEATHERHEAD. Telegraphic Address: "LUX, LEATHERHEAD."

THE
South London Institute for the Blind
FOUNDED 1870.

83, BOROUGH ROAD, LONDON, S.E. 1.

Patroness—**THE LADY PIRRIE.** *Bankers*—Barclays Bank, Ltd., Southwark, S.E. 1.

An Unsectarian Charity and Relief Work carried on for nearly fifty years amongst the destitute BLIND POOR of London.

UNENDOWED AND IN GREAT NEED OF FINANCIAL HELP.

Contributions gratefully received by

The Right Hon. LORD SOUTHWARK, *President and Chairman.*
Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Hon. Secretary*, 83, Borough Road, London, S.E. 1.

THE SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT BLIND.

Founded 1858. SOUTHWARK, S.E.

FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO THE BLIND POOR OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE.

The Committee of this National Pension Society plead for support to enable them to maintain the 320 pensions now granted, and to give assistance to those destitute poor now on the list anxiously waiting.

A Donor of £200 in one sum has the right to nominate a candidate to an immediate annuity bearing the Donor's name.

Offices—No. 1, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.

STUART JOHNSON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Hon. Secretary.*

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* [146

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patrons*—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

OFFICES—5, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of about 14 and 15½, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £27 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General the Right Hon. Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., G.C.B., Marlborough House, S.W.; and by the Secretary, at the Office, 5, York Street, St. James's, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

E. G. MARKHAM, Esq., *Secretary.*

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1.

NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

BEDS, 613. IN-PATIENTS (1919), 8,702. OUT-PATIENTS, 99,723.

EXPENDITURE (1919), £129,901; INCOME FROM ENDOWMENTS, £50,128.

A copy of the last published Annual Report of the Hospital will be forwarded on application to The Clerk, Counting House, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1.

Treasurer: VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

AUGUST, 1920. *Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. [314

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron: H.M. KING GEORGE V.

President: The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

The only Fever Hospital for the Middle Classes in or around London.

FUNDS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED.

Will you please help those who try to help themselves.

Secretary: Commander T. J. FARRELL, D.S.C.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.

Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBDIN, ESQ., J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of **£21** to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over **£15,200** per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six** the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£834,000.**

Subscriptions from 5*s.* and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.1. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary.* [164

Young Life was Never More Valuable than it is To-day.

The N.S.P.C.C.

was enabled to be the Protector of 100,448 Children last year.

Inspectors are in all parts of the Kingdom to see that No Suffering Child is left unprotected.

WILL YOU TAKE A SHARE IN THIS WORK BY SENDING A GIFT?

Hon. Treas.: SIR G. W. TRUSCOTT, BART. *Director*: ROBERT J. PARR, O.B.E., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Central Offices, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.

PLEASE HELP

Paddington Green Children's Hospital

TO SAVE THE BABIES.

FREE TO THE SICK CHILDREN OF THE POOR WITHOUT LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS 700. OUT-PATIENTS 50,000.

F. J. WALKER, *Chairman.*

NIGEL HANBURY, M.B.E., *Treasurer.*
F. STANLEY CHEER, *Secretary.*

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W. 2.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Honorary Secretaries—MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from **10s.** to **25s.** per month.

There are upwards of **1,200** pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom nearly **£10,000** is annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £30, if single, and £45 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10*s.* 6*d.* annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1. W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary.* [31

THE

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL

AND

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

(FOUNDED 1758),

Haverstock Hill, London, N.W. 3.

CONVALESCENT HOME—MARGATE.

Under the patronage of:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY. HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

IN URGENT NEED.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions for 162 years.

GIVES A HOME AND EDUCATION TO 300 FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

The Fathers of many Children now in the School were killed on Active Service in the War.

An Annual Subscription of One Guinea entitles to Two Votes at each Half-Yearly Election.

Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom Contributions should be sent.

Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, K.C.V.O., LL.D., ALD.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD., PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

FRED J. ROBINSON, A.C.I.S., Secretary.

Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2. [35

Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patrons:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President.—LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN. *Treasurer*. ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, ESQ.
Chairman of Committee:—MAJOR SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

1. **To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.***
2. **To provide skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.***
3. **The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.**

Since the foundation of the Hospital **150,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,991** patients were received into the Hospital, and **1,953** were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £16,000.
RELIABLE INCOME, £9,000 ONLY.

An Annual Subscription of £5 5s., or a Donation of £52 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Six Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [361

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

City Office: **Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4.**

OLDEST AND LARGEST INSTITUTION FOR INCURABLES.

Patrons—
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

President—THE RT. HON. LORD WOLVERTON. *Treasurer*—SIR HENRY LOPES, BART.

Maintains 230 Inmates and over 700 Pensioners for life at cost of £60,000 per annum, of which only £8,000 are guaranteed.

CHARLES CUTTING, *Secretary.*

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

HOW THE

R.S.P.C.A. LIVES UP TO ITS NAME

WILL YOU NOT HELP IN THIS GOOD WORK BY SUPPORTING THE R.S.P.C.A.?

By—

Investigating complaints of cruelty to animals. **11,552 Complaints investigated in 1919.**

Cautioning persons in regard to their treatment of animals. **19,388 Cautions given by R.S.P.C.A. Inspectors in 1919.**

Prosecuting offenders when necessary. **3,963 Convictions obtained by the R.S.P.C.A. in 1919.**

Holding School Essay Competitions on the subject of Kindness to Animals **233,740 Essays written by children in 1919.**

Providing means for the humane slaughtering of animals.

Distributing instructive pamphlets and cautionary placards.

Giving awards for saving animal life. **18 Silver Medals and 18 Bronze Medals awarded in 1919.**

Managing the Animal Rescue League, 307, City Road, E.C.1. **29,013 unwanted cats and dogs mercifully destroyed in 1919.**

Organising branches and appointing inspectors all over the kingdom.

Holding cart horse parades in country districts and awarding Badges of Merit for the horses in the best condition.

Please write to—

The CHIEF SECRETARY, R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn St., London, S.W.1.

THE

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.

Patron—**HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**

Established in 1862 to supply every description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

More than ONE MILLION Surgical Appliances supplied to the poor.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAYS BANK Ltd., 19, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary.* [178

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W. 1.

Patron—THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
Treasurer—THE RIGHT HON. LORD GREVILLE.
Deputy Treasurer—F. J. FRANKAU, Esq.

About 35,000 PATIENTS receive treatment every year.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS earnestly solicited to reduce deficit of £30,000.

A Subscription of £5 5s. a year or a Donation of £50 entitles the Contributor to become a Governor.

LEGACIES and ENDOWMENTS of Beds greatly desired.

James M. Churchfield, *Secretary-Superintendent.*

Bankers: London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.
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Society for the Abolition of Vivisection

22, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON.

According to the latest Parliamentary Return, the number of experiments made in 1919 was 62,877. A large number of these were inoculation experiments, and, as the report says, "are attended by no considerable, if appreciable, pain."

The pain does not lie in the operation itself, but in the after effects.

The animal so innocently operated on may have to live days, weeks or months with no anæsthetics to assuage its sufferings, and nothing but death to relieve.

The following is an example of what may ensue in the dog after the "little needle prick":—

"A dog was inoculated on January 23rd. In a few days it began to show signs of wasting, then the head became swelled and dropsical, and also the fore-legs and paws; later on this swelling disappeared, but the dog seemed very ill and weak, and there was a thickening of the membrane of both eyes. Two days before its death it refused food and seemed very thirsty. On February 20th it died."—Abridged from the *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*, March, 1906.

The Society offers to send a Lecturer, free of charge, to Literary Societies, League Meetings, &c.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION

Founded A.D. 1655. *Incorporated* 1678.

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters and Children, of every Diocese of England and Wales.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

BY FAR THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE OF THE CLERGY CHARITIES.

Donors of ***30 Guineas*** are elected Governors of the Corporation.

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